The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 12,112.—VOL. LXXV. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1877. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

BELFIELD.—March 7, at Eversleigh, Armidale, the wife of A. H. Belfield, of a son.

CAVANAGH.—March 4, at Armidale, the wife of A. J. Cavanagh, of a daughter.

DRUITT.—March 6, at her residence, the Commercial Bank, Narrabri, the wife of Charles James Druitt, of a son.

NEALE.—March 13, at her residence, George-street, Parramatta, the wife of Charles A. Neale, of a son.

PAIN.—March 4, at her residence, Bowral, the wife of H. Pain, of a son. Both doing well.

THOMAS.—March 11, at her residence, Post-office Stores, Waverley, Mrs. Edward Thomas, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—STEVENS.—March 8, at St. John's Church, Forbes, by the Rev. E. Dunstan, M.A., A. B. Armstrong, fourth son of W. C. Armstrong, Esq., Balmain, to Mary Sophia, second daughter of William Stevens, Esq., Forbes.

FROST—KINGDOM.—March 6, at the Wesleyan Church, Armidale, by the Rev. Richard Sellors, Robert Frost, Rock Vale, to Jane, daughter of George Kingdom, Armidale Creek.

DEATHS.

BRADLY.—March 10, at the residence of his grandparents, Cambrian Lodge, Strawberry Hill, George Eustace, eldest surviving son of James Octavius Bradly, in his 19th year.

BRITTAN.—February 14, Robert, the youngest and beloved son of William and Louisa Brittan, aged 9 months and 14 days.

HETHERINGTON.—March 8, at Powlett-street, East Melbourne, Flora, wife of John Keys Hetherington, aged 25 years.

LESSELLS.—March 12, at her residence, Summer-street, Orange, Jean, the beloved wife of Mr. R. Lessells, after a few hours' illness.

NICHOLSON.—March 9, at the residence of his parents, Church-street, Parramatta, Osmond Arthur, infant son of John C. and Mary Jane Nicholson, aged 1 year and 7 months.

WRIGHT.—March 13, at Pyrmont, Annie Elizabeth, the eldest and beloved daughter of Charles B. and Emma Wright, aged 3 years and 7 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's S.S. CHINA,
2016 tons, 400-horse power,
J. C. Almond, commander,
will leave SYDNEY for MELBOURNE on MONDAY, 19th March, at 12 noon.
Passage money—Saloon, £4; second-class, £2.
Cargo at local rates.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 10th March.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
The Company's splendid steamer
SOMERSET, Torrance, commander,
carrying her Majesty's Mails, will be dispatched from Cosmopolitan Wharf, to BRISBANE, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, calling at intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, March 24th, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.—OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with N. S. W. and N. Z. Governments.
ZEALANDIA.
3000 tons, Thompson, commander,
will be dispatched
at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, 6th April, 1877, carrying her Majesty's mails and passengers to Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco.
Drafts, payable in gold in San Francisco, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, Spring-street.

STEAM TO JAVA AND SINGAPORE.
THE NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Under contract for five years with
THE DUTCH AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENTS,
will dispatch their fine new and powerful mail steamship
GENERAAL PEL,
classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, 1209 tons register, under the command of Captain DE HART, of the Dutch Royal Navy, for
PORT DARWIN, SOURABAYA, and BATAVIA,
calling at the Queensland ports (if sufficient inducement offers), on
FRIDAY, 27th of APRIL,
taking cargo and passengers for Singapore, the Eastern Archipelago, India, China, Japan, and Europe.
The GENERAAL PEL was built on the Clyde in 1876, expressly for the Company, and is specially fitted up, furnished, and ventilated in the most approved style for the comfort of passengers in a hot climate—whilst the cuisine and attendance will be found unexceptionable.
For Time-table and information upon all subjects respecting this and the Company's various lines, apply to
ELDRED and CO., Agents,
62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO COOKTOWN WHARF, via (Cairns) TRINITY BAY, TOWNSVILLE, and BOWEN.
The A. S. N. Co.'s splendid steamship
FLORENCE IRVING,
1090 tons, R. M. PHILLIPS, Commander,
(under contract with the Queensland Government,)
will be dispatched for the above ports via BRISBANE, on MONDAY NEXT, at 4 p.m.
FARES AND FREIGHTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For all particulars apply to
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE. THE A. S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.
In order to meet the extra demand for passenger accommodation between the now populous cities of SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, the A. S. N. CO. have determined to run until further notice THREE steamers each week to and from Melbourne, commencing with the splendid new steamship
WOTONGA, 977 Tons,
W. J. STUART, Commander,
sailing TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, at 4.30 p.m.
The days of sailing will in future be TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAYS; and RETURN TICKETS will be available for THREE MONTHS, instead of two months as formerly.
FARES and FREIGHTS at CURRENT RATES.
For all particulars apply to
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
TO MELBOURNE.—Wotonga, to-morrow afternoon, Thursday, at 4.30; City of Melbourne, Saturday afternoon, at 1; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. FARES AND FREIGHT AT CURRENT RATES.
TO NEWCASTLE.—Wotonga, this morning, Wednesday, at 9; and Governor Blackall, to-morrow night, Thursday, at 11.
TO MORPETH and RAYMOND TERRACE.—Collaroy, to-morrow night, Thursday, at 10.
TO BRISBANE.—Balclutha, to-morrow afternoon, Thursday, at 4; and Elamang, Saturday afternoon, at 1. (FARES AND FREIGHT AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.)
TO MARYBOROUGH, via BRISBANE.—Balclutha, to-morrow afternoon, Thursday, at 4. (FARES AND FREIGHT AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.)
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Thursday, at 4.
TO PORT DENISON, TO CLEVELAND BAY, TO CAIRNS (TRINITY BAY), TO COOKTOWN WHARF, TO CARDWELL, KEPPEL BAY, AND FLAT TOP ISLAND — Florence Irving, Monday afternoon, at 4, via Brisbane.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY.
THIS (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).
The S. S. KEMBLA will leave SYDNEY for NEWCASTLE, This WEDNESDAY, and on FRIDAY NIGHT, at half-past 11; and will leave NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY, To-morrow, THURSDAY, and on SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.
Offices—Lime-street Wharf, foot Erskine-street, Sydney; and Scott-street, Newcastle.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN direct.—The fine steamship TASMAN, 720 tons register, will be dispatched from the GRAFTON WHARF, MONDAY, 26th March, at 4 p.m.
Storage charged on inward cargo not removed whilst the vessel is at the wharf.
For freight or passage apply to T. and W. WILLIS, Agents, 48, Pitt-street.

S. N. CO.'S S. S. DAIRYMAID, for SHELLHARBOUR and GERRINGONG direct, TO-NIGHT, at 6, from Caledonian Wharf. All freights payable in Sydney. JOHN RITCHIE, Agent, King-st.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO Wollongong.—Friday, 9.15 a.m., and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—Friday, 9.15 a.m.
MORUYA.—Friday, 9.15 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—Friday, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, Eden, and Tathra.—Tuesday, 9.15 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FROM KING-STREET.—THIS DAY: 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, returning same hours.
Hunter's Hill and Gladesville.—Steamer from King-street, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.30, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15, 11.
From Gladesville, 8, 8.45, 10, 11.15, 12, 2, 3, 4, 5.15, 6.0.
From Hunter's Hill, 8.15, 9.5, 10.15, 11.25, 12.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.35, 6.15.
To Five Dock, Ashfield, and Burwood, 7, 10, 12.30, 4.15, 6.15.
From Five Dock, 7.45, 8.30, 11, 2.45, 5.15.
To Ryde, 11 p.m.
C. E. JEANNERET.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER direct, the s.s. THE CLARENCE, on SATURDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched from the Company's Wharf, Sussex-street, as follows, weather permitting:—
To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER direct.—The splendid new paddle steamship CITY OF GRAFTON, TUESDAY, 20th March, at 9 p.m.
To MACLEAY RIVER.—The PLATYPUS, MONDAY, 19th March.
To the RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Wednesday, 14th March, at 10.
Cargo received daily for transmission to any of the above ports.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, AND MARYBOROUGH.
The M. S. S. CO. will dispatch their STEAMSHIPS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

Ship.	Master.	Sailing Date.
FOR MELBOURNE:		
MACEDON	F.H. Stanford	THURSDAY, at 12 noon.
CHEVIOT	J. R. Clarke..	FRIDAY, March 16
FOR BRISBANE:		
EDINA	J. H. South..	FRIDAY, at 4 p.m.
FOR MARYBOROUGH:		
EDINA	J. H. South..	FRIDAY, at 4 p.m.

carrying passengers and cargo. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, available for two months, by any of the Company's steamers. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
These vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners.
Steerage passengers supplied with bedding.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The M. S. S. Co. will dispatch the
S. S. MACEDON, 1000 tons,
P. H. Stanford, commander,
for the above port, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 12 noon.
For all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, BOWEN, TOWNSVILLE, TRINITY BAY, and COOKTOWN.
The M. S. S. Co. will dispatch the
S.S. EDINA,
J. H. SOUTH, Commander,
on FRIDAY next, at 4 p.m.
Passengers booking for BOWEN, TOWNSVILLE, TRINITY BAY, and COOKTOWN will be forwarded on at BRISBANE per S.S. COREA, shortly after arrival of the EDINA.
For all particulars apply to
W. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND DIRECT.—NEW GOLD RUSH to TEREMAKAU, near HOKITIKA.
The splendid steamship
TARARUA,
800 tons, Captain W. C. Sinclair, will be dispatched from GRAFTON WHARF, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., carrying passengers and cargo for HOKITIKA, the NEAREST PORT to the ABOVE GOLD-FIELD; also GREYMOUTH, NELSON, TARANAKI, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, WANGANUI, LYTTELTON, TIMARU, DUNEDIN, OMARU, BLUFF HARBOUR, HOBART TOWN, and MELBOURNE.
For freight or passage apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents,
Bridge-street-chambers.
Shipping orders required.
No cargo except fruit received to-day.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND direct.—FARES and FREIGHTS at REDUCED RATES. The S. S. EASBY, 2400 tons burthen, will sail for WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and PORT CHALMERS, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 14th instant. For freight or passage apply to FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay. All cargo to be at Cosmopolitan Wharf by 4 p.m.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (Limited).
STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct, and all NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
The splendid new steamship
ROTORUA,
1000 tons,
will be dispatched from Dibbs's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, taking cargo and passengers direct to AUCKLAND, NAPIER, NELSON, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON and DUNEDIN, transhipping to Taranaki, Wanganui, Oamaru, Timaru, and Bluff.
Passengers by this Company's steamers have the privilege of landing at any port on the voyage, proceeding to destination at their convenience.
The passenger accommodation is superb, comprising ladies' boudoir, baths, and smoking-room, with all the latest improvements for ventilation and general comfort.
Shipping orders required.
N.B.—CARGO and PASSENGERS booked to ALL PORTS.
For rates of freight and passage money, apply to
FREDK. W. JACKSON, Agent, 58, Pitt-street.
To be followed by S. S. WAKATIPU on 7th April.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS Leave Queen's Wf.—7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 6.
Woolloomooloo—10.30, 11.45, 2.30.
Manly Beach—8.15, 9.15, 12, 3.15, 4.45, 5.30.
Fare—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
N.B.—Extra late boats will leave Sydney on Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock p.m.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The magnificent and fast A1 ship
NORTHAM,
1537 tons register,
M. Cotter, commander,
with large engagements, will have quick dispatch. Has roomy cabins and spacious SALOON; the accommodation generally being superior to that of any sailing ship on the berth, and offers a most favourable opportunity to intending passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Saloon, according to accommodation required.
Second cabin, £27.
Steerage, £16.
With exceedingly liberal dietary scale.
For plans of cabins and other information apply to Captain COTTER, on board, at CIRCULAR QUAY; or to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE FOR LONDON.—To follow the Wave of Life,
The A1 clipper
STRATHDON,
1011 tons register, S. Bache, commander,
will be dispatched as above.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BACHE, on board; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE FOR LONDON.—The favourite clipper barque
WAVE OF LIFE,
394 tons register, J. Henderson, commander, having a large portion of her cargo on board and stowed, will be dispatched on the 25th instant.
Has superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers.
For freight of passage apply to Captain HENDERSON, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
For Passengers only.
The magnificent new clipper ship
LOCH FYNE,
1350 tons register, A. Murray, commander, will be dispatched as above.
The saloon is replete with every convenience, and the accommodation for second-class passengers is very superior.
Apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Dibbs' Wharf; or
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

THE WINDSOR CASTLE, FOR LONDON.—This well-known favourite passenger ship, under the command of Captain FERNIE, will be dispatched in MARCH.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

THE BRUCKLAY CASTLE, for LONDON.—This well-known clipper-ship, J. Thurston, commander, having all her dead-weight stowed, and the greater portion of her wool engaged and in store, will sail on the 25th MARCH. Has room for a limited number of saloon and second-class passengers. Inspection of her superior passenger accommodation is invited.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Lloyd's Cosmopolitan Wharf.

FOR LONDON via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Messrs. GREEN'S magnificent clipper ship
HIGHFLYER,
B. Berridge, commander,
will be dispatched as above, from Melbourne, on TUESDAY, 20th instant. Has splendid accommodation for saloon and intermediate passengers, and an experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
For rates of passage and all particulars, apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Exchange, Pitt-street.

FOR MAURITIUS.—The fine A1 three-masted schooner CARRINGTON, 248 tons register, will sail in a few days.
For freight apply to Captain STRICKLAND, on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to BROWN and CO., Spring-street.

FOR FRIENDLY and NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.—The barque Reconnaissance with quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply H. P. PALSER, York-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The clipper brig SYREN, C. Sainty, commander. Cargo now received at the Patent Slip Wharf; will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Exchange, Pitt-street.

KETCH MARY ANN, for BROUGHTON CREEK and KANGAROO VALLEY, receives cargo on THURSDAY MORNING, at Patent Slip Wharf, and positively sails on FRIDAY NIGHT.

SHIP INCHGREEN, from Glasgow.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, before noon on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The A1 (for twelve years) three-masted clipper schooner HOPEFUL, 216 tons register, James Dancaster, master, having just discharged a cargo of sugar from Mauritius in a most satisfactory condition, is open as above. For particulars, apply to.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
O'Connell-street.

HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.—Quandong and other steamers for HIRE daily. Dry Dock Ferry Office, Erskine-street.

CHARTERS.—TONNAGE wanted, to load in Sydney and Newcastle, for foreign and intercolonial ports at highest rates.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Exchange, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—☞ The well known clipper barque KATE CONLEY, 154 tons register, built on the Macleay River in 1869, of hardwood, copper-fastened, and carries a large cargo on a light draught, about 8 feet 6 inches; shifts without ballast, and only requires 50 tons for sea, and is now in first-class order above and below.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Exchange, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—☞ The clipper schooner JOHN S. LANE, 82 tons register, is now open for inspection. For all particulars, apply on board, Darling Harbour; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY, and CO.,
Exchange, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the fine new screw Steamship DAWN, built in Sunderland in 1876, by W. F. Pile and Co.; carries 520 tons dead-weight on a draught of 12 feet 6 inches; length, 154 feet; breadth, 24 feet; depth in hold from awning deck, 18 feet; depth from main deck, 12 feet. Has 2 compound engines; cylinders, 20-inch and 40-inch in diameter; length of stroke, 27 inches; 75-horse-power (combined). Consumption of fuel, 6 tons in 24 hours.
One of Sterne's patent condensers and filter, 1000 gallons in 12 hours, new, used one passage.
One Baltic pine spar, 45 feet long, 11½ inches diameter, small end 5½ inches diameter.
Ready for inspection, lying in Johnson's Bay.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR Positive SALE, the powerful first-class Screw Steamer LLEWELLYN, built of the best colonial hardwood, copper fastened by the celebrated builder Daniel Sheehy, in Woolloomooloo Bay, under the special survey of Lloyd's surveyor, in December, 1874; 359 tons register, carries over 400 tons upon a light draught; is fitted with superior and highly-finished compound engines, by Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, of 80 h.p., capable of working up to 300 i.h.p.; steams very fast on a small consumption of coal; and has very excellent accommodation for 33 first-class and 22 second-class passengers. The spacious saloon is amidships, and the cabins are well furnished.
The vessel is in excellent condition, fully equipped, and ready for sea.
For further particulars and inventory apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange, Pitt-street.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, the ship RESULT, 724 tons register, carries 1150 tons dead weight, and sails well with comparatively few hands, and only requires a small quantity of ballast for sea; has recently undergone extensive repairs at Mort's Dock, and is now in first-class order above and below.
For further particulars apply at Mort's Dock and Engineering Company; or to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Coasters' BOATS, Skiffs, and Dingies, new and second hand. Ward, next Campbell's Wharf.

FOR SALE, Screw STEAMER, 15 h.p., 10 knots; cheap. Apply Moss and Co., 410, George-street.

FOR SALE, Steam LAUNCH, 8 h.p., 9 knots; bargain. Apply MOSS and CO., 410, George-street.

FOR SALE, the clipper brigantine ISABELLE, 129 tons register. E. LOWTHER, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Centreboard BOAT, about 18 feet long by 6 beam. Apply A. B., Post Office.

WANTED, to rent a KETCH, 35 to 50 tons, for a term. A. M. S., HERALD Office.

TENDERS are invited for Cleaning and Painting bottom of s.s. Zealandia.
Specification can be seen at the office of
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Spring-street.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

QUAY BERTHS vacant; first-class storage and wharf accommodation. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

NEW SOUTH WALES ACADEMY OF ART.
NOTICE TO ARTISTS, AMATEURS, and ART STUDENTS.—The Sixth Annual EXHIBITION of Works of Colonial Art will be held at the Society's Gallery, Elizabeth-street North, to remain open for one month, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March next, at noon. Artists, Amateurs, and Art Students who may desire to exhibit works of Art, can obtain copies of the regulations on application to the door-keeper, at the Society's Rooms. All works sent in for exhibition will be subject to the approval of a committee of selection under clause 5 of said regulations.
No exhibits will be received after the 21st instant.
E. DU FAUR, Hon. Sec.
Elizabeth-street North, 14th March, 1877.

NEW SOUTH WALES ACADEMY OF ART.
SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF COLONIAL ART.
NOTICE TO PUPILS AND ART STUDENTS.
At a meeting of the Council of this Society, held on the 8th ultimo, it was resolved,—
"That liberal encouragement be given to Pupils and Art Students by the award of Medals and Certificates of Merit in the different classes into which their studies may be divided, comprising drawings in oil or water colours from nature, copies in oil or water colour, and drawings in pencil or crayons from casts only."
The Council will reject such proposed exhibits as may be considered by them of insufficient merit for exhibition.
E. DU FAUR, Hon. Sec.
Elizabeth-street North, 14th February, 1877.

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The Art Gallery will be closed THIS DAY at 5 p.m., until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
E. DU FAUR, Hon. Sec.
14th March, 1877.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.—PRIVATE INQUIRY OFFICE, under the management of Mr. ALBERT WOOD.
MISSING FRIENDS, and NEXT OF KIN TRACED.
Proof of births, marriages, deaths, copies of wills and legacies obtained in all parts of the civilised world. Evidence collected and inquiries instituted for the legal profession, mercantile community, and private individuals.
Debts and lost property recovered, absconders, fraudulent insolvents, and anonymous correspondents traced.
Every communication STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
Testimonials from Judges, police magistrates, bankers, consuls, and merchants, received by Mr. Berliner during 23 years' connection with the Detective and Police Departments of N.S.W. and Victoria.
OTTO BERLINER and CO., 4, Bond-street, off George-street, opposite Mercantile Bank, Sydney.

GEORGE MILLER,—Call at Bankstown. Waiting for you. J. C.

MARY BURNS, late of the Pier Hotel, Watson's Bay.—Friend wishes to see you immediately. 11, Jamison-street.

STRANGERS YET. You did not execute order for Monday evening. Please write, explaining. L. S.

VALENTINE, Valentine, 14th and 28th February. Please go for Letter to address. Letter explain all. C. R.

WOULD MINNIE GRIFFITHS, or her SISTER, call at 544, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WATCHMAKER that called upon E. Boston, watchmaker, Newtown, call again or send address.

WILL Miss JANE ANN SULLIVAN, of St. Philip's School, 1860, send her Address to her brother FRANK, HERALD Office?

SOLOMON NEWGASPLAN.—You did not keep your promise to SATZUMA; you said you would ascertain the cost per mile of the iron 12 inch gas pipe, and leave full particulars at the Royal Furnishing Arcade. Cheap gas will give considerable impetus to house furnishing.

LECTURES.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, Lavender Bay.—An ADDRESS by Lieutenant ALFRED WILKINSON, on WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at 8 p.m. Subject: "How shall the Christian Church, divided and distracted as she is, be made ready for the appearing of her Lord, who comes quickly?"

NEW TEMPERANCE HALL.
Mr. THOMAS WALKER,
from Lancashire, England, will deliver a LECTURE in the trance state, on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th instant, at 8 o'clock, in the New Temperance Hall.
The subject of the lecture to be chosen by the audience.
At the close of the lecture any questions asked, bearing on the subject of the lecture, will be answered.
The Hon. J. BOWIE WILSON will take the chair.
Admission, 1s; reserved seats, 2s.

MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 19th day of April, 1877, for the purpose of:—
1. Receiving the Report of the Directors on the business of the Society for the year ended 31st December, 1876.
2. Electing two Directors in lieu of the Hon. John Fairfax, M.L.C., and the Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., M.L.C., who retire in terms of by-law V., and one of whom only is eligible for re-election.
3. Electing an Auditor in lieu of Robert Gilfillan, Esq., who retires, and (in terms of by-law X.) is ineligible for re-election.
By-law V. provides that no member shall at any annual or special meeting be put in nomination for the office of Director, unless notice in writing of his being a candidate shall have been given to the Board, or to the secretary, at least THIRTY clear days previous to such meeting.
Dated at Sydney, this 27th day of February, 1877.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that the first Annual MEETING of the Shareholders of the Australian Building Society will be held in the Rooms of the Society, 287, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, at 7.30 p.m., to receive Directors' Annual Report.
JAMES P. GARVAN, Manager.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.—A Special General MEETING of Members will be held at the Exchange Hotel, THIS EVENING, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m. Business: Revision of Club Rules, and Presentation of Prizes.
P. J. CLARK, Hon. Sec.

NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKET ASSOCIATION.—A Special MEETING of the Committee will be held, at Tattersall's, THIS EVENING, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock.
Business: To consider a proposal to play a MATCH, during Easter week, against the ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.
JOHN M. GIBSON, Hon. Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Special MEETING of Council, WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, at 11 a.m.
Business:—To Nominate and Elect Judges for coming Exhibition.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

EIGHT-HOUR CONFERENCE of the IRON TRADES.—A Special MEETING will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 7.30, Swan-with-Two-Necks. Every delegate attend. J. GARRARD, Sec.

146 R. B. PRECEPTORY.—Meeting To-Night, Kent-street Chapel, at 8. By order W.M.

MASONIC.—Australian Lodge of Harmony, 556, E. C.—Monthly MEETING TO-NIGHT, 7 prompt.

MASONIC,—Lodge St. Andrew No. 1, N. S. W. Constitution.—Regular Mon. Meeting, This Evg.

MASONIC.—Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358, Scotch Constitution.—Regular MEETING, THIS EVENING, March 14, 1877, in the Masonic Hall, York-street. Business: Passing, &c. H. E. VAUGHAN, R.W.M.

VICTORIA L. O. L. No. 16.—Regular Monthly MEETING, this Wednesday Evening, in Palmer-street Schoolroom; all Members are requested to attend. Brethren of this Lodge are cordially invited. R. Sutton, sec.

THE GLEBE VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY will hold a MEETING, in the Council-chamber, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
W. J. COULTER, Sec. pro tem.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—Ballot MEETING, THIS DAY, from 1 to 2 p.m. By order.
T. STACKHOUSE, Secretary.

PITT-STREET LITERARY and DEBATING SOCIETY.—Debate, THIS EVENING, at 7.45: "Is the moderate use of intoxicating liquors to be condemned?" Mr. T. RICHARDSON to open in the negative.
JOSEPH J. ALLEN, Hon. Secretary.

N. S. W. SEAMEN'S UNION.—Quarterly MEETING. Election of officers, TO-NIGHT, at 8, Schoolroom, corner of Erskine and Lime streets.
THOS. WHITE, President.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—The Alliance's Free Weekly TEMPERANCE MEETING, THIS DAY, at 8 o'clock, for Addresses, Recitations, and Pledges. Mr. S. Callaghan presides. Pledges can be signed daily.

NO. 4 NO SURRENDER LOYAL ORANGE LODGE meets THIS EVENING, at 7.30 Pitt-street, Haymarket. Address by Rev. Brother D. Allen—"Rome is falling." Visiting brethren kindly invited, and full attendance requested.
S. WITHERS, Secretary.

AMATEUR Choral Union.—Committee Meeting and Practice TO-NIGHT, 7.30., St. James' School.

A MEETING of JOURNEYMAN BUTCHERS will be held at St. James' Schoolroom, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, to form a Committee for Butchers' Picnic, 8 o'clock sharp. J. M'GUINNESS.

CONSERVATIVE C. C.—Special MEETING at 8 o'clock, THURSDAY EVENING, at Pelican Hotel, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. All members requested to attend. W. G. ARMITAGE, Secretary.

GREAT BRITAIN TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, 5, Spring-street, THIS DAY, the 14th day of March, 1877, at half-past 2 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st December last, to elect four Directors in place of those retiring, also to appoint an Auditor; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
W. J. WESTON, Manager.
Sydney, 14th March, 1877.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, in Paddington, a Gold BROOCH. Apply to Mr. BAYFIELD, Grocer, Paddington.

LOST, a yellow Greyhound DOG, bit out of ear. Reward, 521, Macquarie-street South.

LOST, Unmounted Red Cornelian CROSS. Reward. Mrs. S. Hunt, Darling-street, Balmain.

LOST, Sunday, in Hyde Park, Bathurst, or Pitt streets, a PANNIER. Theatre Royal Hotel, Liverpool-street.

LOST, Gold KEY, in Bourke-street South, Sunday morning; reward. Foster, Bros., 590, George-st.

LOST, near Railway Station, PURSE, money, railway ticket, &c.: reward. W. Pownall, Treasury, Bridge-st.

LOST, off Whittell's dray, a Weighing MACHINE. Reward if left at 607, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

LOST, on Thursday last, from Glebe, a Black and Tan TERRIER (Slut), with name on collar. Any person returning her to A. NEWTON, Mitchell-street, Glebe, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Saturday evening, 10th March, between Union Club and Government House (via Bent and Macquarie streets), a small pearl SHIRT STUD. Any one returning the same to hall porter Government House, shall be rewarded.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Hunter's Hill, a Bay HORSE, branded WW on near shoulder. Reward on return to the Parsonage, Hunter's Hill; or on information leading to its recovery.

5s REWARD for a pair of SPECTACLES, in wooden case, lost last Friday. 63, Elizabeth-street.

5s REWARD.—Lost, on Sunday, between Pitt-street and Woolloomooloo Bay, a Gold LOCKET. Apply after 10, to Mr. EVERSON, 494, George-street.

£10 REWARD will be given for information which will lead to the recovery of a PORTMANTEAU and contents, missing from s.s. China since Wednesday, 7th instant; R. L. T. in black letters on top of portmanteau. Apply to ALBERT WOOD, Manager, Otto Berliner and Co., 4, Bond-street, off George-street.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW SOUTH WALES AUXILIARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, BIBLE HALL, Sydney.—A full supply of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, and PORTIONS published by the British and Foreign Bible Society always in stock. English Bibles, Testaments, and Portions. Also, Bibles and Testaments in foreign languages, sold at English cost price, by C. E. FULLER, DEPOSITORY, No. 387, GEORGE-ST., Sydney. EDWARD ROGERS, GEORGE F. WISE, Honorary Secretaries.

A SERVICE OF SONG will be given in the Pitt-street, Congregational Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. For full particulars and programme, see To-morrow's HERALD.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECT.—HAROLD BREES, 143, Pitt-st., nr. Hunter-street. Prize Medal. Surveys, auction Plans.

ADDRESSES Illuminated by his Excellency's Illuminator. STEFFANONI, 10, Wynyard-square.

A. FLACK, Die Sinker, Seal Engraver, &c., Officia., Bankers' and Merchants Seals and Stamps, 6, Barrack-treet.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied on the best English and American principles. Teeth stopped and extracted. Charges moderate. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist (established 1860), 324, George-st., nr. Hunter-st.

ARCHITECTS, Builders, and Contractors.—Plans and Estimates of Iron Columns, Girders, Machinery, and General Engineering Work prepared by J. H. DANIELLS, C. E., 346, Macquarie-street South.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, INIMITABLE, and Painless Dentistry.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL consults daily ONLY at 20, Wynyard-square. Established in the colonies 1853. Caution.—Beware MISTAKES from similarity of names, as disappointments frequently occur. Hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1877.—The undersigned is ready to undertake all Decorations, SIGNS, TICKETS, GILDING, and PAINTING, for Exhibitors, &c. Also to erect or superintend any building of stalls, &c.
ANDREW TORNING, Decorator, House and Sign Painter, 28½, O'Connell-street.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.—TURNER and HENDERSON, Embossers, Diesinkers, Engravers, and Printers, 16 and 18, Hunter-street.

B. ARENDT, LEIPZIG. COMMISSION BUSINESS.
SPECIALITY.—Purchase of German IRON and STEEL GOODS, as well as of all kinds of Husbandry requisites. Prompt delivery; best qualities; cheapest prices.

CLAIRVOYANT.—Medical and Business.—Madame Von Halle, 320, Geo.-st. Correct Diagnosis given.

EMBROIDERY, by his Excellency's Embroiderer. STEFFANONI, 10, Wynyard-square.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (diploma 1836). Dental operations carefully performed. Artificial teeth, first-class work only. Gold employed, 20-carat. 178, Pitt-street, op. Punch's Hotel.

EXHIBITIONS, BALLS, PROCESSIONS, &c., supplied with FLAGS, BANNERS, SHIELDS, and ORNAMENTAL DEVICES, &c., on reasonable terms. A. TORNING, Decorator, 28½, O'Connell-street.

FLETCHER, BROTHERS, General Ironmongers, Ironfounders, and Stovemakers.
Ornamental Castings of every description.
32, Park-street,
and 302 and 304, Castlereagh-street.
Works—Camdenville, Newtown.

GROCERY STORE, Surry Hills.—Residents, purchase your supplies at the new store, 2, Pawley-street, where you will obtain the best articles at low prices. A trial solicited.

JOHN F. MANN, Surveyor under Real Property Act, 19, Hunter-street.

J. LAPRAIK and CO., Veterinary Forge, Hay and Dixon streets, near the Castlemaine Brewery, Haymarket, Sydney. Corns, contracted heels, and all diseases of the feet skilfully and effectually treated.

LADIES' PATTERNS cut, own materials, perfect fit; new tunic. 341, Crown-street.

MR. J. LUGG, Dentist, removed to 35, Bligh-street, one door from Hunter-street.

MONUMENTS, Tombs, Headstones, Kerbing, &c.—PATTEN, BROTHERS, 348, Pitt-street.

M'COY, BROTHERS.—Boots and Shoes of every description, 559 and 561, George-st., Brickfield-hill.

MR. WALTER J. CARROLL, Surgeon, 107, William-street.—Hours—9 to 10, 2 to 3, 6 to 8.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square, awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medal and the Queensland Exhibition Medal for 1876, being the seventh year successively, for Artificial Teeth, against all competitors. Also, THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1874.
Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, having returned to the Colony, will resume the practice of his profession on MONDAY, 12th instant.
Hours of consultation—9 a.m. to 12 noon.
WILLIAM MORRIS
(Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; and Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society London), 5, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

NOTICE.—F. COOPER, Dyer and Scourer, removed to Goulburn-street West, one door from George-st.

PHRENOLOGY.—A. S. HAMILTON, Phrenologist, Hunter-street, one door from Pitt-street.

SIM and BASSAN, Accountants, Auditors, and General Agents, 183, Pitt-street.

S. T. LEIGH AND CO., Engravers, Lithographers, and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS, Pitt-street (next HERALD Office), Sydney.

TO BAKERS.—Ovens built and repaired, town and country. J. Beauchamp, 152, Castlereagh-street.

T. W. EADY and SON, Tanners and Curriers. Importers of English and foreign Enamelled and Japanned Leathers, Grindery, &c., 54, York-street.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker; tuning and repairing. Second Piano for Sale. 70, Hunter-street.

W. T. YEOMAN, Importer of Painters' and Paperhangers' Materials. 107, Pitt-street.

WM. AYTON, House Painter, Paperhanger, Glazier, and Church Window Maker. 371, Pitt-street.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HAVING sold and disposed of all my STOCK of Flags, Banners, Shields, and other decorative paraphernalia, to Mr. ANDREW TORNING, I beg to notify that with them I relinquish and transfer so much of my business connection as relates to the decoration of public or private buildings or places, and for which the articles purchased by Mr. Torning have been used.
(Signed) WILL. MERRETT.
Sydney, 23rd February.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

ENGINEER CORPS.—Usual PARADE, THIS EVENING. THOMAS ROWE, Captain.

4 BATTERY.—Armstrong DRILL, as usual; committee meet after. E. MASTERS, Lieut.-commanding.

NO. 8, V. A.—Gun DRILL TO-NIGHT, Dawes Battery, 8 o'clock. CHAS H. MYLES, Captain.

NO. 1 CO.—Subscription Prize SHOOTING, FRIDAY, 16th instant. JNO. COOPER, Captain.

7 COMPANY.—Non-commissioned Officers and Privates meet at St. James's School-room, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 8 p.m.
J. J. MEENEN, Colour-Sergeant, by permission.

7 COMPANY.—PARADE at Hyde Park, 7.45 p.m. After drill a Special MEETING, which every member of the corps is requested to attend.
W. WILKINS, Captain.

NO. 2 HIGHLANDERS.—MEMBERS are requested to obtain their undress UNIFORM, from Mr. GRAHAM, Brickfield-hill, on or before THURSDAY, 15th instant. H. J. CHISHOLM, Captain.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.—For immediate SALE, at the risk of former purchaser, two Volunteer LAND ORDERS. FAHEY and COMPANY, King-street.

VOL. LAND ORDERS.—Five for SALE, this day, at £133 each, at DYMOCK'S, 320, George-street.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, the 19th instant, for the erection of Weatherboard Cottage, on stone-foundation; 7 rooms, in Windsor-street, Paddington. Plans and specification to be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be adressed.
J. COWLEY, Piper-street, Woollahra.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS required for a large Store. Apply for plan and specific ations to A. TUPPER, 437, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of the proposed "Sydney Commercial Exchange," Pitt-street.
Plans and specifications to be seen at my office, where tenders are to be delivered on the 23rd instant.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, 247, George-street.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.—CLARENCE and NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March, for £10,000 of DEBENTURES, of £50 each, having a currency of five years from the 1st April, 1877, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
JOSIAH MULLENS, 84, Hunter-street, Sydney.
THOMAS BAWDEN, Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company's Office, Grafton.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MACDONALD TOWN.—TENDERS from two competent persons to act as Valuators for assessing the ratable property in this municipality will be received by me up to 6 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, 19th March, 1877.
G. K. TARRANT, Council Clerk.
Council-chambers, Macdonald Town,
5th March, 1877.

MUNICIPALITY OF FIVE DOCK.—TENDERS are invited from two persons competent to VALUE the ratable property in the above Municipality for 1877-8; to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tender for Valuation," up to noon on MONDAY, 19th instant.
ROBERT MURRAY, Mayor.

TO FENCERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of about 18 rods of two-rail Fencing. Apply to THOMAS FISHER, Camden House, Glenmore Road.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for the Erection of an Hotel, at Petersham. Plans and particulars at my office, No. 2, Park-street, Sydney. A. THORNLEY, Jun., Architect.

FOR SALE, by Tender, the GOODWILL, Stock-in-Trade, Furniture, &c., of the well-known GAS HOTEL, Kent-street, in consequence of proprietor retiring from business. Tenders to be delivered on the premises, on or before SATURDAY, the 17th instant. All particulars on application between the hours of 10 and 12.

HOUSE, Mount Wilson.—Contractors are reminded that the TENDERS for above close THIS DAY (Wednesday), 14th. FERDINAND H. REUSS, Jun., Architect, 183, Pitt-street, opposite City Bank.

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST.—TENDERS wanted, for the supply of Medicine for the members, their wives, and families, of a town lodge, at per member per quarter. Applications received up to the 31st March, to be addressed to J. GEAGHAN, 449, Crown-street.

TENDERS for BRICKWORK, labour only. James Keogh, Abercrombie and Vine streets, Chippendale.

TENDERS wanted for flooring two houses. Apply Shine, Shamrock House, Mary-street.

TENDERS for Stone and Brick work; small job; labour. G. GUILE, Wells-street West, Redfern.

EXTENSION OF TIME.—TENDERS will be received up to 20th instant for House and Premises for T. Curley. Plans and Specifications at 11, Regent-street. EDWARD HUGHES, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS for the Erection of Villa Residence, Darling Point, will be received till WEDNESDAY, 21st March, as follows:—1. Excavation, masonry, and brickwork. 2. Carpenters', joiners', and finishing trades. 3. The whole in one sum. For plans, &c., apply to Mr. J. S. BRADRIDGE, Architect, 255, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—TENDERS required, at per Member per quarter, for attendance upon the Members and their Families of the Sydney Marine Benefit Society. Tenders to be sent, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 24th. All information by applying to G. H. GREEN, Secretary, 278, Kent-street.

TENDERS required to the 21st instant for the erection and completion of a House, in Ross-street, Forest Lodge. Plans and specifications at J. SHEARER'S, Upper William-street South.

WANTED, TENDERS for Drainage. Stoneham, grocer, Kippax-street, Albion Estate.

EDUCATIONAL.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 311, Upper Dowling st., Darlinghurst. Mrs. and Miss Clapham have vacancies.

MRS. and MISS GILDER being about to REMOVE to Campbell House, Macleay-street, Potts Point, will be prepared to receive Pupils there after the Easter vacation, April 9th. A private conveyance will take pupils daily from and to Edgecliff Road. Up to the 1st proximo, all business communications may be addressed to Albert-street, Woollahra.

MRS. SPOFFORTH receives a limited number of Resident and Day Pupils to whom she offers many advantages; her arrangements are especially suited to young ladies deprived of maternal care. Prospectuses and references, &c., numerous and influential, on application. Melmerby, Macleay-street.

TO PARENTS.—Home and Agricultural Education for children. J. G. Read, 494, George-street.

THE Misses MACAULEY'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BOYS under 14 years of age.
The course of instruction thoroughly prepares the pupils for the teaching suitable to a more advanced age. Assistant Masters for Latin, French, Mathematics, Music, and Drawing.
Gymnasium and playground are attached to the school.
Terms and references on application.
St. Mark's-terrace,
Darling Point, Sydney.

WOOLLAHRA COLLEGE, Breslington, Albert-street, Woollahra. Dancing class, Wednesday evenings; non-pupils may join.

A PROTESTANT Lady, residing in the country, with a proficient Governess in the house, wishes to receive 2 young Ladies, between the ages of 10 and 12, to educate with her own daughters; every home comfort; English, French, and music. Address M. A. R., Post-office, Cullen Bullen. Terms moderate.

BANJO.—To Amateur Minstrels, Ladies and Gentlemen.—C. L. teaches Banjo in 12 lessons. F. Kirby, Pitt-st.

SCHWEPPE'S SELTZER WATER.—The above, which possesses the same qualities as the Natural Water of Germany, is exceedingly well suited for a warm climate.
J. SCHWEPPE and CO., 51, Berners-street, London, and 62, Margaret-street, Sydney.

GRAPES, GRAPES.—Received daily from Camden Park, those very superior Muscat Hamburg, and Muscat of Alexandria, unrivalled for excellency of flavour, to be had wholesale and retail at CARTER'S, George-street Markets. Private families can be supplied with the small box at wholesale price.

AMERICAN Painted TUBS, in nests, eight, 15s. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

BAGS, for tin and copper ore, flour and sugar. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Apparatus for SALE, good order, best make. Photo. Pierce's, William-street.

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AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager ....Mr. B. N. Jones.

Re-engagement of Mr. DAMPIER, who appears until Easter.

The wondrous children,
LILY and ROSE.

"ALL FOR GOLD!"
ANOTHER GRAND TRIUMPH.
Received by crowded and delighted audiences with thunders of applause.

THIS EVENING, at 8, the eminently successful drama, by Francis Hopkins, Esq.,
"ALL FOR GOLD,"
or
FIFTY MILLIONS OF MONEY.
Hagebert, the Veteran..................Mr. DAMPIER
Morek, the Lion Tamer..................Mr. J. J. Bartlett
Marie .... } Orphan children of General { LILY
Rose .... } Simon. { ROSE

Notwithstanding the extraordinary success of this great drama, it cannot possibly be repeated after Thursday. It must be withdrawn for
HAMLET on FRIDAY.

Box Plan at Elvy's. Carriages at 10.30.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Lessee and Manager............ Mr. Samuel Lazar.
Acting Manager and Treasurer .. Mr. James Booty.

LAST NIGHTS
of the Popular Young Tragedienne,
Mrs. F. M. BATES,
and
Mr. F. M. BATES.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 14, 1877,
for this night only, Shakespeare's sublime tragedy,
HAMLET
Hamlet
Hamlet
Hamlet
Hamlet
Hamlet.

HAMLET ....Mr. F. M. BATES
OPHELIA..........................Mrs. F. M. BATES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
MACBETH.

LADY MACBETH ....Mrs. F. M. BATES
MACBETH.............. Mr. GEORGE D. CHAPLIN.

The whole of Locke's beautiful music will be given by a FULL CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA.

FRIDAY NEXT.

FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
Mrs. F. M. BATES,
when will be presented (for the first time in Sydney with a full and complete cast of characters and necessary auxiliaries),
Robertson's Great Comedy
SCHOOL,
and the Screaming Farce,
THE TOODLES.

FULL PARTICULARS IN TO-MORROW'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

A carte-de-visite of Mrs. F. M. Bates, by Mr. E. Rüsfeldt, photographer, 316, George-street, will be presented to every visitor to the dress circle, stalls, and family circle.

Prices of admission—Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; family circle, 2s; pit, 1s.
Children in arms not admitted.
Carriages at 10.30.
Box office at Nicholson and Ascherberg's.
SAMUEL LAZAR.

JAMES MACE
(the Champion)
AGAIN.
Read School of Arts Advertisement of To-day.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
JAMES MACE. JAMES MACE.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
and positively the
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL AND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
to
Dr. SILVESTER,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 14
on which occasion
Mr. JAMES MACE
(the Champion)
has kindly volunteered to appear.

Madame SILVESTER
and Miss EMILEIR BEAUMONT
The Silvester Brothers
The Beautiful Entranced Lady
The Prismatic Fountains,
thousands of jets of water in fantastic colours.
REMEMBER, POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
Mr. MACE.
and his One-stringed Violin.

MILLION PRICES. MILLION PRICES.

Admission, ONE SHILLING; second seats 2s; reserved seats, 3s.
Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8.
Seats reserved at NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S, 317, George-street. Tickets for all parts of the house at KIRBY'S, Pitt-street.

JAMES MACE
(the Champion)
AGAIN.
Read School of Arts Advertisement of To-day.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Lessee....H. E. J. Lutman Treasurer....R. Underwood
SECOND WEEK.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Extraordinary success of the
IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.
MANKITCHI, in his celebrated 4-rope Act
BECONASKI, in his new Drawing-room Entertainment
LINGARUS, in his Sensational Acts
CHOTARO, Conjuror
SCHOSON, the Daring Trapezist
Mr. WESTON, the New York Comic
Mr. F. SUMMERS, the favourite Nigger Delineator
AZELLA, the Female Blondin
Miss N. HUXLEY, in her Songs and Dances
Miss MAGGIE INNES, the graceful Danseuse.
TO-NIGHT.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
AZELLA. AZELLA.
THE FEMALE BLONDIN,
who will walk the ceiling; also a Wire extended from the Stage to the Dress Circle.
LOOK OUT. LOOK OUT.
St. PATRICK'S NIGHT,
A GREAT IRISH DRAMA.
Dress Circle and Stalls, One Shilling.
Dress Circle and Stalls, One Shilling; Pit, Sixpence.
Dress Circle and Stalls, One Shilling; Pit, Sixpence.
Pit, Sixpence.
Doors open 7.30: commence at 8 p.m.
Manager, Mr. G. W. Gibson.
Business Agent, Mr. G. Brown.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 222, Pitt-street, open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission, one shilling.
Established 6 years.

GUILDHALL, 17th March.—Grand Musical Treat. Particulars in programme. Tickets at the hall.

JAMES MACE
(the Champion)
AGAIN.
Read School of Arts Advertisement of To-day.

GERMAN CLUB.
IN CELEBRATION of the 80th BIRTHDAY of WILHELM I., EMPEROR of GERMANY.

A Grand CONCERT has been arranged, and will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, which will be followed by a choice and extensive Programme of Dances.
N.B.—See future advertisements.

2ND ROVERS C. C.—Disengaged SATURDAY next. H. COX, 6, Charlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

QUAKER'S HAT, and adjoining Land, MIDDLE HARBOUR.—Licensed Victuallers requiring to erect REFRESHMENT BOOTHS for Blondin's Ascent, apply to R. HARNETT, 324, George-street.

THEATRICAL.—A splendid lot of PICTORIALS, of every description, from 1 to 12 sheets, and from 1 to 10 colours. SIMPSON'S Hotel, Ann and Smith streets, near Kidd's mills, Surry Hills.

ALMA CRICKET CLUB PICNIC to Athol Gardens, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 17th.—Steamer QUANDONG will leave the Circular Quay at 2.15 and 3 p.m. Young Australian Band. J. Hatfield, hon. sec.

MORTON A. D. SOCIETY.—REHEARSAL TO-NIGHT, at half-past 7 sharp. W. Small, hon. sec.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Tobacconist and Stationery BUSINESS, in one of the best inland towns in the Northern districts. For particulars apply to I. JACOBS and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For SALE, the BUSINESS of a Chemist and Druggist, in a coast town, with a good and rising district, in full working order, and doing the leading business of town and district, being relinquished on account of ill-health.
Apply ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, and CO., Brisbane, and Pitt-street, Sydney.

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Full particulars on application to H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, 174, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following notices appear in the *Government Gazette* published yesterday morning:—

Dubbo.—The municipal district of Dubbo is to have nine aldermen in place of six as heretofore.

Appointments.—Mr. Alfred John Doyle, to be Returning-officer for the electorate district of the Gwydir, vice Moseley, resigned. Colonel Roberts, to be a member of the board for reporting upon and maintaining the supply of war-like stores.

Tenders Accepted.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Government, viz.:—A. H. Scoulter—Erection of court-house, police buildings, Boggabri; A. H. Scoulter—Additions to court-house, Warialda; J. Sherwood—Erection of punt-house, Hinton Ferry; C. Artlett—Supply of furniture for court-house, Berrima; J. Downes—Erection of bridge over Charcoal Creek. Contract Mudgee Road:—L. A. Weinhert—1 F and 2 F; Corderoy and Bremer—3 F; F. D. Drady—4 F; Taylor and Hart—5 F; J. Shervey—6 F; F. Mansfield—7 F; R. Rowe—8 F and 9 F; P. Ryan—10 F; M. Powell—11 F; T. Corderoy—12 and 13 F; T. Conran—14 F; J. Shervey—15 F; J. Readford—16 F; J. Phillips—17 F and 19 F; J. Readford—18 F. Goulburn to Wheeo Road contract:—Wm. Smith—1 F; J. Jennings—3 and 5 F; J. Ford—4 F; Mount Wayo to Peelwood Road contract:—William Smith—1, 3, and 4 F; T. O'Brien—6 F. Goulburn to Binda Road contract:—William Smith—1 F; G. Mortimer—2 F; J. Mortimer—3 F; J. Johnson—4 F; Spice and Gray—5 F. Goulburn to Cooma contract:—Donnes and Jenkins—4 F. Goulburn to Taralga contract:—W. Skidmore—2 F; D. Cameron—4 F; A. Osborne—4 F; H. Miskelly—6 F; T. Bartholomew—completion of tramway and breakwater at Moruya River.

Registration.—The undermentioned officiating minister has been registered for the celebration of marriages, from 1st January last:—Church of England—The Right Rev. Mesac Thomas, D.D., Bishop of Goulburn.

The heat of summer causes the hair to become dry and fall off, which may be completely obviated by using Rowland's Macassar Oil. Rowland's Odonto whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all stores. Ask for Rowland's articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and see that their signature is in red ink on the wrapper of each article.—Adv.

OPENING OF RAILWAY TO MURRUMBURRAH.

[FROM THE HERALD'S SPECIAL REPORTER.]

On Monday a further extension of the Great Southern Railway from Binalong to Murrumburrah was opened for traffic. This adds twenty miles to the line, making the total length from Sydney 228 miles, and leaves 80 miles now in process of construction to complete the railway to Wagga Wagga.

The newly opened part of the line will carry a large and constantly increasing traffic. Besides promoting settlement and developing industries in the country passed through, which will swell the profit returns, the railway will carry all, or nearly all, the through goods traffic between Sydney and Wagga Wagga, and all points beyond Murrumburrah, twenty miles further than it is carried at present. The new terminus being also the nearest point to which the railway approaches Young and the surrounding Lachlan country, as well as the Bland district, the line will be largely fed by the industrious and thriving communities settled there and engaged in pastoral, agricultural, and mining pursuits. The present extension in respect of the amount of traffic it will gather from distant places beyond its own immediate neighbourhood, situated to the north, south, and west of Murrumburrah, will be of greater importance than many previous extensions opened. It may be mentioned further that much traffic from the neighbourhood of Grenfell, which now comes 172 miles by the Western railway, via Blaney, to the metropolis, will probably in future travel to the Murrumburrah station, and pass thence over 228 miles of the Southern railway to Sydney. The high road from Grenfell to Blaney is longer than that from Grenfell to Murrumburrah; and it is said that it will be a saving of time as well as of expense to come by the new route. This, of course, is the view taken by those who are interested in the traffic passing southward, and the lapse of time will be required to show how far it is correct. Some traffic that has hitherto gone by Blaney in preference to the route via Binalong will certainly go by way of Murrumburrah, but how much cannot be told.

On the newly opened part of the line the works are of a light character, the cost not exceeding £7000 per mile. Leaving Binalong, the railway crosses a timber bridge of four 25-foot spans, at an altitude of 1554 feet above the sea. In the next three and a-half miles it rises to 1848 feet at Bobbara. Thence for eight miles it gradually falls, until at Rocky Ponds it is only 1275 feet high. It then rises until at Murrumburrah the elevation is 1351 feet. A second timber bridge of seven 26-feet spans is crossed. The greatest depth of a cutting is 20 feet in the centre; the steepest gradient is 1 in 40; and the sharpest curves are 20 chains radius. The fencing is not quite complete, and is of a mixed character. Near Binalong there is a quantity of what is known as chock-a-block fencing, consisting of short logs placed at right angles with the line, and supporting longer logs running parallel with it. Then there is a quantity of sapling fencing; and, further on, a single-rail fence with wiring. The usual style of three-rail fencing has not been adopted, in consequence of the scarcity of timber. A small portion of the line is not yet fenced; but, in a week or two, it is expected that it will be completed; and, in the meantime, it is said that arrangements have been made that stockowners shall not permit their cattle to graze in the paddocks adjoining the unfenced portions of the line. There are two platforms on the line—one at Galong, eight miles beyond Binalong, and one at Cunningar, seventeen miles from Binalong. The siding at the latter platform is finished, but the platform is not yet complete. At Rocky Ponds there is a water station and siding, where trains can cross.

As will be known to travellers, the country on either side of the railway from Goulburn to Binalong is nearly all lightly timbered, with only a few plains visible, and scarcely any cultivation. After leaving Binalong the country becomes more open. A few plots of agricultural land are visible here and there. After passing Galong some distance, Cunninghame's Plains are seen, extending for miles on the southern side of the line. A considerable area is sown with English grass, but at present the whole country is very bare. For miles along either side of the railway the ground seems as bare as the streets; and it is surprising to observe how the miserably thin sheep keep life in them. There was a shower of rain in parts of the country between Goulburn and Murrumburrah yesterday or the day before, but not much more than to wet the ground. As the rain seems to hold off, fears are entertained of very serious losses of sheep and cattle in the winter. Fortunately, the early part of the season was very favourable in this country, and there were unusually good crops of wheat and hay. On from Murrumburrah to Young the wheat crop was said to have averaged from 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

The opening of the railway on Monday was celebrated in a festive manner. The Hon. John Lackey, Minister for Works, accompanied by Mr. C. J. Byrnes, M.L.A., Mr. A. H. Palmer, late Premier of Queensland, Mr. Gordon Sandeman, with other gentlemen, left Goulburn by a special excursion train shortly after 8 o'clock on Monday morning, Mr. Vernon, the traffic manager, being in charge. The train called at the different stations along the line and picked up passengers who availed themselves of the cheap tickets to visit the new extension. At Yass a band got into the train, and thereafter, on the approach to the different stations, gave forth strains of music. At Binalong an engine with a number of carriages was attached to the train, which then traversed the new part of the line, and arrived at Murrumburrah about 1 o'clock. There the station was decorated with flags, and about a thousand people waited the approach of the train. Mr. J. Watson, M.L.A., the member for the electorate, and many of the leading gentlemen of the district, met Mr. Lackey and his party, and escorted them in Wellman's four-horse drag to the township, situated about a mile from the station. The procession included a considerable number of vehicles and horsemen. Many of those present came from Young, twenty miles distant, and other places equally remote from Murrumburrah. Amongst the gentlemen present were—Mr. W. D. Campbell, J.P., Mr. W. J. Watson, J.P., Mr. D. H. Campbell, J.P., Captain Davis, J.P., Mr. J. Allen, J.P., Mr. J. N. Ryan, J.P., Mr. R. H. Roberts, J.P., Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. John Russell, Messrs. A. and R. Amos, Mr. S. Bell, Rev. W. Cocks, Rev. Mr. Finnegan, Rev. Mr. Dunne, Mr. J. A. Murphy, Messrs. T. G. and M. Barnes, Mr. R. W. Pearson, and Mr. Connelly, and Messrs. Firth and Mackenzie, of the Railway Engineering Department. Old residents say that Murrumburrah was never so crowded before. Certainly its population for the time being was altogether out of proportion to the two or three score of dwellings and shops which the township contains. There are five or six public-houses and a bank in the main street, none of them of very pretentious character.

The committee of management had arranged that a luncheon should be given to the Ministerial party at Mr. J. Dillon's Commercial Hotel, and as it was desired to get it over early, but little delay took place before the company were in their places. About fifty or sixty sat down to a capital luncheon. Had the room been large enough, many more who had tickets would have been present. Mr. R. H. Roberts, J.P., occupied the chair, and on his right were the Hon. John Lackey, Mr. Byrnes, M.L.A.; on his left Mr. Palmer, Mr. Watson, M.L.A. The vice-chairs were occupied by Mr. W. J. Watson, J.P., and Mr. D. H. Campbell, J.P. Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Cocks.

After dinner the Chairman gave the toasts—"The Queen" and "The Governor," which were duly honoured.

The Chairman next proposed the toast of "The Ministry." They had all been anxious to have the railway opened, in order that they might have the attendance of some members of the Ministry present. He regretted especially that Mr. Robertson was not there (cheers), for he felt sure that had the hon. gentleman put in an appearance he would have been overwhelmed with the large number of addresses of those who had been benefited by his Land Act. Many who had never seen his genial kind-hearted countenance, he felt positive would have ridden many miles to look upon the father of free selection. (Cheers.) However, as it was impossible that Mr. Robertson could put in an appearance, they had the honour of the presence of his colleague, the Minister for Works, who was more particularly interested in the proceedings which had called them together, namely, the opening of the railway. He thought this was a matter on which they could congratulate the people of this district, especially the people of Young, as well as those of the colony generally and the Government, for the railway must tend greatly to the prosperity of the country at large.

The toast was received with cheers.

Mr. Lackey responded. He desired to take the earliest opportunity to tender them his thanks for the warm reception they had given him that day, and for the enthusiastic way in which the toast just proposed by his friend had been received. He felt that he and his colleagues were under great obligations for the kind offer given them to be present at such a demonstration as he had been honoured with. In receiving this mark of hospitality at their hands, he felt that he represented the feelings of others, as well as gave his own opinion, in the few remarks he was about to make on the occasion that had brought them together. The opening of a railway extension to any country must essentially be a matter of great moment. The extension of this railway, connecting as it did the first of the rich districts of this part of the country with its metropolis, was a very important item in our history. As such he was sure they regarded it, as also did the Government and the people of the country. In responding to the toast, he would not be guilty of the weakness of supposing that any particular significance attached to the honour which they had done the present Ministers, more than would have attached to any other Ministry who might have been in power on the completion of the line; for he felt that whatever Ministers had been in power, the same spirit of British generosity, the same patriotic spirit that they had shown on this occasion, and that large love of all British institutions which was so paramount in the minds of colonists, would have been extended to them equally as to the Ministry which he had the honour to represent. (Cheers.) But going outside the surroundings of the circumstances that brought them together, he had to acknowledge his good fortune in being associated as a colleague with a Premier whose political proclivities were known and he hoped appreciated in this colony. (Cheers.) For that gentleman he was sure he might claim respectful consideration for other actions beyond that which had brought them together that day. (Cheers.) He saw sitting around him a large number of enterprising and public-spirited colonists—residents in this district and the district of Young, and other localities—who would not be in the position they now occupied but for the action of the gentleman whom he had the honour to be associated with in the administration of the affairs of this colony. (Cheers.) And he was sure that the feeling of respect, the feeling of gratitude which pervaded the mind of most thinking men in this community would acknowledge, at all events, that he had endeavoured so to act, and with him the Ministry he presided over, for the benefit and advancement of the best interests of the country. (Cheers.) He regretted, however, that he was not in a position, on this occasion, to point to more results than he could do from the action of the Robertson Administration. Since being in office they had endeavoured to do what they could to contribute to the prosperity of the people, and if they had not been so successful in accomplishing the results they aimed at, the fault in a great measure did not rest with them. He would be the last to be guilty of saying hard things of those who might differ from him or the Government; but it must be admitted that they had had for a considerable time to contend with an Opposition which he was sure had exhibited obstruction which had never been equalled in this or any other country. (Cheers.) Though it was known in the House, in political circles outside, and throughout the country that they had had for months since they had been in office a voting majority in the Parliament, still the Opposition had night after night wasted their time, the time of Parliament and the country by continuous and repeated motions for adjournment, simply for the purpose of obstructing. This had had the effect of bringing about a crisis, which would end in a general election or a Ministerial election. It was not in his province, and if it were he would not be in a position to say what would be the result; but he did not hesitate to say that, after the treatment the Government had received at the hands of the Opposition, he was sure that his Excellency the Governor, actuated by that strong sense of what was due to their political institutions, would see the necessity of appealing to the country, and let the people say who were acting right and who wrong. (Cheers.) And he was confident, when he said that the appeal being made, it would awaken the Opposition to a sense of their duty, and show what was due from members to the institutions under which they lived. He felt no doubt as to what the result of an appeal would be. He thought that after making every consideration for what was reasonable and fair in a well-organised Opposition, the people of the country could see the distinction between that and a mere dogged and ungovernable obstruction. (Cheers.) Two or three of his colleagues would have been happy to be there under other circumstances, and his hon. friend, the Colonial Secretary, when he received their invitation, was anxious to be present at the extension, and it was only the Ministerial crisis to which Parliamentary institutions had arrived that had prevented him from participating in their hospitality. Coming directly to the business which had brought them together, he thought that the introduction of the iron-horse to any district was a circumstance of more than ordinary moment. He was sure that there were some persons sitting at the table who, many years ago, would have been astonished if anybody had suggested to them the probability of their living to see what they had the good fortune to witness that day. However, they would take it as an evidence of the advancement of the times, and he hoped in some small measure that some consideration and regard would be shown to the Government on the one hand, and to those enterprising contractors on the other who had been actively engaged in carrying out the work. (Cheers.) They were aware that the means for carrying on railways throughout the extent of the country had not been so great as they could have wished. Many reasons could be urged why they had not made that progress on railway construction that might have been made. They had heard it said many times "Oh, how slow you are getting on with your railways, when you look at the Great Pacific Railroad which had been made from Chicago to San Francisco." No doubt that was a very creditable work, but it was constructed by a population of some forty millions of souls. They could not draw comparison between the works of a country so largely populated as the United States and those of one so sparsely populated as New South Wales. He thought it would be admitted that their railway enterprise in this colony had been of a creditable character. Without desiring to compare their exertions in railway construction with those of Victoria in the south, which he admitted were very great, he would at the same time say that they had had difficulties to contend with that they knew nothing about in the neighbouring colonies. He felt convinced that they would endorse his statement that they had railway works which would do credit to any country in the world. They had heard the highest classed engineers from different parts of the world, some of whom were in Sydney at the present day, say that their railway works across the Blue Mountains from the Nepean on one side and the Macquarie on the other, were works that would be regarded as of the greatest skill and importance to be found in any part of the world. Now that these large and heavy works had been completed, and they had got into level and practicable country he trusted that railways would be carried through the length and breadth of this land much more rapidly. During the last few months the Opposition in Parliament had felt it their duty to take exception to the railway enterprises, which had been carried on by the Government. This was a matter of considerable moment to him and to the Government that he was connected with; and therefore he felt it to be his duty on the opening of a railway such as this to put before them a few facts and figures to show what had really been done, and what was being done, to promote railway enterprise for several years to come. He pointed out that of late years the Government had sought to carry out railway works at lower rates; that, whereas formerly £14,000 or £15,000 per mile was paid for the railway, he was glad to inform them that railways were now being carried out at something like £7000 per mile. He believed that, carried out under these circumstances, railways were the cheapest description of road it was possible to construct. And he hoped that the public were sufficiently impressed with the necessity of urging on whatever Government might be in power, through their representatives, the necessity of carrying railways from one end of the country to the other. Now, during their tenure of office they had endeavoured to lay the foundation of railway extension to a large extent. And it was not their fault they had not seen the results before they had left office. They had done the best they could under the circumstances. They found that when the present Government took office there were 286 miles under construction; but there was no money available for fresh railway extensions, and as it was February, 1875, and no provision had been made for the expenditure of that year it was necessary to have a short session. There were moreover no completed railway trial surveys, and the Government were consequently unable to propose a railway scheme, besides which the contractors were already complaining that in consequence of there being so many contracts on hand at the same time, they were unable to procure labour, and could not, therefore, complete their works within the time prescribed. The Government, however, hurried on the trial surveys, and he might mention as evidence of the desire of the Government to promote railway extension there had been 1195 miles of trial surveys made during their term of office which was so much done towards railway progress. When the Government had been in power ten months only they submitted to Parliament proposals for the construction of 315 miles of railway, and on the 22nd August last obtained a vote for 265 miles of this number. Since that time the officers of the department had been engaged in preparing the plans and books of reference of these extensions, which the public must know must be approved of by Parliament before any of the work can be commenced? What then becomes of the accusation that the Government had done nothing towards promoting railway progress? As the Southern line was the first railway projected in the Australian colonies, a few facts connected with its progress may not be without interest. It was now thirty-one years since the first movement for the introduction of railways in this colony took place, and they were often blamed for the slow progress they had made in railway construction during that period, and unfavourable comparisons were made with the rate of progress in the neighbouring colony of Victoria. But it must be remembered that the railways had not been the property of the colony for the whole of that period, and that they had had infinitely more difficulties to contend with than their neighbours. Their railways were started by private companies, who had to spend some years in preliminary arrangements, and they had scarcely accepted the first contract for four and a-half miles, from Haslem's Creek towards Sydney, when the discovery of the goldfields in the Bathurst district upset the calculations of the contractor and the directors, interfered with the progress, and largely increased the cost of the works, and nine years after the first movement, or in 1855, only fourteen miles, viz., to Parramatta, were opened for traffic, at the enormous cost (at the end of 1857) of £56,657 per mile. It is this which swelled the average cost per mile of our railways to £14,821, while the present cost per mile, including earthworks, fencing, laying permanent way, sleepers, and ballast, for the following extension, is as follows:—Goulburn to Yass, £3590 per mile; Yass to Cootamundra, £3414 per mile; Cootamundra to Wagga, £3353 per mile; Bathurst to Orange, £3584 per mile; Murrurundi to Tamworth, £3480 per mile; and considering the nature of the country through which these extensions were carried and the first-class character of the work, he believed the prices would compare favourably with the railways in Victoria or any country in the world. Nor, when they took into consideration the engineering difficulties, had the rate of progress been very slow; for from the opening of the line to Parramatta, it had averaged about twenty miles per annum. It is often asserted that the only difficulties met with were on the Western line, but on the Southern line in a distance of fifteen miles from the Picton station, an elevation of 1500 feet had to be overcome, and for three miles there was a continuous incline of 1 inch in 30, probably one of the heaviest continuous pulls on any railway with which he was acquainted. Having disposed of the cost of construction and the rate of progress, let them see whether our railways are worth the money expended on them. To quote from the latest official document—the report of the Commissioner to the end of the last year—he found that a total length of 437 miles were open, and 251½ miles in progress; that the total receipts during 1875 were £614,648, of which £296,174, or 48.18 per cent. of the earnings, were expended in maintenance and workings, leaving a profit of £318,474, equal to £4 7s. 11d. per cent. interest on the capital expended; and as they could now borrow at 4 per cent., there could be no difficulty in finding funds for the further extension of our railways, as he found from the same report that the further our railways have been extended, the more profitable they had become. It would be impossible to enumerate all the benefits to be derived from the extension of the railway to this place. Let any one present contrast the journey between Sydney and Murrumburrah in the good old times of rickety coaches and bullock teams with the journey now made by the iron horse, and he would be able to estimate the triumph of this day. It was not the mere reduction in fares that had to be considered—though that had been great—they must take into account the saving of time, which was equivalent to money; the enhancement in the value of land, the development of our resources, the saving of the cost of refreshments by the journey by coach, and the unmeasurable superiority in the comfort and safety of the conveyance. Perhaps it would not be uninteresting to read a few facts and figures with reference to the railways they had at present under construction and the lines opened for traffic. He found that the lines open for traffic were from Sydney to Goulburn, 134 miles, on 27th May, 1869; Goulburn to Gunning, 31 miles, on 9th November, 1875; Gunning to Yass, 22 miles (no special opening); Yass to Bowning, 7 miles, on 3rd July, 1876; Bowning to Binalong, 14 miles, on 1st November, 1876; Binalong to Murrumburrah, 20 miles, on 12th March, 1876; total, 228 miles. The lines in progress were:—Southern Line: Murrumburrah to Wagga Wagga, 77 miles; Western Line: Blaney to Orange, 21 miles; Northern Line: Murrurundi to Tamworth, 62 miles—making a total of 160 miles in progress. By extended time granted they should all be completed by the end of this year. Well, he found that in addition to these they had at the present time the following number of miles of sections for which tenders could be called in May, 1877: Wagga Wagga to Albury, 82 miles; Orange towards Dubbo, 40 miles; Junee to Narrandera, 62 miles; Werris Creek to Gunnedah, 41 miles—total, 225 miles. Orange towards Dubbo, remaining portion in July, 1877, 46 miles; Hanging Rock to Deniliquin, in October, 1877, 125 miles. The following were the number of miles of trial surveys which would be completed in April, the routes of which were to be approved before final surveys were made for Parliamentary plans and sections:—Tamworth, via Inverell, to Tenterfield, 222 miles; Tamworth via Armidale to Tenterfield, 216 miles; deviation through Uralla, 60 miles; Wallerawang to Mudgee, 85 miles; Orange to Parkes, 70 miles; total number of miles, 653. The following are the dates on which plans, &c., could be laid before Parliament:—Wagga to Albury, immediately; Hanging Rock to Deniliquin, immediately; Junee to Narrandera, 20th March; Orange to Dubbo, 20th March; Werris Creek to Gunnedah, 20th March; Wallerawang to Mudgee, 30th April. He thought from this it would seem that the present Government had not been inactive in their desire to carry out railway enterprise, and, although some of their opponents had taken advantage of the present occasion to say that they had done very little to promote railway progress, he thought that these figures showed that they had no grounds on which to base such a statement. (Cheers.) They had done as much as possible for any set of men to do for the purpose of carrying out railway enterprise vigorously and successfully; and his wish was that whatever Government should be honoured with the confidence of Parliament would ever show an equal desire to see railways and public works carried out as this Government had done. Again he thanked them for the honour they had done him; again he wished to congratulate them upon the extension of the railway to Murrumburrah, and he hoped they might all have prosperity in connection with it. (Cheers.)

The Chairman proposed "The Parliament of New South Wales." The Parliament was what they made it, and if a dissolution took place soon, he hoped the people would keep out all obstructionists and those who formed themselves into violent factions.

Mr. Byrnes, M.L.A., responded. He expected that his friend Mr. Watson would have acknowledged this toast. However, he had very great pleasure in thanking them for the kind manner in which the toast had been received. It was supposed that the Parliament was a reflex of the people who returned it, and he took it that the Parliament of New South Wales was no exception to the general rule. But while it might be true that members at first preferred to represent the electors who returned them, they were very apt to change their minds; and so he was afraid that in the present Parliament a number of hon. members, who had been returned representing certain ideas and modes of action and thought, had thought fit, on a recent occasion, to change their ideas, their action, and the sides of the house upon which they were accustomed to sit. The present Parliament was, he believed, as desirous as any that had preceded it to promote the well-being of the country. Without wishing to see the cry raised in this country that would seek to establish a native Parliament, he thought the fact that there were so many natives members of our present Legislature was a guarantee that they must be actuated by the best desire to serve the true interests of the country. He believed that the present Government desired the well-being of the country, and that they had its confidence; and he therefore trusted that the representatives of the people would take the hint of his Excellency the Governor, and not cause confusion, inconvenience, and pecuniary loss by refusing supplies—(cheers)—that they would act as would their great prototype, the English House of Commons. He believed that a general election would show the number of Government supporters increased. He thanked them for the hospitable reception he had received.

Mr. D. H. Campbell proposed the health of the gentleman who now represented that district in Parliament. (Cheers.) He was so well known that anything he could say would be superfluous. Although Mr. Watson had not brought forward prominently any measure, he had always been found advocating the interests not only of this district but of the whole colony. He believed that Mr. Watson retained the confidence not only of the electors of that district but of the colony generally. (Cheers.) One thing he would like to say—that he hoped the railway would be pushed on to Albury without delay, so that Sydney and Melbourne might be united. (Cheers.)

The toast was received with great cheering.

Mr. Watson, M.L.A., thanked them for the toast they had just received with such heartiness. He need hardly say that in the company he was surrounded by he hardly expected anything else, for they were all personal friends. Fourteen or fifteen years ago he entered the district, and since he had prospered with it. In 1869 he had been returned as the representative of the district, and twice since then; and he thought he could take credit for having pushed forward its interests to the best of his ability. Those who remembered what the roads were in 1869, and saw what they were now, and those who would look to the public buildings at Burrowa, Grenfell, and Young, and those that were coming in Murrumburrah, would give him credit for having tried to serve them. (Cheers.) He only went to the Government when he thought what he asked for was required, and that gave him confidence in going. It was impossible that a member of Parliament could please all his constituents. He had no doubt given offence to some, but he had endeavoured to give all their just rights. He had given the Government his warmest support since they came into office, and he did not desert the sinking ship. (Cheers.) He supported the late Government as long as he thought them right, but when they came to that unfortunate affair about the release of Gardiner, he thought it his duty to oppose them. They were aware that a dissolution was almost of necessity about to take place; and perhaps he would not be out of place in saying that if it did he should again be a candidate for re-election. (Cheers.) He had nothing to gain by entering Parliament, but simply to try and benefit the district at large. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. H. Watson proposed the "Railway Department" coupled with the name of the Engineer-in-Chief. To the Engineer-in-Chief was due the credit of having overcome all the difficulties in connection with the works on the line. He agreed with Mr. Lackey that the cheapest roads were railroads, and he therefore hoped that he would have plans prepared for a railroad to Young. (Laughter.) A railroad to carry the produce of that district was much required, and he had no doubt that the reception the Minister received on the opening of such a line would be far greater than was given to him even on the present occasion.

Mr. Vernon, traffic manager, on behalf of the Engineer-in-Chief, said he was sure that gentleman cordially united with the Minister for Works in wishing every prosperity to the town and district, and he thought he might fairly say that no effort would be spared on the part of the officials to endeavour to secure to them all the advantages which the railway, as opened to-day, was calculated to confer.

Mr. D. Campbell proposed "The health of the contractors—Messrs. Amos, Brothers." After listening very patiently to the remarks of the Minister for Works, who stated that more rapid progress had been made on this extension than any other railway in New South Wales, he thought great praise was due to these gentlemen.

Mr. A. Amos acknowledged the toast, and expressed the hope that he would have the further contracts finished to Wagga Wagga in eleven or twelve months.

Mr. J. Watson proposed, "Prosperity to the district." Notwithstanding that they had now a very severe drought, the district had this season proved a most flourishing one, the wheat crop having yielded 100,000 bushels of wheat, or an average of twenty bushels to the acre. Of course, that included the district of Young. Some idea might be gathered of the prosperity of the place from the fact that in the last quarter 36,000 acres of land were taken up, and £20,000 paid in at the Land Office, and in the first month of this year no less than £10,000 was paid in the same way.

Mr. T. Barnes, Mr. M. Murphy, and Mr. J. N. Ryan responded.

The Chairman proposed "Our Visitors," coupling with it the name of Mr. Palmer, the late Colonial Secretary of Queensland.

Mr. Palmer thanked them for the toast. He had also to express his great gratification at having been able to see so wonderfully fine a district notwithstanding the drought; and he spoke as one having the eyes of an old bushman. He had seen very little country that had pleased him so much as that they came through during the latter part of this forenoon.

"The Ladies," "The Press," "The Chairman," and "The Host and Hostess," concluded the list of toasts.

The Ministerial party and other visitors from Sydney were then driven to the railway station, and at half-past 5 left by a special train for Goulburn. A short stay was made at Galong platform, where Mr. J. N. Ryan insisted on the company celebrating the opening by partaking of refreshment. The train having reached Goulburn, the Sydney visitors left by the mail train shortly after midnight, arriving in Sydney shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Messrs. A. and R. Amos, the contractors for the line, gave their navvies and families a capital spread in the goods shed, five or six hundred in all partaking of the good cheer. A brass band was engaged, and sports were kept up vigorously throughout the day.

A Man Hobbled by a Snake.—The "newest thing" in snake stories is one given by the *Armidale Express*:—Mr. West, of Ben Lomond, was in the act of fixing his necktie, when, on trying to leave the mirror, to his astonishment and dismay, he was firmly tethered by a snake, having its nether end round a bedpost, and its head partly encircling his leg. Fortunately Mrs. Hartigan happened to be in an adjoining apartment, and at the supplication of Mr. West she promptly procured an axe, armed with which Mr. West was himself again, to the snake's discomfiture and decapitation.

This Day, at 11 a.m.—Fancy Goods and Pianofortes.—Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers.—Adv.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, March 13.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 4 o'clock.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Baker, in reply to Mr. T. G. Dangar, said that a report had been received from the local surveyor in connection with the decision arrived at with reference to the public tanks applied for at Baradine and Bulgan, Liverpool Plains, on the main road from the Barwon and other rivers to Mudgee and Sydney, and it was at present under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. ROBERTSON said, in reply to Mr. M'Elhone, that the Attorney-General recently declined to file bills against two prisoners awaiting trial, one charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, and the other with horse-stealing. The usual intimation was endorsed upon the depositions. The depositions were not handed to Mr. Greville for delivering to Mr. Fraser, but, in the absence of Mr. Greville from his office through illness, were handed to another officer of the department for the purpose of procuring the necessary order of a Judge of the Supreme Court for the discharge of the prisoners. The key of Mr. Greville's office not being found, it was necessary to obtain the aid of a locksmith to effect an entrance for obtaining any papers necessary. It was not a fact that the two prisoners were confined several days on account of Mr. Greville not giving the papers to Mr. Fraser. The Government had not taken any steps to punish Mr. Greville for neglect of duty. The question whether Mr. Greville had been insolvent several times, and had not paid his creditors monthly instalments as ordered by the Commissioner in Insolvency, in the opinion of the Government was one that ought not to be answered.

Mr. ROBERTSON, in reply to a question by Mr. Buchanan, said the engineer for existing lines had informed him that the regulation made by him was, that previous to commencing work the men must deposit their tickets with the time keeper. A deputation of the workmen met the engineer recently on the subject, and after the explanation he offered them, expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. If the men were dissatisfied with the present arrangements he would cause further inquiries to be made.

PAPERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid on the table of the House papers in connection with the purchase by the Government of the land situate near Parramatta as a site for railway workshops; by-laws of the municipality of Waverley; papers in connection with the Trade Marks Registration Acts; return respecting the closing of the Denominational school at Liverpool; papers in connection with the case of Eliza Jane Davis, and the charge preferred against R. B. Armstrong, late coroner at Young. The documents were ordered to be printed.

THE TWEED RIVER.

Mr. M'ELHONE presented a petition from residents in the Tweed River district in reference to the administration of justice there. The petition was received.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION AND MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. ROBERTSON said:—Mr. Speaker,—I desire by permission of the House to correct two misapprehensions which I am told have arisen from my statement to the House on Friday last, as reported in the *Herald* of the following day. When I stated to the House that on tendering to his Excellency on Thursday formal advice to dissolve, his Excellency expressed his willingness to comply without asking from me a statement of my reasons for the course I recommended, I intended, and I feel sure I did say, "any written statement of reasons;" because his Excellency had asked for and received from me on the previous day a verbal statement of the grounds upon which I thought a dissolution the proper course to pursue, and of course it was upon that verbal statement that his Excellency arrived at his conclusion. The second point is, that it has by some been supposed that his Excellency at first gave me verbally an unconditional acquiescence, and that it had been subsequently modified in his Excellency's written minute. The fact was, as I think I clearly indicated, that his Excellency replied to my formal verbal advice by reading to me the draft of his minute, which I read to the House. Hon. gentlemen were aware of the course the Government intended to pursue, and to-morrow they would ask the House to grant two months' supply. I now beg to move that this House do now adjourn.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: I wish to give a notice of motion. Surely the hon. gentleman will withdraw his motion to allow me to do so.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Certainly, if you will allow me to move the adjournment afterwards.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: Of course.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said he trusted that the public would take notice of what the Government were doing. Their defeat occurred on that day week, and then the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government got an unnecessary adjournment until Friday last. At that time the House met, and the cry was that the country was about to be sacrificed for the want of supply. The hon. gentleman could have proposed to have supply on Friday, for it was on the paper. The House now met again, and in spite of the contemptible attempt made by Government members to count out, the House was now asked to adjourn till to-morrow. By agreeing to such a course, eight clear days of valuable time would be lost when the country was suffering a crisis. They were in March, with no supplies and no prospect of getting them, and yet the hon. gentleman could coolly ask for a loss of eight clear days. And for what purpose? If the sole object of public life was the aggrandisement of one set of men and the defeat of another, then the hon. gentleman was right. If there was a sincerity in the desire of the Government to properly study the interests of the colony, he was wrong and disgraced his position. He not only wastes public time, but by his action he intended to cause an accusation to be made against the Opposition that they were oppressing the country and preventing the Civil servants being paid. Nothing in parliamentary experience approached the magnitude of the request made by the Colonial Secretary. Was the House to be called together, solely for the aggrandisement of five or six gentlemen? If the hon. gentleman had the interest of the country at heart, he would have asked for supplies before. Why did he not ask for supplies? Was it because he wished to get one more supporter back to the colony? It was becoming disgraceful and intolerable, and he trusted the country, through the Press, would take notice of it, when the cuckoo cry was raised that the Opposition would not give the Civil servants their salaries, and understand that the Government declined to ask for them.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said that, considering the extraordinary course taken by the Government last Friday night, and the documents that had since been published in the Press, he thought it behoved some one in the House to take the first opportunity of noticing those documents in his place in the House. He did not wish to trench on any notice of motion that had been given, or upon any order of the day, but he felt himself at liberty to speak on the whole public question as it now stood. (Hear, hear.) When the hon. gentleman came down to the House last Friday afternoon and commenced his statement, there was not one member but believed that his Excellency had consented to an unconditional dissolution. (Cheers.) If that had been the case, he thought it would have been the duty of the House to grant supplies, casting the responsibility upon the Government for the purpose of enabling the Governor's consent to be carried out. But when the minute of his Excellency came to be read, it was found that, so far from an unconditional consent, his Excellency, if his words meant anything at all, referred the question of whether there should be a dissolution to the House itself. Now, let the House consider the circumstances in which that question was put by the minute. Here we had a Government dying from mere inanition, mere want of power to command the respect of the House, condemned by their own supporters, defeated on a variety of measures, clinging to office until they were told by the House that their retention of office was subversive of the principles of the Constitution. Yet having been told this, they came to the House with a minute, asking to refer to the constituencies—what? The mere fact whether the Robertson Government should continue in office. (Cheers.)

Captain ONSLOW: Or the Parkes one come in.

Mr. ABBOTT: That is the difficulty.

Mr. BROWN was content to deal with things as he found them. When another Government came into office he would exercise the same right to criticise them. He could have understood the Government telling the House point blank that there would be a dissolution, for the House would have done its duty, but when the Governor had virtually delegated the power to the House, it became of importance to consider what really were the questions to be determined. There were one or two matters which he could not help referring to, and which he thought it was the duty of the House and every member of it to speak about. The first was that the decision was conveyed in a minute which he considered was an insult to the House. (Cheers.) He was not saying one word about the right of the Governor to address his Ministers in any way that he thought proper. He desired to speak of his Excellency with all the respect due to his position as representative of the Queen, and because of the personal esteem in which he held him; but no Minister had a right to bring a minute such as this down to the House. (Cheers.) The Governor was brought into personal conflict and argument with hon. members. He had taken the trouble to look up what the hon. member (Mr. Robertson) said when opposing the late Government for having introduced another such minute to the House. In February, 1875, speaking in reference to the Gardiner minute, he said,—"No one ever denied that the Governor had a perfect right to lay this minute before the Executive Council; but I (speaking with more experience as a member of the Executive Council under responsible Government than any man in all Australia can speak) say when the Governor's minute came before the Executive Council, if the Governor's Ministers had considered his interests faithfully, if they had been true and faithful and wise counsellors, they would have advised him to excise this objectionable paragraph, and never have let the minute come forward in the objectionable manner in which it had been made public. I charge these men with using this minute for the purpose of overawing Parliament, as they did in the Rossi case. They were apt to get behind the shield of some minute of the Governor, and I should like to know whether there is a man in this colony who will say there has not been more debate about the proceedings of the present Governor than of all the Governors who preceded him. For this he blamed those Ministers, who had not scrupled to bring in, in the most cowardly manner, the minutes of the Governor between themselves, and the hard knocks of the Opposition in Parliament." Then he went on: "We have got the Governor's assent to this that the right of the people to petition he does not deny; that the right and freedom of the people's representatives to debate without outside interference he does not deny. That is what you have got by this contest, and I venture to say it is about the greatest battle that has ever been fought in this country. Of what value would it be to you to return members of Parliament if they were to be gagged when they got there—if their deliberations were to be overawed by minutes from Government House?" That was the language of the hon. member when he came into office over the Gardiner minute. Was the same language not applicable to himself when he read as disgraceful a minute as was ever brought to this House? What right had the House to be told that, unless they did something which the Government asked them to do, they would be guilty of unconstitutional usage. If the Governor's opinion was not to have any weight in the House what was the use of it, and if it was to have weight, it brought the Governor down to the level of one of themselves, which was wholly contrary to the principles of the Constitution. Another matter which he wished to refer to was, the disgraceful behaviour of the Premier last Friday night, in reading the Cabinet minute in such a tone that it could not be heard, as it was not meant to be heard by hon. members. There was not a member of the House who did not at first believe that the minute had been submitted to the Governor. [Mr. ROBERTSON: No.] It was not until he had concluded that hon. members found that the minute was never presented to the Governor at all. The document was given to the Press for publication, and next morning it went before the country as an electioneering placard without anyone being able to contradict or explain one single word contained in it. Now, although that might be a clever dodge, it was a dodge unworthy of the Premier of this colony—(hear, hear)—and if Ministers were to be kept in office, and responsible government upheld only by dodges like this, the sooner we got rid of responsible government the better. If the Premier believed he had a majority in the country let the dissolution come about in a way creditable to all parties, but do not let such dodges as this be resorted to. Now with regard to the document itself. A more impudent electioneering placard never issued from any person. The Cabinet were not two days coming to a decision to ask the Governor to dissolve Parliament, but two days in getting-up this electioneering minute. (Opposition cheers.) [Mr. STUART: That is not the case.] And this document was given to the country in the Press on the Saturday morning, by which proceeding, according to the hon. gentleman's tactics, it was not till Wednesday that the hon. gentleman intended to ask the House for supply, and four or five days' start was thus secured for this minute. The document was fraught with inaccuracies from commencement to end—(hear, hear)—and was calculated to altogether mislead the public and the constituencies about the proceedings of this House. In the first place the document commenced with regard to the two days' deliberation—about which he had spoken. It next proceeded to lay down the doctrine that because the hon. gentleman was Premier and proposed a dissolution, according to constitutional practice the dissolution should be granted. He (Mr. Brown) denied this, and maintained that no such doctrine was laid down in the Constitution nor shown in the history of either the mother

country or this colony. Then the minute went on to say that "his Excellency's advisers had during two sessions of Parliament enjoyed the confidence of a majority of the Legislature and have been enabled to pass a variety of measures which have proved acceptable and beneficial to the people of the country, and they are consequently in the position to advise a legitimate exercise of the prerogative of a dissolution." He had taken the trouble to look through the Statute Book, and would tell this House what the Government had done. In the first session they passed the Lands Amendment Act, and certainly that Act, instead of proving a boon to a great many people had proved exactly the contrary. (Hear, hear.) There were one or two clauses in it which, according to the decision in the Joachim case, made it absolutely necessary for any Government to pass, but excepting those and one or two other clauses he believed the bill was not acceptable to the country. They passed the Nuisances Prevention Act, which could not be worked, because there was no power whatever to recover a single penalty. [Mr. DRIVER: Hear, hear.] They passed the Water Pollution Act, which was prepared ready to their hands by a commission that cost the country £6000. Then, coming to the session of '75-'76, we got the precious Agreements Validating Bill, which was saved once by the casting vote of the Speaker, and then carried by three or four votes by beating up the supporters of the Government from all parts of the country. But the bill had not done one iota of good to the country. Then we had the Gunpowder Act, which was opposed as really impracticable. There was the Sale of Poisons Bill, which had been complained of by numbers of people, and which was actually unworkable in various parts of the colony; and there was the Border Duties Convention Bill, which continued for a few years the existing convention with South Australia. Those were all. Then the minute went on. "Among the strongest proofs of the justification of such advice as this is the reasonable prospect of securing by means of a dissolution, the return of members agreeing with Ministers in great political principles and furnishing them with a decided working majority of supporters." Now where were the great political principles [Mr. PIDDINGTON: Hear, hear.]—the majority of members were to support the Government upon political principles of the Government had and had seen what the political measure having a political principle resulted in. Was there any measure having a political principle in it which this Government had proposed to the House or dared to attempt to carry through? Then came the allegation that this Parliament having been elected under Mr. Parkes, the present Government had a right to a dissolution. That was so flimsy a reason that it required no consideration. But then came what appeared to be the great reward of the Government to his Excellency the Governor. The minute said that "the experience of this and preceding sessions of this Parliament has shown that there is no possibility of any Ministry being formed out of the present Opposition who could command a working majority in the Assembly; that the leadership of the Opposition has been repeatedly changed during the present session, and that there is no organised party in the House of more than that which has given for more than two years its support to his Excellency's present advisers." Now he believed that was a statement which required the most unqualified contradiction. There never was a more numerous or better organised Opposition in the House than the present, and he believed there could be formed from them a Ministry that would command a working majority; that could pass an Electoral Bill, call for tenders for some of the lines of railway, pass a Municipal Bill, and also a bill to increase the endowment of Sydney, before it became necessary to dissolve. He would like to ask what possible chance there would have been if this Government would have remained in power so long when they first took office. In that House there were always a number of hon. gentlemen who would support loyally any Government that took office so long as they believed they were doing what was right; and although the two parties might appear to be evenly balanced, they could always command a majority in the first instance, because hon. members would think it their duty to give them a fair chance to govern the country. He maintained that a Ministry could be formed in that House to carry on the government of the country; at all events it would not be difficult to find a Ministry in that House equal in talent and ability to the hon. gentlemen now in office—many of whom it must have been not a little astonished when they were asked to join the Ministry. (Hear, hear.) After having told his Excellency that there was nobody to succeed them, they immediately turned round and began this cuckoo cry that they could not do any more business, because the Opposition would not let them. Let him read the language in which this cuckoo cry was reproduced. [Mr. FITZPATRICK: That was not told to the Governor.]—Well, it was told to the country. "And his Excellency's advisers would fail in their duty to him and the country if they omitted to direct his attention to the circumstance that the persistent and unexampled obstructiveness of certain members of the Opposition has almost continuously prevented the transaction of any public business." He said that was a slander and a libel on the Opposition. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that certain members of the Opposition, in the performance of their duties, had often moved the adjournment of the House, but they brought to light great abuses by so doing. There was no measure that this Government had brought before the House in regard to which the Opposition could be legitimately charged with obstruction. All the useful clauses of the Land Bill were passed by the Opposition. The Water Pollution Bill was passed without obstruction, and so was the Nuisances Prevention Bill. The Gunpowder Bill, whatever was useful in it, was supported by the Opposition. The Sale of Poisons Bill met with no obstruction from the Opposition; but the Opposition kicked out the Additional Judges Bill and the Education Bill, and they voted against the Illawarra Railway and the Railway to Hyde Park. (Hear, hear.) Before that House and the country, he denied that the Government had ever met with obstruction until it was so beaten and disorganized that it was a disgrace to the country. From the very first minute they came in, this Ministry had been tolerated, not supported. (Hear, hear.) They had always governed by sufferance; they had never had a majority at their backs which would enable them to bear down opposition. They talked about the Validating Bill—a bill of no value to anybody; they commenced with an Opposition of seven or eight, and they ended with the casting vote of the Speaker alone to save the bill from being kicked out. Was there any obstruction to the Customs Bill, or to the Municipalities Bill? It was a gross insult to the House and to the country that the Opposition should be held up so continually for preventing useful legislation. Then the minute went on to say,—"The resolution of the Assembly which declared the retention of office of his Excellency's advisers after having suffered four several defeats on motions expressive of want of confidence was subversive of the principles of the Constitution, pointed to no defeats sustained by the Government on questions of public policy." He should have thought the best judges of that were the majority of that House who passed that motion. (Hear, hear.) But were there no questions of importance? Was getting supply a question of no importance? Was suppressing papers of no importance? If so, why did the Government withdraw nearly the whole of their business? (Hear, hear.) But he did not care what the defeats were; the very moment that motion was passed they should have either dissolved or resigned. Then the minute went on to say that a dissolution would not occupy much more time than the election of fresh Ministers. It appeared to him that it would take a great deal more time, and occasion a great deal more loss to the country than a change of Ministry. In the first place it would occasion a dissolution almost immediately if a new Electoral Bill were passed, and it would prevent any new railway contracts from being called for. [Mr. ROBERTSON: No.] He said yes. The chances were that if this Government came back to a new House they would soon be defeated, and then they would have this delay over again. If they were to have that delay, let them have it now. The minute then said: "It is difficult to conceive a stronger ground for this appeal than the persistent misuse of Parliamentary privilege by a considerable section of the Assembly." He had dealt with that matter, and he denied that there was any ground whatever for making these charges against the Opposition. No Government that ever came into power had met with less obstruction during the thirteen years he had been in Parliament. There was a general desire to let them get on with the business if they could, and all the measures they brought in in the first instance, they were assisted with by the Opposition, and not obstructed. Then the hon. gentleman stated there were a variety of reasons why there should be a dissolution, and that there were a variety of important political measures placed before Parliament, prepared with great care, and which in the judgment of the Government, would tend greatly to the prosperity of the country. The assertion that the measures were prepared with great care was impudent and most absurd, for the Government themselves did not understand their character; and in the Customs Bill, his hon. friend Mr. Dibbs had to propose clause after clause, while when a legal gentleman got up to speak on clauses, the Colonial Treasurer said, "Well, I don't know; if you think so I suppose its all right." The night after he would say, "I made a mistake last night; I did not intend to omit such and such a clause." And after a short discussion the clause would be put in the bill again, while at the same time any one who understood the English language could not understand a word of them. Three or four clauses were postponed to allow the Government to put them into English. Therefore to say that they were carefully prepared was most impudent. The Land Bill was altered in six or seven hundred different ways, and yet he found that the country within the last two years had paid nearly £2000 for drafting bills that were a disgrace, and compelled private members to employ their time, talent, and intellect in altering them. And what were the measures the hon. gentleman said he had brought before Parliament. He had prepared the Electoral Law, but it was not necessary to go into that now, because Mr. Parkes exposed all the hon. gentleman's new-born zeal in regard to it the other night. He stayed two years without bringing the bill, and when he found his influence and majority waning, up came the trump card, the Electoral Bill, of which some of the schedules were the same as those in the old bill and the rest so much like those in the old bill that it was difficult to find any difference in them. Then there was the Municipalities Bill—a perfect disgrace, that if allowed to go on the statute book, would have created more law, and done more evil than could be imagined. Then there was the amendment to the Audit Act and the Mining Bill that the Minister for Mines had been hatching ever since he got into the Government two years ago. They were placed on the table, and although several opportunities were offered, no attempt was made to carry on the last mentioned one. The Civil Service Bill the Government dared not bring forward, because they knew the House—being averse to the curse of superannuation and increased salaries, which it had tried to get rid of—would not agree to it. But it had laid on the table for two months, and no attempt had been made to bring it forward. He asked repeatedly when it would be brought forward, but could never get an answer. Then there was the Lunacy Bill, something like the bill the late Sir Charles Cowper promised seven or eight years ago, and that was never brought before the House properly. The Customs Bill was passed through the House most diligently by the Opposition; and as to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill that was passed by the Parkes Government, and only lost when that Government went out of power. These were the measures the present Government had put forward as reasons why they should not be turned out of office. They were old stock, and had been on hand for years, and when the Government had been pressed to go on with them they refused to do so. Could they not have got the Municipalities Bill through if it had been prepared in proper shape? And now he came to what was the richest part of the whole affair, and the Colonial Secretary must have thought the public were very gullible to take in such a statement as he had made. The hon. gentleman had told the House that the Government had so far progressed with railways as to be in a position to call for tenders in May next. For what? Forty miles to Dubbo. And yet they said that the plans for the railway by way of Ironbarks could not be laid on the table of the House for several months, and said also that they had not made up their mind which way it was to go. Was it to be tolerated, that having refused the information as to which way it was to go, that they had got forty miles ready up to a point where it was not necessary to decide which way it should go? If so, why was it not done before the navvies on the Orange contract were sent about their business, and so that the contractors would tender for it before they disposed or shifted their plant. But no, everything was left until they wanted to put a flaming placard before the country of what they were going to do. Then there was the railway, via Armidale, to Tenterfield. When the Government were asked whether they meant the town or the district of Armidale they said they did not know, and thus the country was left in doubt in the matter. There was one other circumstance the hon. gentleman had elaborated for the edification of the public. Had he ever said, after having turned out the Government that released Gardiner from prison, his own Minister recommended the release of the criminal Cummings, convicted of greater crimes than Gardiner, and sentenced to greater sentences than Gardiner, and punished over and over again for his conduct in prison? No. Then a word with regard to the Education question, as referred to in the minute of the hon. gentleman. He would read what the hon. gentleman said on meeting this Parliament. He enumerated what he intended to deal with; and when he came to the question of education, this was what he said:—"On the question of education, one of the most important I suppose, and perhaps most dangerous, that any government can approach, the Government will not be found unwilling to deal with it; we shall not be found lacking upon this question. With every willingness to accord the greatest credit to those who have dealt with this question before us, I think it cannot be disputed that throughout the length and breadth of the land there are thousands of children entirely uneducated, and that our present system of education can under no possible circumstances provide for the children in the outlying sparsely populated districts of the country. Well, I think these are pretty well the views which we shall endeavour to give effect to by these amendments of the law, and I think it will be found that not less than 10,000 children will have some means of education by this means of paying for their education by the results of the teaching on some principle which I understand can easily be fixed by regulation of the Council of Education." That showed what the hon. gentleman thought on education, and now he would ask whether the present Government had not been found wanting on the education question? (Hear, hear.) They had a bill which was brought in, and which was neither one thing nor another, and which was carried by the votes of those who condemned it—and to prove this he need but refer to the vote of the hon. member for Argyle—a bill which was kicked out the very next day on a technical objection, of which the Government by its officers must have known, and which they never should have introduced with the knowledge of such an objection. (Hear, hear.) So that thousands of children that were to have had an education were still without that education so far as the present Government were concerned. According to the figures of the hon. member at the head of the Government, there were 10,000 of these children whom he was to provide for in the matter of education, but whom he had not provided for. (Hear, hear.) Did the hon. member in the minute tell the people of the country what he had done with regard to education? Did he tell them that he would take advantage of a technical objection, and that he had let the Education Bill drop, because that he believed it to be too dangerous? It was a question of the Education Bill on one side, and the seats of the Government in office on the other side. (Hear, hear.) Let those who read the promise of the hon. Colonial Secretary with regard to the 10,000 children recollect that the Robertson's Government had been kept in office by majorities for two years; and yet the promise with regard to education had not been redeemed. And the country should also think whether it was advisable that the House should dissolve that the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government should remain in office for a little longer. And now there came the memorable episode they had of Mr. Forster's mission to England. He could not conceive a more contemptible state of things than that which was exhibited to the House, in the subterfuges and evasions of the Government with regard to that very matter, to cover the fact that Mr. Forster went to England as Agent-General. And when a decisive vote was coming on, hon. members would remember how the hon. Colonial Secretary produced a very convenient telegram, which he read to the House. In one of the Ministerial statements the hon. gentleman said: "With regard to the Stamp Act, it is the intention of the Government to submit a bill on the subject. It will not be a bill so obnoxious as the last; and in a variety of ways it will be very much lighter. It is not my intention to expound the bill, as it is the duty of the Treasurer to submit it. It will be brought in, together, with a modification of the tariff to lighten the burdens of the people." Now, he would ask the House, whether this had been the case? Had the burdens of the people been lightened? No, the bill which was to have lightened the people's burdens, after having been made a good bill by the efforts of himself (Mr. Brown) and other hon. members, was also thrust out on a technical objection. In 1875 the hon. member levied certain duties without the consent of the House, and, therefore, illegally; and in the financial statement he proposed to collect duties that he (Mr. Brown) believed were even now being collected without the sanction and authority of this House. (Hear, hear.) But was there a single word about this in the elaborate minute which had been in the public press since last Saturday morning? Over it the Government had been guilty of a dodge, of mean and unstatesmanlike dodgery, and had not had the honesty to publish it before, so that the people of the country might read it. Had the hon. member told the people that though the Government had been two years in office, they had never called for tenders for a single line of railway, and that so far as they were concerned not a single mile had been opened or tendered for but what had been contracted for under the previous Governments? (Hear, hear.) And yet the Government had a surplus of over £2,000,000 of money, which they were lending to the banks at a low rate of interest, to the disadvantage of the honest trader. (Hear, hear.) When the question for supplies came before this House, there were two matters hon. members should consider—whether they would stultify themselves so far as to go and give a Government who had promised so much and done so little the means of continuing longer in office; and whether hon. members, remembering what had taken place in the election, during the Martin-Robertson Ministry—when Government supporters had electorates arranged for them at the beginning of the election, so that they should not fail of being elected for some place or another—would trust the present Government with this knowledge with the conduct of an electoral bill, or the elections throughout the country? The conduct of the Government, of which the Colonial Secretary was a member, during the general election was a disgrace to the country; and there was no guarantee that the hon. gentleman would not so seek to manage the electorates should there be a dissolution as to secure if he possibly could the return of his supporters. (Hear, hear.) Every hon. gentleman who had taken the trouble to read the minute would have found that it was based on fallacies from beginning to end, and on gross inaccuracies—(hear, hear)—and gross misstatements. (Hear, hear.) It had been put forward in a specious plausible way in order to catch the attention of the electors. He had addressed himself to the House on this occasion because he thought it was the duty of some one to point out these matters to the country after the dodge which the Government had effected, and though he wished that some one more competent than himself had undertaken the duty, he hoped that what he had said would have some effect in preventing a vote which would enable the Government to get supplies and go to the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. COHEN said that a matter of great importance had been introduced into the discussion, namely, the question of the reading of his Excellency's minute with reference to the present position of affairs. He would read to the House a few extracts from the speech of the hon. member at the head of the Government, delivered when he moved the amendment to the address in January, 1875, which resulted in the ejection of the Parkes Ministry from office. [The hon. member quoted at some length from the speech delivered by Mr. Robertson in reference to the minute of the Governor on the case of the bushranger Gardiner.] The speech of the hon. member on that occasion seemed exactly suited to the present case. The principle was exactly the same in both cases, and if there was any difference in the circumstances, it was unfavourable to the present Government. Of course he attached no blame to the Government for writing this minute, because he assumed that between his Excellency and his advisers there must be the utmost freedom of communication, whether oral or written, but when Ministers submitted such a minute to the House for the purpose of influencing the opinions of hon. members, it was time to make a bold stand, and oppose such an inroad upon the privileges of the House. Having read the views of the Premier in 1875, he would like to read from "May's Parliamentary Practice" on the subject. [The hon. member quoted from May, page 331, seventh edition, to show that "the irregular use of the Queen's name to influence a decision of the House is unconstitutional in principle and inconsistent with the independence of Parliament."] On the 17th of December, 1783, the Commons resolved,—"That it is now necessary to declare that to report any opinion or pretended opinion of his Majesty upon any bill or other proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members, is a high crime and misdemeanour, derogatory to the honour of the Crown, a breach of the fundamental privileges of Parliament, and subversive of the constitution of this country." He would wait with some impatience to hear what excuse the Government would have to offer. It was clear to his mind that the minute was only put forward as an electioneering programme. This unfortunate Opposition had come in again for a share of the Government censure. He for one, however, must disclaim anything like a factious opposition to this Government. Indeed, he might say, in respect of hon. members who viewed the Government work as the public work, that they had sat night after night giving their best assistance to the Government, with the view of putting in the best shape and form the various bills submitted for their consideration. That being so, it was rather hard for the Opposition to be charged in this Cabinet minute with nothing but obstruction. Much had been said about motions for adjournment, but many motions referring to public works had been put forward by members after they found that applications to the Government departments were futile; and the fact that the Government had assented to some of these motions showed that the members were justified in the course they took. Then we came to the Agreements Validating Bill. He denied that there was any great importance attached to that bill, and he contended that we had failed to see the benefit of it. Would any hon. gentleman say that the Agreements Validating Bill was one tithe as important as the Education Bill? Yet, while strenuous efforts were made to have the Agreements Validating Bill restored to the paper and passed into law—the education question, which was a dangerous question, was allowed to go by the board. Then great loss of time through a want of knowledge of their duties was caused by the Ministers in the matter of the agreement with the Bank of New South Wales. It would be remembered that the Colonial Treasurer, having entered into some lengthy negotiations with the Bank of New South Wales for the management of the Government account, came down to the House and asked hon. members to consider the agreement clause by clause in committee. It appeared to him that this agreement was purely within the executive functions of Ministers; but the House went into committee, and there was such a strong opposition on the part of some hon. members that for two or three nights the time of the committee was, through the mismanagement of the Government, absolutely wasted. He was one of six or seven hon. members who sat there from 4 o'clock one afternoon till nearly 8 o'clock the next morning to prevent the Government—[Mr. ROBERTSON: Was not that obstruction?]—carrying this agreement before hon. members had a fair opportunity of discussing the question. There they had one whole night wasted by the Government, because they wished to force on a division. He did all he could to prevent it, and he would do the same again. A great deal had been said about these bills, and he would refer to one of them—the Municipalities Bill. When the Colonial Secretary introduced that bill, he gave the House no information in his speech as to the principles of the measure. They knew that that bill was to a great extent prepared by the associated mayors of Sydney and the suburbs, and during part of the time the bill was under discussion Mr. Pigott was sitting behind the bar, no doubt to give information to the hon. gentleman respecting the clauses of the bill. It seemed to him that the Colonial Secretary had not been sincere with regard to this bill; he knew it was very much looked for by the various municipalities throughout the country. It had not been obstructed by the Opposition, and he could not conceive why the Government should discontinue moving it through the House, as they had done.—[Mr. ROBERTSON: Nothing of the kind.]—Well, the hon. gentleman did not propose to go on with it.—[Mr. ROBERTSON: I knew I did.]—The hon. gentleman had intimated his intention to proceed only with the Electoral Bill and obtain supply.—[Mr. ROBERTSON: While the Electoral Bill was in the other House we could go on with it.]—They had had no such intimation from the hon. member. But the Government business had got into such a state of confusion that no one knew where it was. So far from the Opposition obstructing the public business, it was the Government themselves who were to blame. He would refer to one matter to show how useful motions for adjournment sometimes were. The land at Urana would have been sold by auction had not the hon. member for the Upper Hunter moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to the matter; and the consequence was, that the land was withdrawn. Hon. members who supported the Government had wasted public time. One of those gentlemen had moved to rescind the adoption of a report from a select committee in reference to certain coal contracts, and hour after hour was wasted. On another occasion the Government caused a great waste of time in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Daniel Cooper, which the House refused to vote. The hon. member (Mr. Cameron) had accused him of being a partisan. He admitted that he had been a consistent member of the Opposition, but he denied that he had ever offered any factious obstruction. No one had shown a stronger partisan spirit than that representative of the working classes.

Mr. ROBERTSON rose to order. The hon. member had no right to speak of the hon. member Mr. Cameron, except as the representative of West Sydney, and not as the representative of any class of people whatever.

Mr. DRIVER submitted the hon. member was in order. It was well known that a large proportion of the electors of West Sydney belonged to the labouring classes. Besides, the hon. gentleman called himself the representative of the working classes.

Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. member had no right to speak of any hon. member as the representative of any particular class. He must be spoken of as the representative of Sydney West.

Mr. COHEN bowed to the Speaker's ruling. He must intimate his intention that he would not vote to give the Government supply. If there had been an absolute dissolution he would have voted for supply, but since the question had been referred back to the House he found the Government unconstitutionally in power, and he could not consent to supply on that ground.

Mr. FORSTER said that he was in hopes that the whole discussion on the present point would have come to a conclusion long ere this. It appeared to him that there was something in the action of the Government besides what was apparent, or else they would have brought the issue to a settlement as quickly after their defeat as possible. If they had they would very likely have carried the public with them. The answer of the hon. member for Newtown was one which the Government would find some difficulty in meeting, if they went to the country. The Government had promised to bring forward a great many useful measures, and among other things to reform the statute book, and to deal with the Education question. He should have been glad if the Government had dealt with the Education question, as they had promised, and had made it as they had said, "of such a comprehensive character, that everyone would be satisfied. The Land Bill also required to be dealt with; although the hon. member, the late Minister for Lands, had said that he did not see that it required any amendment. There were many patent defects and evils in the land law which had been recognised, not only by the public, but in the Courts of law. And the hon. member at the head of the Government, who professed to have the interests of the free selectors at heart, and to be actuated by a desire to promote the settlement of the country, had not sought to amend the land law so as to foster and encourage settlement on the lands of the colony, of men of moderate and small means who could bring it under cultivation. And when free selectors made improvements on their land during a settlement of three years, the commissioners failed to recognise many of them as improvements, so that the free selector was not credited for a large proportion of his labour, and was even thrust out as having failed to comply with the regulation. Such a state of the law in which improvements were not recognised as such could not tend to increased settlement upon uncultivated lands. But there would, at the rate at which the Crown lands of the colony were sold away by the Government, soon be no land in which the people could settle, and on much of this land which was being lavishly got rid of there might yet be found great mineral wealth which could not be extracted unless miners paid a certain sum to the private owners. Such mineral lands ought to be in the possession of the Crown, and this alone would show the folly and madness of the Government in parting with these lands. The Minister for Mines had promised again and again for the last two years to bring forward a bill to amend the mining law; and he had at last as the result of the labour and thought brought forward a bill which might have been expected to have contained many desirable alterations of the existing law. The hon. member for the Northern Gold-fields was particularising the wording of some of the clauses in this Bill, when—

Mr. SPEAKER said that he thought the hon. member was out of order in discussing an order of the day, instead of the question for adjournment. The hon. member's remarks had a reference to the Mining Bill, which was an order of the day.

Mr. FORSTER, who said that he had thought that the question was open generally, proceeded, and said that in the new Mining Bill he had discovered that ninety-four clauses were the same as in the original Act, and many of the regulations were the same. He did not think there were more than half a dozen clauses that were not in the original bill, and he thought it would be found that the bill would be better without than with them. And this was the rate at which the business of the country was carried on. The Government had tried to throw a censure on the Opposition, but the country, if they watched, would find that this Government were afraid to face the question. He condemned the conduct of the Government in preparing an elaborate minute, sent to the people of the country to lead them to believe that the Opposition were doing what was wrong and unconstitutional. He thought hon. members, in opposing supply, were taking a constitutional course, which would meet with the approbation of the country.

Mr. PARKES had been in some doubt whether he ought to take up any further time in this discussion, but the state of affairs into which we had now come offered so many phases so entirely novel, and so flagrant with serious consequences to the country if they were taken in any degree as examples for future conduct, that it was hardly possible to escape being entangled in a discussion such as the one which had now arisen. In one respect recent proceedings seriously affected the character—the personal character of the highest gentleman amongst them, because, whatever he might think of the gentleman's own character, he would always be ready to pay respect to the high position held by the Prime Minister of this country. And if at one time more than another it was necessary for us to weigh every word that he said, it was when he came before us as the vehicle of communication from the representative of the Crown. (Cheers.) He thought he would be able to show that the hon. member had committed this great crime—that he, being Prime Minister, advising the Governor on the exercise of one of his highest prerogatives, had deliberately come down to the House and falsified what took place. (Cheers.) On Friday last the hon. member used these words—and he was sure that every member who was listening to him, whether he sat on the Government or Opposition side of the House, would concur with him that these were the exact words used:—"The Ministers having arrived at this conclusion"—that was the conclusion to dissolve Parliament—"I did myself the honour to again wait upon the Governor, and I intimated to his Excellency our wish that the Parliament should be dissolved, whereupon his Excellency expressed his willingness to comply with our request." Now, he ventured to say, that the reporters, sensible of the importance of the occasion, reported the exact language used on Friday night. (Cheers.) He paid the greatest attention to those words as they fell from the hon. gentleman's mouth, and he believed that they were the exact words used. Not one word was omitted or one added. Further on the hon. member stated:—"I think it is right, as his Excellency did not ask from me any statement of reasons for the course that I recommended"—he begged hon. gentlemen to consider the gravity of the position in which he stood as the mouthpiece of the Crown—"I think it is right, as his Excellency did not ask from me any statement of reasons for the course that he recommended, that I should lay before the House the Cabinet minute," which he had never laid before his Excellency. (Cheers.) But that was no matter. He merely mentioned the fact that the Prime Minister of this country informed the Parliament that the Governor required no reasons. There was no mistake about this statement. The Governor required no reasons. Again, he said: "As I said, his Excellency at once intimated his willingness to adopt the course we advised." Here was the statement repeated. But let us see what the Governor said in his minute? "There are, undoubtedly, great objections in the way of granting the present Government a dissolution—(cheers)—which objections I have stated to the hon. Colonial Secretary." (Cheers.) Now what became of the pretended statement? What became of the candour he did not say the truthfulness—of this pretended statement to the House. The truth was simply wrung from him, and he ventured to say that no Minister here or elsewhere had ever professed to repeat to Parliament what had been said to him by the Crown while entirely omitting the essential ingredients of that statement. This was a most serious charge to make against any Minister. And what was the position of the hon. gentleman now? He had been compelled to come down to the House and eat his own words. (Cheers.) He had been compelled to come down and explain away the meaning of his own deliberate language. If humiliation could go deeper than this, he was at a loss to know where it was to be found. And this was the Minister who, having been defeated time after time, not once, but thirty times at least, on important measures, whom Parliament had declared to have violated the Constitution—this was the Minister who asked the House to enable him to have one last chance of existence by going to the country. Go to the country! Did the hon. member suppose that there was one member opposite to him who feared to go to the country? (Cheers.) Did he flatter himself that they, and not he, would suffer by this pretended appeal? Under all circumstances there was one duty imposed upon them above all others, and that was to do what was right between themselves and the electors who sent them here. (Cheers.) They did not fear to go to the country, but were they to be parties to the hon. member's going, crippled and discredited as he was, not to ask the electors to approve of any measures of his for the government of the country, but in order to prolong his pitiable existence? He hardly knew whether it was necessary for him to dwell on that discreditable document which the hon. gentleman read on Friday night, not as a paper which had performed any functions in these various transactions, but as a paper concocted by himself in his closet, or perhaps "cobbled" for him by some outsider, and which was mumbled over in the House in order that it might be published in the newspapers for the purpose of influencing the electors. (Cheers.) But there were one or two passages in it to which he would allude. The hon. member expended a great deal of his literary ingenuity upon the condition of the Opposition, with which he had nothing whatever to do. But the hon. member, at considerable length, tried to show that the Opposition was disorganized, and told us that the only organized party in the House was that at the back of the Government. We had all suspected that for a long time. (Hear, hear.) Hitherto, we had had Governments supported by free and independent members, and though we had suspected that there was an organization to support the present Government, we never thought that the Premier would be so supremely silly as to confess it. How was it organised? Who was the organiser? [Mr. M'ELHONE: John Davies.] (Great laughter.) Let this go forth to the electors of the country that the Prime Minister himself had told Parliament that he was not supported by the independent votes of members, but by an organised party. He had been surprised how certain hon. gentlemen had voted in opposition to all their former declarations; but it was all out now. (Cheers.) We were once told of an organised hypocrisy in the House of Commons, but he thought this might be called an organised incompetency, judging from the results which had followed the attempts of this marvellous Government, supported by its organised party. The hon. member's fanciful opinion of a dissolution being granted to him because somebody else had one last time was curiously set at nought by a single passage out of the hon. gentleman's own life. The hon. member was in office in 1868 and 1869, and at the end of 1869 he was compelled to advise Lord Belmore to give him a dissolution, and on his advice Parliament was dissolved. The next Parliament was Mr. Robertson's Parliament. He was defeated in due time, and Sir James Martin came into office with the hon. gentleman himself as Chief Secretary; and again his Government advised a dissolution, and the House was dissolved. So there was a case where the hon. gentleman himself, only five or six years back, had two dissolutions successively, showing that this rule was a mere device of a person placed in the difficulties in which the hon. gentleman found himself. There was one other passage to which he should like to call attention in this minute, and it was so unique in its way that if he did not weary the House he would like to read it:—"During the last session of Parliament, out of seventy-nine days upon which the business of Government had precedence, five were occupied by a distinct vote of censure moved by one of the members of the Opposition, and three by a similar vote moved by another. There was repeatedly no House, although several members of the Opposition were within the precincts of the Assembly, who refused to enter and make a House; there were eight attempts to interrupt the granting of supply, and thirty-six motions to adjourn the House; thus impeding the transaction of public business on forty-five days, and leaving only thirty-three clear days for the business of the Government, while during the present session of Parliament there have been but four days on which the Government business has precedence which have been uninterrupted by votes of censure or motions to adjourn the House." And what lesson did the hon. member derive from all this? Any sensible man, acquainted with political life and political history, would think the lesson to be derived from all this was, that it was time for him to give up. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member showed, in the most pitiable way possible, that he had no power; that he could not control their proceedings; that the House did with him as it liked; and strangely enough he drew this conclusion: "It is difficult to conceive a stronger ground for an appeal to the people." That was because a Government was weak, and session after session was beaten at all points; and because it could not command a majority of Parliament. Therefore, the hon. member said it was time to appeal to the people. He (Mr. Parkes) should have thought it was time to pack up his despatch boxes and leave his office. (Hear, hear.) Then said the hon. member, in this state of things it would be impossible for any Government to be formed capable of conducting the business of the country. Well, now we should really be justified in canvassing the individual merits of the extraordinary gentlemen who occupied the Government benches. These six gentlemen were so superior to all the rest of us. In them was the quintessence of all Parliamentary wisdom, of all discernment, of all patriotism, of all constructive legislation. Without them—if the country lost their services—it would be impossible to form another Government. Let us see who they were. He would take the biggest first. (Laughter.) Now if the Minister for Mines retired from office to-morrow—[A voice: "The picaninny"]—no doubt the country would go into mourning for a time; but if he retired from office for ever, would it not be possible to find another man who, though not quite so big, would fill his situation quite as well? (Hear, hear.) Was it not notorious that he had lent no visible assistance to this Government from the first—(hear, hear)—that he had treated this House with a disrespect which the ablest man who had sat on the Ministerial bench never ventured upon—of absenting himself continually from his place? Was it not a fact that the only measure he promised to Parliament had been dangling before their eyes during the whole tenure of Parliament, and that it had now come before us in the shape so happily described by the hon. member for the Northern Gold-fields? Suppose we went on and took the newest member, the hon. gentleman—[Mr. FORSTER: That is the thick and thin of it.]—whose opinion was that this Parliament was made to go on with the business of the country and to let Ministers alone; for the hon. member had said in effect that the country was anxious for legislation, and had asked would it not be better for members not to make any awkward motions, but to listen to the Government, to shut their eyes and open their mouths—(laughter)—and see what honest Jack would send them. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Well the hon. gentleman did not always hold those views. The hon. member since he came there had tried his hand all round the House. (Hear, hear). He did him (Mr. Parkes) the honour of extending his support to him for more than two years; and he did several things which he (Mr. Parkes) might say he regretted. The hon. member had alluded to him with fulsome adulation. [Mr. BAKER: Never.] The hon. member had spoken of him as a man in the foremost rank in the country, and used other expressions of the sort. The hon. member kept his seat as a supporter of the late Administration until they had the temerity to fill a Ministerial office and not think of him. He then went over to the Opposition, and in the very speech he made in doing so he appealed to the House in these very terms: "Mr. Speaker, we have supported this Government for two years, and what have we got by it?" (Laughter.) The hon. member turned round short, faced about, and went over to the enemy at once. And by patience, by time, and by filling a gap whenever it was required, he had now got his reward. He (Mr. Parkes) was very sorry that the hon. gentleman had got into so much troubled water so soon, but that was not the fault of the Opposition; it was in preparation long before he took his office. (Laughter.) But coming to the hon. member himself, could any one believe that the hon. gentleman was so admirably cut out for a Cabinet Minister that there was not one man among the ranks of the Opposition that could supply his place? Well, as suggested to him, he had now taken the thick and thin of the Ministry. If he went between, what was there, even if he took the astute and loudly-lauded gentleman the Treasurer, that could not be supplied? He admitted that they could not supply the place of the hon. gentleman at the head of the Ministerial bench. There was no man in this country—he did not believe a man was ever created, who was so thoroughly a master of one kind of political art which the hon. member had introduced into the working of responsible government. But still that kind of tactics was really very questionable; and it might fairly be admitted that if we lost the hon. gentleman's services for a time—it would only be for a short time—the country would not suffer very much. But the long and the short of it was this: Were we to be told in a paper of this kind, which professed in studied language to criticise the composition of Parliament, that there were not six men sitting on the Opposition benches who, taking them all in all, were equal to the present Ministers in the capacity to govern? (Hear, hear.) If that were the case a stronger condemnation could not be passed on the choice of the electors, a stronger verdict of failure could not be passed on our institutions. (Hear, hear.) He believed if the hon. gentlemen were out of office to-morrow—setting aside those who had before held office—a Government could be formed much more entitled to the confidence of the country than the gentlemen now occupying the Government benches ever were even in their palmy days. The hon. gentlemen went on in this remarkable paper and prayed the Governor almost on his bended knees not to allow these men to profit by the confusion they had brought about. Why, did the hon. member not profit by the state of confusion he brought about under far less justifiable circumstances? Was the hon. member's memory so short that he could not go back a period of three or four years when he did all he could to obstruct a Government that had large independent majorities at its back, and when he stood behind the bar begging persons not to come into the House—begging them in the coarsest language, day after day? [Mr. ROBERTSON: Oh!] (Hear, hear.) And it was a fact that during nearly three years that he (Mr. Parkes) and his colleagues held office, they had to make a quorum on every Government night, and they never failed in doing so. They never had the slightest assistance from the hon. gentlemen and his friends. These benches had been occupied by William Forster, and William Forster alone, frequently when the House met. That hon. member refused to be a party to the manœuvres of this hon. gentleman, who had gone whining to the Governor, telling him that the Opposition could not form a House. He (Mr. Parkes) thought that cravenness could scarcely go farther. And hon. members were to dance attendance in the House to do the hon. member's business, which was to bamboozle, to mislead, to degrade the constituencies at the general election. The hon. gentleman ever resorted to any manœuvre to any tortuous representation of known facts in order to mislead hon. members here, or the electors out of doors. We should see what we should see. We should see whether, under the extraordinary circumstances in which we were placed—with a Government discredited beyond all others, a Government that would not go out of office, however repeatedly it might be told, until it was literally forced out of doors—the House would do what would be its bounden duty to do under ordinary circumstances. If there were here any Government that had been sustained by large majorities, and had met with a defeat on some measure which there was some reason to think commended itself to the country (Hear, hear.) Parliament on both sides would be bound to grant supplies—(cheers)—would be bound to facilitate an appeal to the country; and it would be evidence of want of patriotism, of public spirit, and of courage, if they did not, under these circumstances, assist the Government by every means in their power to obtain supply. But a Government like this, which had been fairly ridden down by repeated defeats, which had a majority of the entire House against it, which had come there with a declaration attempting to override the Constitution, to ask hon. members to prolong its existence, and enable it to take its chance of wriggling on for a few months longer was such that if the House consented to what was asked hon. members would be betraying the electors by becoming accomplices with the Government in violating the Constitution, as well as degrading themselves in the eyes of all intelligent men. Suppose it was done what would be the result? The hon. member told us in this extraordinary minute that an appeal to the country would not occupy more time than a change of Ministry. Did we not recollect what took place when the hon. member last appealed to the country? The appeal to the country was on the 2nd February, and the hon. gentleman met Parliament, though defeated at all points in the elections—(Hear, hear)—in the beginning of May. Suppose we allowed him to go the country now, and he sustained a defeat as he (Mr. Parkes) verily believed he would—and did not call Parliament together for three months, what would be the result? That would bring us to the middle of the year, and then there would be a change of Ministry, with six weeks or two months loss of time afterwards; and thus the affairs of the country would get into such a jumble that they would scarcely be righted. But a change of Ministry now would lead to the winding up of the business of the session within reasonable time, to the convening of Parliament again to do the business of the year, and the whole affairs of the country might be in regular gear before an appeal to the people necessarily took place at the end of the year. Besides that, an Electoral Bill might be passed in the time—(Opposition cheers)—and the appeal to the country might be made on an enlarged representation. He did not know what the hon. member would appeal upon. Would he appeal upon the appointments made in respect to which the hon. member for the Upper Hunter moved for a return? Had the hon. member forgotten that defeat? Would he appeal upon the Yanko reserve? He should think that the administration of the lands of the country must be, in the consideration of all parties, a most important branch of administration. The Government declared that they would take one course in respect to these reserves, and the House determined that they should take the very opposite course—thus reversing their policy on one of the most important branches of their administration. Would he appeal on that? Would he appeal on the bill for increasing the Judges of the Supreme Court? (Hear, hear.) Would he appeal on his railway policy? (Hear, hear.) Would he appeal on the Illawarra railway, or the Sydney railway to Hyde Park? Or on that see-saw extension via Ironbarks and via Molong at the same time. (Laughter.) Would he appeal on the number of tenders he has invited, or the number of contracts he has accepted? Would he appeal on the education question. (Hear, hear.) Would he appeal to the tobacco consumers of the country? Upon that fiscal policy of his, which imposed a duty, and collected it illegally for a number of months and then gave it up without rhyme or reason, and then imposed it again, and will doubtless give it up again. Would he appeal on the Civil Service Bill—a more atrocious measure for dealing with the Civil Service had never been introduced into any English Legislature (Hear, hear.) He supposed they would appeal upon their appreciation of talent and long service among the public servants for considering the claims of these old servants they proposed to Parliament an addition to their salaries, and the moment opposition was manifested, threw them all over. He might go on for an hour to enumerate similar disasters which this Government must carry on their backs whenever they go before the electors of this country. Let it not go forth that they were afraid to go to the country. Did anybody suppose that he, or Mr. S. C. Brown, or Mr. Terry, or any old member who had been returned time after time by large majorities, was afraid to face his constituency? On the contrary, if he wished condign vengeance upon these gentlemen, he would like nothing better than a general election. But it would be disastrous at the present time to the country. (Hear, hear.) It would throw the business of the country into a worse state than even it was in now; and the result would be just the same as far as these gentlemen were concerned. It could not be beneficial for any set of gentlemen to go into office at the fag end of a Parliament; it would be far better to take their chance with a fairly elected Parliament than to take office with the necessity for a dissolution staring them in the face. The foundation of the Constitution was responsibility to Parliament, but here they had a Government that would not be responsible to Parliament. If it were not unparliamentary, it would be just to suspect them of having some object of their own other than the public interest in thus clinging to their offices. He did not doubt there could be found better men, more earnest and more sincere, to take their places, who would conduct the business of the country in a way more honourable to the House, and much more beneficially to all classes of the community. (Hear, hear.

Mr. ROBERTSON, in reply, denied that there had been any attempt on the part of the Government to count out the House that afternoon. With regard to what had been said about the adjournment of the House from Tuesday last until Friday, that motion for adjournment was made with the assent of the whole House. Surely, the Government that was entrusted with the administration of public affairs was entitled to an opportunity of doing their duty. Suppose he had, in a panic-stricken way recommended the Governor to dissolve; with what respect would that recommendation have been received? Or, if he had in a panic resigned his position without considering whether it would be beneficial, it would have exposed his unworthiness to deal with matters of the kind at all. But the Government did none of these things. They considered well, in two sittings, before they arrived at a conclusion; and he believed the conclusion they did arrive at was the one to bring about the best possible results. Notwithstanding all the tall talk of the hon. member (Mr. Parkes), the best settlement between two parties so evenly balanced was an appeal to the country. (Hear, hear.) If the hon. member was not afraid, why did he not take the risk? He had never been afraid to go to the people, and he had never refused supply, so that injury to the public service might not arise. To hear the hon. member talk, one would suppose that there was no right of appeal from the Parliament to the country. Under present circumstances, when it was known that a number of hon. gentlemen, on that vote which the hon. gentleman referred to intimated their desire for a dissolution, nevertheless the hon. gentleman said it would be an injury for the people of this country to deal with this matter. The hon. member for Yass thought it was wrong that the Government did not go on with supply that night. But whatever the Government proposed, that hon. gentleman always condemned. He defied anyone to show that the Government had done anything for months past that that hon. member had not said was wrong. The proper time for dealing with supply was on a Government day, and if they had proposed to deal with it on Tuesday, they would have been accused of trying to get away from having the whole House there to say whether they should have it or not. He had been accused by the hon. member for Newtown of not stating, in the first instance, that the Governor had mentioned a condition; but before the hon. member sat down he denounced him for mentioning the condition at all. The fact was that before he sat down he read the minute. He had said when he made his statement that the Governor did not ask him for any written reasons. But he had also said that he had had a long conversation with the Governor on the state of public affairs. What other public affairs could they have been discussing? He was surprised that his hon. friend should misrepresent him in this way. He read what the Governor said, so that there might not be any misconception. Then the hon. member said, how dare he read a document of the Governor's likely to influence the debate. Now he had done less than any man to bring what the Governor said or thought before the House, and his Government had made far less mention of his Excellency's remarks than their predecessors. He understood the spirit of the Constitution as well as the hon. member who had just sat down, although he had not pretended to correspondence with great dignitaries; and he submitted that when a Minister waited on a Governor of the colony to advise a dissolution of Parliament, that was the time when the Governor had a right to speak and exhibit his decision as one-third of the Parliament of the country. Every member knew that Parliament consisted of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the Legislative Assembly. When a Minister required to wait on a Governor to ask for a dissolution of one branch of the Legislature, that Minister ceases to hold the same position he did before doing so; and the Governor, if he grants a dissolution, can choose his own words. The Governor's words were: "I might claim to reconsider my decision." Those words were not favourable to the present Government, but they were conveyed to the House in their own sense. The moment a Minister waited on the Governor, the Governor's position as a part of the Parliament came into operation. If he had refused to give to the House the Governor's own words, what would the Opposition have said then? [Mr. FITZPATRICK: The House has no right to his own words.] He maintained that the Governor had a right to give him any minute he pleased under the circumstances, and he maintained his own right to read it to the House if he liked. The Governor, as a portion of the Parliament, had a perfect right to give expression to his views under the present circumstances. The hon member for Newtown had spoken about the Municipalities Bill. Well, the new principles of that measure came not from the hon. gentleman, or the Mayor, but from the Government. [Mr. S. C. BROWN: Hear, hear.] Having charge of the preparation of the he approved of a number of mayors, with Mr. Pigott for the chairman, being appointed a committee to point out what clauses were objectionable in the old bill and submit new ones in their place. He put the clauses in, but when he saw the bill and read it, it struck him that they would not work. He asked the hon. member for Newtown to assist in putting them in working order, because he had confidence in that gentleman's experience. The hon. gentleman did so, and not only that, but when the hon. gentleman and he (Mr. Robertson) sat on the Opposition benches they both assisted Mr. Parkes in passing his bill. [Mr. BROWN: Hear, hear.] On that occasion the hon. member for Newtown put in something like 130 amendments perforce. But that did not constitute the carrying of the bill by the Opposition. Nothing of the kind. The hon. member for Newtown had referred to the Ironbarks railway. The Government were not blameworthy on that subject. The Minister for Works and he spent a very irksome two or three weeks travelling through the country, to make themselves acquainted with it, and they were acquainted with it now. But those who spoke most about the matter did not go along the line at all. At Orange, no one knew where the line was; but they knew it ought to go by way of Ironbarks, because it would benefit Orange. It was as clear as daylight that it was a direct money profit to them that it should go by way of Ironbarks, because all the produce of that rich country would be taken into Orange and therefore distributed through the colony. If it went by way of Molong the Orange people would have no clippings out of it at all. Anyone could see that they wanted it by way of Ironbarks. [Mr. SUTTOR: The Orange produce goes out west.] Well, he was rather under the impression that wheat would be grown at Parkes, at Wellington, and at Dubbo, in immense quantities, and come to Sydney. He had had both the routes—that by way of Ironbarks and that by way of Molong surveyed, so that they might be assured of the best route before the expenditure of any money on the construction of a line in this direction should be authorised. If this House determined that this line should go by way of Ironbarks, then everything that the Government had done had been going on as fitly as could be with regard to such an end. There was something more in this matter than the hon. member was aware of. It was hardly possible to conceive greater rubbish than the hon. member had talked on the subject of railways. The present Government had forced on the railways of the colony much quicker than had ever been done before. (Hear, hear.) They had pushed them on as they had never been pushed before. (Hear, hear.) And he had not gone to Albury because the department could not give the money. They had opened long extensions, there were long extensions ready to be opened, and contracts were in readiness for about 230 additional miles of railway. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether to attribute the misstatements made by the hon. member with regard to the railways, and the action of the Government in connection, to his ignorance or his impudence; but he thought that they were due to his impudence. "What had the Government done with regard to education" said the hon. member. He (Mr. Robertson) knew what it had done. They had obtained an extension of means for the education of the children of the colony such as had never been proposed in any other country. The year before the present Government took office there was a grant of £120,000 towards public education. In 1875, the vote was £180,000, in 1876 it was £2[illegible]0,000, while the amount for 1877 was £280,000. (Cheers.) And these moneys had been placed in the hands of the Council of Education, of which the hon. member for Newtown was a member. And if the Council of Education had not used the funds in the best way—who was to blame? Not the Government, but the Council. He would be glad to see a change in educational matters; but the Government had found that it was in this House practically impossible to legislate on the subject and to deal with it. And if it was not practicable to deal with the question of education as it should be dealt with, surely there were a number of other matters affecting the interests of the country which the Government could bring in with the expectation of being able to carry into effect. How could the Government expect the House to deal with the education question, when they saw the divisions which took place, and that it was intended to deal with the question, not as a question of policy, but of party. It would be unworthy of any Minister to go on with the matter in such a state of affairs; and when the hon. member on this very question had played such a part as that to which he had referred.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: You know better.

Mr. ROBERTSON: When the matter was brought forward, the hon member for Newtown was in such a hurry to break a lance against the Government, that he must move a motion for adjournment in order to give vent to his feelings of condemnation. The hon member, however, was on his way to Melbourne before the division took place.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: You know better. I voted on the resolution that turned out the Parkes Ministry, and if you search the records of the House you will find that it was so.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The hon. member was frightened. He was in a great fright. The hon. member, Mr. Parkes, had said he (Mr. Robertson) had falsified the expressions of the Governor. He thought that he had shown that he had not done so, by showing that he had used the Governor's own words. The hon. member, Mr. Parkes, had quoted the *Sydney Morning Herald*, which he believed reported him very fairly——

Mr. S. C. BROWN (interrupting and holding out a volume of the Votes and Proceedings)—There is the vote which I gave.

Mr. ROBERTSON: That was afterwards.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: No, it was not. You know very well that I was not able to come and give my vote. The hon. member Mr. Smith, also knows it well. It is a false and scandalous imputation. You ought to be ashamed to say such a thing.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! order!

Mr. ROBERTSON proceeded to refer to what he (Mr. Robertson) called a "garbled" statement, read by Mr. Parkes from the *Sydney Morning Herald*; alluding to his (the Premier's) statement as to his interviews with his Excellency the Governor, and then to quote an extract from the *Evening News* referring to the same subject. When the hon. member had finished,

Mr. PIDDINGTON asked whether the *Evening News* report was not "a corrected" one? [Mr. LLOYD: Hear, hear.]

Mr. ROBERTSON said that before the matter of the minute was discussed by him with his Excellency, he had stated that the nature of the conversation was very much after the manner of the minute. He talked over the matter with his Excellency as well as he could in three-quarters of an hour. He told his Excellency that no determination had been arrived at, but also what he thought would be the determination. He thought that he had entirely cleared up the imputation that he had acted in any way unfairly to the Government. The hon. member had spoken of an organized party. If ever there was a proof of the utter rottenness on which the hon. gentleman stood it was his attempt to pervert the meaning and the use of the word organisation in that matter. In hastily preparing such a long document there was no time for a nice selection of words, but he submitted that the word organisation did not bear the interpretation which the hon. member affixed to it. Then, he said, that because half-a-dozen members moved the adjournment of the House every night, the Government, finding that they could not carry on the business, ought to have resigned. That was a new doctrine, and it came with bad grace from the hon. member, who held office when his whole policy had been overthrown. Yet, because a few gentlemen, green to parliamentary business, and having no influence in the country, chose to move the adjournment night after night, the hon. member thought the Government should resign. The Government was supported mainly by gentlemen living in the interior, and they could not afford to neglect their business and to remain here while the time was being frittered away. If the Government had not taken the course they had taken in advising an appeal to the country, they would be unworthy of the support of any party of gentlemen in that House. It would be found that on the division which was to send hon. members to their constituents, the Government would have a larger majority than ever voted with any defeated Government. He, therefore, could afford to treat with ridicule and contempt the observations which the hon. member had chosen to make in reference to him. He would be sorry to put himself into comparison with the hon. member. He admitted that Parliament had the right of deciding on these matters, but there was a higher authority than Parliament to which they could appeal, and that was the people of the country. And if this Parliament was low and degraded enough to refuse supply at the risk of injury to the public service, it would only exhibit to the people how thoroughly right the Government were in seeking that there should be a reference from this House to the people themselves.

The motion was agreed to, and the House, at ten minutes to 10 o'clock, adjourned till 4 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday.)

BRAIDWOOD.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAST Monday was very hot and fine until about 4 p.m., when a slight shower driven by a storm fell over the town. It was followed by a very heavy downpour, which began at about 2 a.m. on Tuesday morning, and lasted two hours without interruption. All day Tuesday the sky was cloudy, and there were signs of more rain; but Wednesday came in fine, and since then we have had true summer weather. The consequence is that what a week ago was a brown and withered patch of ground, is now a nice green lot of land getting gradually covered with that emerald hue so much wished for at the present time. Yesterday (Sunday) was excessively hot, and at 3 p.m. a storm rose, but passed with great violence, accompanied by the largest hailstones we have seen for many years, some of which weighed above one ounce, causing damage to the windows. The storm lasted fully one hour, and the quantity of water that fell was so great that our main street was like the bed of a torrent, and St. Vincent Green reserve a sheet of water. All waterholes in grazing paddocks are filled to overflowing. During last night more rain fell steadily, and in abundance.

Last season's farming operations being completed, the next is now being thought of by many farmers. Where practicable the plough is now turning up stubbled ground, and ploughing will soon be general, should the fall of rain be of sufficient duration. There is a likelihood that pastoral properties will soon rise in value, as during the week several inquiries have been made for store cattle of suitable ages for fattening. Young and very old stock are entirely neglected.

In November last, at the request of the Bench of Magistrates, the Colonial Architect sent one of his officers to examine the state of our Court-house, then undergoing repairs, and also to report upon other works about the premises, which are much needed. Our lockup was also brought under the notice of that gentleman, and he agreed to the requirement of nearly all that was asked. From that time to this nothing more has been heard upon the subject.

This is likely to be a busy week with us. Our annual agricultural and pastoral show takes place on Thursday; on Wednesday the Quarter Sessions is to be held, and on the following day the District Court business is to be gone through. With neither of these two Courts the calendar is a heavy one. There is no sign, as yet, of the usual dinner after the show taking place this year, but the accommodation is being made more plentiful on the ground. If the committee avoid many of the errors they made last year, there is no doubt that in future years the Braidwood Annual Show will be something extensive, if the promised support for this year is to be a criterion.

No alteration whatsoever has taken place in our market prices since my last quotation.

The owner of a flock of roaming sheep has come to grief, and his punishment (if it can be called one) ought to be a caution to others. His flock trespassed upon the land of a freeholder, who sued him in our Court of Requests, and the full amount allowed by that Court, viz., £10, was awarded to the plaintiff with costs.

Notwithstanding the great drawbacks that the continued drought has caused our miners to suffer, our monthly escort is still no disgrace to our fields. Last Monday's carried away from here 538 oz. 17 dwts. 2 grs., making above 3000 oz. which left here since the new year has set in by Government escort.

At an amateur performance, which took place at Mongarlowe, on behalf of the Braidwood hospital, a clear profit of £13 was realised, which sum has been handed to the treasurer of that institution. Would that other of our goldfields might follow the example of Mongarlowe!

March 12.

WEATHER, AGRICULTURE, &c.

THE weather during the week in the coast district has been variable. Some showers have fallen, but the quantity of rain has not been sufficient to remove all the inconvenience, and in many cases distress caused by the drought. But telegrams from the country districts have conveyed to us the welcome intelligence that the drought has broken up, and from all directions we hear that rain in large quantities has fallen. The long continuance of dry weather was telling severely on the land in the agricultural districts, and prospects were not nearly so bright as they ought to have been. The vintage is good, but has to some extent been affected by the weather. A large yield is expected from the northern district. At Inverell notably, the yield has been exceedingly good, and the samples of grapes shown at the late Muswellbrook Show were superior to anything ever seen in the district. Wine making around Branxton has been completed with satisfactory results. Farmers are still planting potatoes, and sowing barley, and towards the end of the month will put in wheat. The appended extracts from country journals describe the state of affairs respecting the season and agriculture before the weather changed:—

NORTHERN DISTRICTS.—The vignerons of the Branxton district (the correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* says) are at present actively engaged in the vintage. The owners of the several small vineyards, and of large ones in the infancy of their bearing, have completed the task of wine-making with very satisfactory results as regards the quality of the wine obtained, it being characterised as excellent. The recent hot weather and the necessity of a seasonable rainfall have been detrimental to the production of any considerable yield per acre—a great proportion of the crop in the several instances assuming more the appearance of raisins than of fully-developed grapes. At the Dalwood vineyards operations in connection with the vintage will be concluded in about a week from the date of writing; and the yield, in this case, will be considerably less than was a couple of months since anticipated, owing, no doubt, to the causes above mentioned. At Port Macquarie there have been some good heavy showers, calculated to do an immense amount of good in the way of starting the grass. The *Macleay Herald* says that the vintage is being vigorously proceeded with, the weather for that particular purpose being all that can be desired, and there is no difficulty in getting a perfect fermentation; but the yield as regards quality can hardly come up to that of last year, owing principally to lack of moisture. The same journal writing upon the weather in the Macleay district fears that the late corn has suffered a withering from which it can hardly recover, even should rain speedily fall, but a steady rainfall very soon, would make the Macleay district all right.—The Cape Hawke correspondent of the *Manning River Times* writes that the intense heat, owing to continued drought, has committed sad havoc among the maize and other crops, the total absence of moisture has entirely checked the growth of the younger plants, while that of the older has suffered considerably, though not to the same extent. It is expected there will hardly be one-third the yield as compared with that of last year; this no doubt will greatly discourage the settlers who have generally many drawbacks to contend with. For miles and miles the bush presents a dreary and barren look, where luxuriant feed formerly grew nothing but charred timber and ashes meet the eye on every side; water is scarce everywhere, in many instances long distances have to be traversed in order to obtain a sufficient supply of *aqua pura*.—At Murrurundi, during the week, the dry weather has been rather confirmed than otherwise, the intense heat which promised some change for the better having yielded to a milder and more regular state of weather. Yesterday (says the local journal of Saturday last) some slight indications of a change were perceptible, but scarcely sufficient to give confident hopes of the much-needed rainfall. Since the heavy rain which fell during the race week at Glen Innes, the district has been visited by periodical showers, although, generally speaking, the atmosphere has been unusually hot and dry. On Saturday last (the *Examiner* remarks) we were favoured with a sharp fall of rain, and light showers continued to fall. The country looks remarkably well, there being abundance of feed. Judging from present appearances, the winter should be a favourable one for stock in this part of the country. The weather during the past week at Uralla has been dry, with idle threatenings of rain, which never fell except for a few minutes, and then sparingly, on Wednesday last. Rain is much wanted (the local journal says), both by agriculturists and gold-diggers, perhaps more especially by the latter, although ploughing is greatly at a standstill through lack of moisture. The maize crop generally looks well, but there is a fear that early frosts may harmfully intervene between the promise and the result. Potatoes are also looking well. The *Richmond River Express* states that the crops at Swan Bay are looking beautifully; the sugar-cane especially is splendid. All the cry is that a large sugar-mill is wanted, as the farmers think that the small mills, in the course of a year or two, will not be able to crush the quarter of the cane growing here.

WESTERN DISTRICTS.—Bourke, we learn from the *Central Australian*, has been visited with a splendid fall of rain, which will have the effect of promoting the growth of grass and filling the waterholes. On Wednesday night it commenced to rain, and with slight intervals has continued ever since. No doubt it will cause the death of a number of sheep, by reason of their weak and enfeebled condition, but the amount of good it will do speaking generally is, it is almost impossible to calculate. Bombala is still crying out for rain. The *Bombala Times* says that with the exception of an occasional storm, the district has had no rain since the Ministerial visit in November last. Grass is rapidly disappearing even from the most favoured localities, and unless rain comes within the next fortnight, the loss this coming winter will, to numbers, be very severe. One bad season is hard upon the small farmer, but another following is almost ruin. The weather has been since December excessively hot, the oldest resident failing to remember anything approaching it.—At Micalago, according to the *Manaro Mercury*, some slight rain fell on Monday evening last, just enough to cause a longing for more. The scarcity of grass is beginning to tell on the stock in this neighbourhood, and unless rain soon falls it will be too late to do much good for grass. There is plenty of grass (says the same journal) on Dry Plain, which looks as green as a leek. Farmers tell us that there efforts were formerly "poohpoohed," but since some of them have demonstrated that the land of Dry Plain will yield thirty bushels of wheat an acre, it is admitted that agriculture will pay. What is wanted is a good market.—Several of our farmers (the *Bombala Herald* reports) are now busy thrashing out their wheat. Yesterday we learn of a most successful return from two acres of wheat sown in May last. Mr. Sydney White, on his selection, at Saucy Creek, obtained no less than ninety-six bushels of wheat from two acres, and he informs us that he only sowed the usual quantity (two bushels to the acre). From Grenfell we learn by the *Record* that although the past few days have been hazy and threatening, yet the desired rain still holds off, and some of the weather wiseacres, who predicted that it would set in on the 8th instant, have been all astray in their calculations. However, at the time of writing there was every appearance of a change being close at hand. In the Orange district the weather during the past week has, according to the local journal, been one of promise of rain, but very little fell.

SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.—At Goulburn, as we learn from the *Herald*, no rain has fallen in town, and the country now presents a very parched appearance, and no grass of any kind is to be seen in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. There were some showers on Monday between Sutton Forest and Sydney. Unless the district is favoured with a good downpour, the chance for the winter and ploughing operations will look very bad. The fat cattle market has not been very active during the week, as few lots have come forward. From the present appearance of the season we may look forward to extreme rates during the winter months, and a corresponding rise in the price of fresh meat. Wool continues to come in in small lots; but the bulk having now arrived, those lots arriving are principally from a distance, and odds and ends. From Albury we have news by the *Banner* that the rains which fell last week have done a large amount of good to the gardens in the neighbourhood of the town, and a good many waterholes have been filled up in parts of the country where there had been literally nothing for the stock to drink for some time past. At Jindera, for instance, where the farmers have been obliged to drive their stock for some miles, there is now water in several places. At Gerogery the fall was heavier than at Jindera, and local stockowners have benefited proportionately. On the river, both up and down, correspondents also report a heavy fall of rain, so that a good spring of grass may be expected. In the back country a good deal more rain is required before any permanent good will ensue. The ground was so thoroughly dried up that one night's supply is of but small service. There is little to report in connection with agricultural matters. The harvest is now in and thrashed, and the yield has averaged pretty close to the quantity stated in a recent issue, viz., nine bushels to the acre. The quality, however, is better than usual, and we anticipate a fine show of grain in the samples competing for the prizes at the approaching Agricultural Show. The vintage, thanks to the late rains, will turn out better than was anticipated a few weeks ago, the berries having improved wonderfully within the past fortnight.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.
W. NIXON AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 2, Electroplated-ware, Glassware, Brushware, Jewellery, Drapery, &c.
MORT AND CO.—At their Wool Warehouse, at 10, Leather; at 2.30, Wool, Sheepskins.
J. BRIDGE.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather; at his Wool Warehouses, at 2, Sheepskins; at 2.30, Wool.
DUNN AND LISTER.—At their Rooms, at 11, Clothing, &c.; at 3, Jewellery; on the premises, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street, at 2, Household Furniture and Effects.
T. OWEN.—At Tower Auction Mart, at 10, Cows.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, &c.
L. E. THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, Tea, &c.
COHEN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Fancy Goods, Electroplated Ware, Cutlery, Chamois Skins, Glassware, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Pianofortes, Perfumery, Brushware, Toys, Stationery, &c.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather; at the Exchange, at 11, Big Badger Station, with cattle, &c., Monaro district; Glen Boy Station, with cattle, Monaro district.
WOOLLER'S Horse Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Buggies, &c.
F. L. BARKER.—At his Stores, at 10.30, Leather.
WELLS AND SMITH.—At their Yards, at 2, Fruit, Pumpkins.
G. W. TATE.—At his Yards, at 11, Calves, Pigs, &c.
R. J. HUGHES AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.
J. S. PROCTER.—At Flushcombe Road, Prospect, at 11, Horses, Cows, &c.; at Royal Hotel, Blacktown, at 2, Farms and Land, Prospect; at 3, Horses, Colts, Cows, &c.
J. G. COHEN.—At the Argyle Stores, at 11, Cigars

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 13.

Ansdell, barque, 420 tons, Captain Barnes, from Kaipara 1st March. Captain, agent.

Miranda, barque, 455 tons, Captain Tyren, from Java 12th January. Colonial Sugar Company, agents.

Spunkie, schooner, 190 tons, Captain Halcon, from Maryborough 2nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Halcon and son. Captain, agent.

Santon, barque, 510 tons, Captain Rodgers, from Liverpool 16th November. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Macedon (s.), 532 tons, Captain Stanford, from Melbourne March 10. Passengers—Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mrs. Watson, Misses Payne (2), Messrs. Richardson, Watson, Hanson, Green, Blaney, Elford, Miller, Ascherberg, Crowley, Stanford, and 10 in the steerage. M. S. S. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—March 13.

Lyee-Moon (s.), for Melbourne.
You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.
Egmont (s.), for Brisbane.
Sydney, for Solomon Islands.
Hero (s.), for Auckland.
Tasman (s.), for Hobart Town.
Hebe, for Newcastle.
Prima Donna, for Broadsound.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 13.

Alexandra, for Timor; Agnes Edgell, for Newcastle; Eastminster, Duke of Sutherland, for London; Easby (s.), for Wellington; Tararua (s.), for Hokitika.

CLEARANCES.—March 13.

Lyee-Moon (s.), 991 tons, Captain Saunders, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. J. Asprey and 2 children, Miss Syngel, Miss Allen, Mrs. Toole, Mrs. H. D. Harkin, Mrs. Dearie, Miss Dearie, Mrs. Garrick, Mrs. Hunser, Mrs. O. Barker, Miss Barker, the Right Rev. Dr. Barker, Dr. Barnard, Messrs. Bailey, H. Kilgour, Marriott, Beaver, C. M. Maxwell, L. J. Waddington, H. D. Harkin, W. T. Miller, Dearie, Garrick, W. Stephen, W. Woolcock, Hock Ting, J. W. Clarke, Jenkins, Hyam, and 42 in the steerage.

Egmont (s.), 670 tons, Captain F. Brooks, for Brisbane, Keppel Bay, Flat-top Island, Bowen, Townsville, Cardwell, Trinity Bay, and Cooktown. Passengers—Miss Muyrne, Mrs. Howe and child, Miss Dowling, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Brodziak and servant, Hon. A. H. Palmer, Captain Parker, Signor Simonetti, Lord Henry Phipps, Commander C. N. Turner, Messrs. Fraser, S. Hinds, F. H. Hood, J. King, A. H. J. Baas, Edward Palmer, Charles Allen, James Woodgate, Burton, H. Moore, W. F. Harrington, and 32 in the steerage.

Hero (s.), 551 tons, Captain Logan, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. G. Cavanagh and family (5), Rev. R. B. Cousins, Mrs. J. Griffiths and child, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. T. Linday child and nurse, Miss Alford, Miss Beadon, Miss Grey, Miss Corrigan, Mr. W. Grazebrook, Mr. John Lindsay, Rev. G. Bailey, Mr. Sandy, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Airey, Mr. A. Johnson, and 12 in the steerage.

Eastminster, 1145 tons, Captain Mosey, for London. Passengers—Messrs. Abrahams, Martinini, Bayley, Cree, M'Naughton, Carver, and 7 in the second cabin.

You Yangs (s.), 582 tons, Captain Ashford, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Edwards, Messrs. Hall, Alexander, H. Edwards, W. Smith, J. Fulton, and 19 in the steerage.

Tasman (s.), 490 tons, Captain W. D. Lyon, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Rev. E. H. Thompson, Mrs. Quinlan, Miss Keane, Mrs. Graham, Master Graham, Master Wilcocks, Messrs. Quinlan, Wilcocks, H. T. Robey, W. T. Blakeney, E. J. Maher, H. Sussman, F. Brown, and 4 in the steerage.

Duke of Sutherland, ship, 1047 tons, Captain Louttit, for London.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 13.

Woniora, (s.), from Bulli, with 250 tons coal; Peahen, from Broken Bay, with 650 baskets shells; Little Pet, Merksworth, from Wollongong, with 400 tons coal; Shamrock, from Brisbane Water, with 33 logs hardwood; Fearless, from Richmond River, with 18,000 feet timber; Prompt, from Newcastle, with 90 tons coal, 20 tons coke; Mary Davis, from Brisbane Water, with 22 logs timber, 20,0000 laths; Terrigal Packet, from Terrigal, with 16,000 feet timber; Glossaria Vale, from Shoalhaven with 700 bags maize, 15 bags potatoes, 36,000 feet timber; Maid of Australia, from Broken bay, with 150 bushels maize, 200 dozen melons; Maitland (s.), from the Hunter River, with 198 bales wool, 203 bales hay, 6 bales skins, 16 bags wheat, 114 bags oats, 26 bags tin ore, 16 bags lucerne seed, 10 bags pumpkins, 100 bags oysters, 14 bags onions, 42 cases grapes, 2 boxes eggs, 4 coops poultry, 1 horse, 1 buggy, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 13.

Woniora, for Bulli; Eliza, for Bellinger River; Peahen, Maid of Australia, Mary Davis, for Broken Bay; Little Pet, for Wollongong; Merksworth, for Bulli; Shamrock, for Brisbane Water; Waratah, Prompt, Mary Grant, for Newcastle; Clyde, for Bateman's Bay; Terrigal Packet, for Terrigal.

IMPORTS.—March 13.

Ansdell, from Kaipara: 101 logs timber.

Miranda, from Java: 9090 piculs sugar.

Santon, from Liverpool: 670 packages beer, 1 packages books, 241 packages soda, 515 bundles wire, 159 packages tobacco, 63 packages hardware, 100 cases whisky, 93 slabs slates, 25 casks brandy, 117 firebricks, 376 planks, 693 packages.

Macedon (s.), from Melbourne: 80 cases fruit, 25 cases brandy, 40 casks resin, 4 casks wine, 15 casks tallow, 111 bags potatoes, 297 bags onions, 60 bags oatmeal, 15 bags carrots, 160 packages tea, 400 boxes candles, a quantity of stone and iron, and 500 packages sundries.

Ex Wotonga and Macedon: 15 cases S. and A.C. prize biscuits and canterbury cakes; 60 sacks Bencraft's oatmeal—W. H. Ariell.

Ex Santon: Caustic soda and soda crystals—G. W. Baker, 10, Barrack-street.

Ex Santon: 30 tons whitecross fencing wire, Nos. 6, 8, and 10—Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

Ex Santon: 11 cases Milner's fireproof safes; 2 cases school slates, and sundries—John Keep.

Ex Spunkie: 73,000 feet sawn and dressed pine—Robert Grant.

EXPORTS.—March 13.

Eastminster, for London: 3640 bales wool, 113 bales cotton, 106 bales leather, 100 bales rags, 3607 ingots tin, 120 casks tallow, 1950 cases meat, 778 hides, 29 cases glue, a quantity of copra, and 61 packages sundries.

Tasman (s.), for Hobart Town: 13 trunks boots, 10 bags oysters, 13 empty casks, 77 packages sundries.

Egmont (s.), for Brisbane: 13 packages tobacco, 36 packages beer, 40 packages wines and spirits, 214 cases fruit, 180 cases machinery, 340 bags potatoes, 890 cases kerosene, 30 bags flour, 10 bags maize, 60 bags onions, and 423 packages sundries.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 87 casks molasses, 111 hides, 25 packages seed, 110 bags oysters, 90 bags maize, 82 packages sundries.

Duke of Sutherland, for London: 3701 bales wool, 1 bale skins, 1 bale horsehair, 305 casks tallow, 508 cases meat, 9119 ingots tin, 782 cakes copper, 21 quarter-casks colonial wine, and 5 cases sundries.

SHIP'S MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hokitika and Nelson.—By the Tararua (s.), this day, at 1 p.m.

For Wellington and all New Zealand Ports.—By the Easby (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

For Norfolk Island.—By H. M. schooner Alacrity, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Shanghai.—By the Kents Bank, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Richmond River.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 9 p.m.

For Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart Town, and Launceston.—By the Macedon (s.), on Thursday, at 11 a.m.

For Brisbane, and Maryborough.—By the Balclutha (s.), on Thursday, at 3 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Thursday, at 3 p.m.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA GALLE, PER ASSAM, FROM MELBOURNE.

Mails, containing letters, packets, and newspapers, will be made up at this office, and forwarded per China (s.) to Melbourne, on Monday, the 19th instant. Mails will close as follows:—
Registered letters at 9.30 a.m.
Unregistered letters at 10 a.m.
Newspapers and packets at 9 a.m.
Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 11 a.m. Late fee, 6d.
General Post Office, Sydney, 10th March, 1877.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, March 13: Lottery, schooner, 150 tons, Captain Mumson, for Colombo; Inchgreen, ship, 1090 tons, Captain Cook, for Petropaulovski; Macedon (s.), 432 tons, Captain Stanford, for Melbourne; Southern Cross, schooner, 188 tons, Captain Cambell, for Adelaide, via Clarence River; Fanny, schooner, 314 tons, Captain Gouyon, for Colombo; Easby (s.), 909 tons, Captain Anderson, for Wellington; China (s.), 1037 tons, Captain Almond, for Melbourne.

The steamer Rotorua, for Sydney, left Auckland yesterday.

The A. S. N. Company.—Owing to the patronage received by the company during the last twelve months in the passenger line between Sydney and Melbourne, the Company have, to prevent crowding and to meet the extra demand, decided to place a fourth steamer in the trade. The sailings, we observe by advertisement, are from this end every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and from the Melbourne end Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; thus enabling business men of either city to visit each other and return within a week. And a further accommodation has also been afforded the public by extending the limit of return tickets from two to three months.

The barque Santon took her departure from Liverpool on the 10th November, and had not only S.W. winds in the Channel, but was detained in the Bay of Biscay for three weeks by heavy southerly gales, during the whole of which time she did not make 20 miles on her proper course. The Equator was crossed on the 52nd day out, in longitude 27° W. The S.E. trades were moderate in force, hanging well to the eastward; and the Cape of Good Hope was rounded on the 68th day. From thence she made her easting on a mean parallel of latitude 46° S.; winds varying from N.W. to S.W., with a continuance of fine clear weather. She finally passed the S.W. Cape of Van Dieman's Land on the 5th instant. No vessels connected with the colonies have been spoken.

New Steamer for the Watson's Bay Traffic.—On Thursday, the 1st of March, a neat little steamer was launched at Brisbane Water, and on leaving the ways she was christened by Mr. Rock Davis, her builder, Swansea, and has been built to the order of Mr. William Harmer, of Watson's Bay. Her dimensions are as follows:—90 feet overall, beam 16 feet, depth of hold 7 feet 6 inches, and to be fitted with a pair of high-pressure engines of 30 nominal horse-power, made by Plenty and Son of London, and she is now at Mort and Co.'s receiving her engines. It is the intention of her owner to place her on the Watson's Bay line. She is capable of carrying 400 passengers comfortably, having a flush deck and well ventilated cabins fore and aft, and every accommodation for passenger traffic. Judging from her appearance, having fine lines, it is believed she will be a smart craft.

Accident in Darling Harbour.—A serious accident occurred on Monday night off the A. S. N. Company's Wharf. It appears that the Wotonga (s.), bound for Newcastle, was leaving the wharf at 11 p.m., and had a sternwarp out from her starboard quarter for the purpose of bringing her stern to the southward. She was well away from the wharf, when the screw steamer Nautilus, running as night boat to Hunter's Hill, started from the King-street wharf, and intended to pass on the starboard side of the Wotonga, when the warp caught and carried away the awning stanchions, funnel, and steampipe. There were several passengers on board, and those who were unfortunately standing on the deck of the Nautilus were caught by the rope and thrown violently on deck, and several were severely hurt. Captain Drury, who was in charge, had to be conveyed to the Infirmary; and the son of the engineer, Thomas Graham, who was on board, is missing, and up to the present time has not been found.

The new line of steamers laid on by the Pacific Mail Company to run to the colonies from England, via the Cape of Good Hope, are of the following dimensions:—Lusitania, 3825 tons; length, 379 feet; beam, 41 feet; depth of hold, 35 feet; horse-power, 550. Chimborazo, 3847 tons, 384 feet long, 41 feet beam, 35 feet hold, 550 horse-power. Cuzco, 3845 tons, 384 feet long, 41 feet beam, 35 feet depth of hold, 550 horse-power.

The Spunkie left Maryborough on 2nd March; had strong S.E. winds and head sea to Cape Byron; remainder of passage light winds from E.N.E.; on 7th March spoke the barque Sydney in latitude 26·40 S., longitude 153·50 E., 51 days out from Hongkong, full of passengers, bound to Otago. She had ten cases of small-pox on board.

The Macedon (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 6.30 p.m. on the 10th instant, passed Wilson's Promontory at 5.30 a.m. on the 11th, and entered Sydney Heads at 8 a.m. on the 13th. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather to Bush Island, and from thence fresh S.E. breezes.

The Eastminster and Duke of Sutherland cleared yesterday for London, and the latter vessel hauled into the Stream.

The following steamers took their departure yesterday afternoon:—Lyee-Moon, You Yangs, for Melbourne; Egmont, for Brisbane; Hero, for Auckland; Tasman, for Hobart Town.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 10.—Restless, brig, Fleck, from New Caledonia.

March 11.—You Yangs (s.), Ashford, from Sydney; Australind, barque, Oliver, from Wellington; Naiad, brig, Staton, from Sydney; Lady Belmore, brig, Taylor, from Sydney; Claymore, barque, Pepper, from Sydney; Thomas Brown, barque, from Sydney.

March 12.—Adela (s.), Sanderson, from Brisbane.

DEPARTURES.

March 10.—Edwin Basset, barque, Forster, for Wellington, with 650 tons coal.

March 11.—Candida, ship, Matthewson, for San Francisco, with 1732 tons coal; Moa, brig, M'Dermott, for Timaru, with 265 tons coal.

March 12.—Isabella Ridley, barque, Robertson, for Dunedin, with 350 tons coal.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 12.—Albert the Good, from Newcastle; Mater, from Puget Sound; City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

March 12.—City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

March 12.—Athena, Greyhound, Southern Belle, Waverley, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

March 10.—Lochnaw, for Sydney.

March 11.—Milton, Badger, for Rockhampton.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

March 12.—Alexandra (s.), Tambaroora (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

March 12.—Decapolis, for London.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
March 13.	8.30 a.m.	S.E.	Showery.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Cloudy.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ECHO, an Evening Newspaper, price One Penny.
THE ECHO contains all the Latest News of the Day, Police, Law, and Insolvency Courts, Intercolonial and Foreign late Telegrams on all topics of public interest.
THE ECHO, having now attained an extensive circulation, offers great inducement to the advertising public. Advertisements received daily for the evening's publication up to 1 p.m.
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.—A Branch of this Bank is now open at 575, George-street, Brickfield-hill, under the management of Mr. J. B. Markey, for the transaction of all usual banking business. F. A. A. WILSON, Manager. Sydney, 2nd February, 1877.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Company of New Zealand. — Capital, £1,000,000. Offices, 71, Pitt-street.—Every description of Fire and Marine insurance effected at lowest current rates.
A. L. PARK, Agent.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE Society. Established 80 years.
Policies issued at lowest rates of premium. All premiums invested in the colony, and losses promptly paid.
W. C. GODDARD and CO., Agents, Exchange.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Society (Limited).—Money advanced on Mortgage, or other approved security, at current rate of interest, repayable by instalments, or fixed periods. ALFRED CHANDLER, Secretary. Offices, 185, Pitt-street.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE Agency Company (Limited).
Head-Office—1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, London.
Capital Subscribed, £2,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £80,000.
Directors:
Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G.; A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Russell, Esq.; Emanuel Boutcher, Esq.; Falconer Larkworthy, Esq.; Robert Porter, Esq.
Bankers: Union Bank of London.
The Company makes advances in the colonies on Stock and Station securities, on growing Clips of Wool, and on consignments of Wool, Grain, Tallow, Preserved Meats, Leather, Metals, Island Produce, &c., &c., for sale in London. For further particulars apply to the Agent, 131, Pitt-street.

AT CROYDON PARK, TO BE SHORTLY SOLD.—The avenues will be one hundred feet wide; the lots three hundred and thirty feet deep. Survey will be shortly completed. Inspection of this magnificent property invited. Within easy walking distance of Ashfield or Croydon.
J. W. WATKIN, Auctioneer, Temperance Hall.

MR. SAMPSON, Surgeon-Dentist, has removed to No. 4, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

MR. J. J. LACHAUME, DENTIST, 6, WYNYARD-square.

AVIS.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, DENTIST, consults daily at 20, Wynyard-square, only.

GOODLET AND SMITH, TIMBER AND GALVANIZED Iron Merchants, 483, George-street.

BRANDY, IN BULK AND CASE.—BECHADE, Laffont, and Co.'s, and Central Society, pale and dark. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

GAYEN'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS may now be had, in any quantities, from the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, &c., throughout the colonies, or from the undersigned, in trade parcels only.
MASON, BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, ETTAMOGAH, NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Wines of this Vineyard, which have taken many prizes, are now to be had in cases of all Wine and Spirit Merchants, quality—Red, White, Reisling, and Muscat, guaranteed pure and matured wines, not less than three years old.

A GENUINE SOURCE OF HEALTH.—THOUSANDS of invalids seek in vain, year after year, for some real source of health. They try one remedy after another until they begin to despair of finding the much wished for object. Oh, that some beacon could light these unfortunates groping in the dark to that genuine source of health, Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, an unequalled specific for diseases of the stomach, bowels, and kidneys, and a matchless tonic and nervine.

JEFFREY'S BULK ALE.—TO LAND, EX CITY of Foochoo, 100 hogsheads Jeffrey's new brew bulk ale.
MASON, BROTHERS, 14, Spring-street.

KNICKERLOCKER SCHNAPPS ON SALE, IN parcels, to Dealers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
HOFFNUNG and CO., 159 and 161, Pitt-street.

DEVOE'S KEROSENE. J. ISAACS AND CO. George-street.

BUTTER.—JUST RECEIVED, A SMALL SHIPMENT of New Zealand Butter.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WE HAVE RECEIVED a large consignment of choice Oleographs, suitably framed, which we are selling at clearing prices. Inspection invited. TURNER and HENDERSON, Hunter-street.

APOLLINARIS WATER, IN SODA-WATER bottles, now landing. LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

KEROSENE, DEVOE'S, NOW LANDING, LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

SAMSON OVAL WIRE FOR SHEEP AND cattle. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

RATION SUGARS. FENCING WIRE, NOS. 6, 8, 10.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

STATION SUPPLIES.—RATION SUGARS, TEAS, galvanized iron, woolpacks, fencing wire, rock salt.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.—JOSEPHSON'S Australian Ointment is now to be found in every household. Its curative powers for old wounds, cuts, and bruises, &c., surpass all preparations of its kind. Try it. Price, 1s pot.

BOTTLED ALE FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—J. and R. Tennent's; Ind, Coope, and Co.'s. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO SQUATTERS.—FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, 20 Volunteer Land Orders. Terms, half cash, balance in 12 months. FAHEY and CO., Pitt and King streets.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS RECEIVED AT THE Great Exhibition, Philadelphia. American Waltham Watches for Australia. Waltham Watches are strongly recommended for use in Australia, as they are made with special reference to durability, and will stand all ordinary or even hard usage without injury, at the same time never fail as reliable timekeepers. In case of accidental injury they can be repaired more economically than any others, as any wheel, screw, spring, in fact any part of the watch, can be supplied at once from the General Office or by watchmakers who keep the watches for sale. This is owing to the fact that all Waltham Watches are made on the interchangeable system, in which similar parts in every watch of each grade are made to an exact size, without any variation whatever, and will always fit in their proper place without the least adjustment.
This is an inestimable advantage to those living in remote places, and is one reason for the great popularity of Waltham Watches among miners, farmers, stock-raisers, soldiers, and all others in new and unsettled localities. Every watch is provided with a Patent Dustcap, which effectually excludes all dust. Every watch is accompanied with a written guarantee.
ROBBINS and APPLETON, General Agents of the American Watch Company, Waltham-buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.
P.S.—The American Waltham Watch can be obtained wholesale and retail in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and most of the principal towns in the colonies.

S. WHIDDON'S, FOR FIRST-CLASS BOOTS and Shoes of every description, 139, Oxford-street.

GAS-FITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, AND BRACKETS, ex Trafalgar, 2, 3, 4, and 5 light bronze chandeliers (olive, steel, and brown); 3, 4, and 5 light crystal chandeliers; brackets, single and double, hall-lights, drum-lights, vestibule lights, &c. Allan A. Marshall and Co., 8, Macquarie-pl.

DIVING GEAR.—SHIPMENT JUST LANDED, including Dresses, Floating Hose, Helmet, Boots, Cuffs, Waist Rings, Repairing Canvas, &c.
ALLAN A. MARSHALL and CO., 8, Macquarie-place.

GENTS.' BOOTS AND SHOES. — VERY superior shipment, just opened.
CALLAGHAN and SON.

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Our very superior shipment now landed.
CALLAGHAN and SON, 397, George-street.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES AND FANCY Slippers. CALLAGHAN and SON.

REDGATE'S PATENT MEAL, SOLD RETAIL by all the principal grocers.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the Sydney Morning Herald are requested to furnish their quarterly statement of accounts previous to the 20th instant. March, 1877.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS IN TO-DAY'S *HERALD*.

	Page		Page
Amusements	2	Lost and Found	1
Auction Sales	9, 10	Machinery	8
Births, Marriages, Deaths	1	Meetings	8
Business Cards	1	Medical, Chemicals, &c.	11
Building Materials	11	Musical Instruments	6
Business Announcements	1	Miscellaneous	12
Businesses for Sale	2	Persons advertised for	1
Books, Publications, &c.	8	Produce and Provisions	11
Borough Council Notices	11	Public Notices	8
Coal, Firewood, &c.	12	Public Companies	6
Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.	11	Professions, Trades, &c.	12
Educational	1	Religious Announcements	1
Furniture, &c.	11	Servants Wanted	12
Funerals	12	Shipping Announcements	1
General Merchandise	12	Situations Wanted	12
Government Notices	8	Stock, Shares, and Money	6
Horses and Vehicles	6	Stock and Stations	2
Houses and Land for Sale	6	Tenders	1
Horticultural, Farming, &c.	11	To Let—Houses, &c.	12
Intercolonial Exhibition Notices, &c.	8	To Let—Apartments, Board and Residence	12
Lectures	1	Volunteer Notices	1

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1877.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Several questions were asked, the replies to which will be found in the report in chief.

Mr. Robertson laid on the table various documents, amongst which were returns respecting the purchase of land near Parramatta, for railway workshops; By-laws of the Borough of Waverley; Despatch relating to Rules under the Trade Marks Registration Acts; Return in reference to the Denominational school at Liverpool; Depositions in the case of Eliza Jane Davis, and the report of the Board of Inquiry into charges preferred against R. B. Armstrong, late Coroner at Young.

Mr. Robertson desired to correct two inaccuracies in the report of his speech of Friday which appeared in the *Herald* on Saturday. When he said his Excellency the Governor had not asked him for any reasons for the dissolution of the House he meant that no written reasons had been demanded. He also desired to say that his Excellency in reply to his conversation on the subject sent him the minute he had already read to the House.

Mr. Piddington gave notice that he would move to-day, as an amendment on the motion, that the House go into Committee of Supply, — "That whilst this House is anxious to proceed with the public business on the formation of an Administration entitled to the confidence of Parliament, it declines to grant supplies to a defeated Government under circumstances which would in all probability result in two general elections within a short period of time. That the foregoing resolution be embodied in an address to his Excellency the Governor."

Mr. M'Elhone presented a petition from certain residents of the Tweed River, complaining of the administration of justice in that district.

The petition was received.

Mr. Robertson moved the adjournment of the House, and intimated that it was the intention of the Government to ask the House to-day for supply for two months.

Mr. Fitzpatrick strongly condemned the conduct of the Government in postponing the public business from day to day.

Mr. S. C. Brown thought the Colonial Secretary highly censurable in reading to the House, on Friday, the Cabinet minute, which document called for criticism at the hands of hon. members. The Governor had practically left the question of dissolution to this House, and it was highly improper to read his minute to the House, whereby its decision might be influenced in the matter of granting supplies. He animadverted at considerable length on the whole policy of the Government since they had been in office, and denied the accuracy of the statements contained in the Cabinet minute. He hoped hon. members would not stultify themselves by agreeing to grant supply to this Government.

Mr. Cohen also condemned the reading by the Colonial Secretary of the Cabinet minute, and contended that a greater insult had thus been offered to the people of this country than when the Gardiner minute was laid on the table. He denied that any obstruction had been offered to this Ministry, but that on the contrary they had been greatly assisted by the Opposition.

Mr. Forster thought the action of the Government in the present crisis had been most discreditable. He believed that whatever might have been the intentions of the Government they had done nothing to justify their remaining in office, and that they had neglected their duty in not attempting a further amendment of the land laws.

Mr. Parkes contended that the Colonial Secretary had misled the House in his statements of what passed between him and his Excellency the Governor. The Colonial Secretary stated that the Governor did not require any reasons for the dissolution; whereas his Excellency stated in his minute that there were grave reasons for differing from the advice tendered by the hon. gentleman. He ridiculed the statement of the hon. gentleman that the Government was supported by an organised party. The argument of the Colonial Secretary that Opposition members had repeatedly counted out the House, only went to show that the Government had never had a proper control over the House. It was absurd to think that the departure from office of the present Ministers would be any loss to the country. There was no question on which to appeal to the country, and he hoped supply would not be granted

Mr. Robertson, in reply, defended the course pursued by the Government, who would not have been justified in resigning in a state of panic such as hon. members opposite seemed to have wished for. He held that the proper course to pursue was to appeal to the people; and he had never when in opposition refused supply to any Government wishing to dissolve. There never was a time when a dissolution was so much required as the present, and it mattered not at what time the Government asked for supply hon. members opposite would have found fault. He maintained that in reading his Excellency's minute to the House he had been actuated solely by a desire to give the House every information in his power. There was no analogy between the Gardiner minute and the one he had read. It was on the question of dissolution that the Governor's prerogative came into full play, and when his Excellency was entitled to be heard as to the propriety of the course it was proposed to adopt, he defended the measures tabled by the Government, and contended that it was only by an abuse of Parliamentary privilege such as had never before been seen in this country that House had been prevented from dealing with the policy of the Government.

The motion was agreed to, and the House, at ten minutes to 10 p.m., adjourned till to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m.

Mr. Robertson is not happy in his explanations; and it is as frequently his fault, as it is his misfortune, that there should be occasion for them. Last night he offered an explanation of an explanation, but he had himself to thank for the necessity of doing so. If he had contented himself on Friday last with a simple, intelligible, and homogeneous statement, there would have been no need for yesterday's attempt to remove misconceptions to which the peculiar form and construction of his patchwork address—partly spoken and partly read—naturally gave origin. His opening announcement on Friday as to the Governor's immediate acceptance of his advice to dissolve was adapted to produce, as it certainly did produce, on the minds of those who heard it, an impression directly at variance with that which was made by the Governor's minute, read half-an-hour afterwards. If Mr. Robertson thinks he clearly indicated that in giving his assent to the advice to dissolve, his Excellency read from the draft minute, the current of his thoughts must flow through a very tortuous channel. It was a strange way to indicate that the draft minute had been read, to make a statement which placed the results of the interview between the Governor and himself in an essentially different aspect. There is no doubt as to the truth of the principle affirmed last night, that the words of a Premier, when communicating to the House what had passed at an interview of that kind should be weighed with the nicest care, and chosen with reference to their finest shades of meaning. There was no apparent want of deliberation in the statement on Friday last. The unwritten part of it was spoken with an air of almost oracular mystery, and yet, so far as that part was concerned, the effect was to create for the time a false understanding. Proceedings of this sort certainly do not tend to promote the growth of that mutual confidence amongst public men—even when politically opposed to each other — without which public life would become intolerable to men of high principle and honour.

It will be seen that the Premier, after concluding his explanation yesterday, moved the adjournment of the House. The motion might have been carried at once, as it was known that the critical question would not come on for discussion until to-day; but the course taken by Mr. Robertson on Friday prevented that. The Opposition contend that an unfair advantage was taken by the inaudible reading of the Ministerial minute and its publication before any answer could be given to it. The greater part of yesterday's sitting was devoted to the purpose of supplying an answer; and thus, once again, the threadbare story of the errors and omissions of the Government from the time of its formation downwards, was reproduced in order that the electors who had read the minute might be supplied as soon as possible with the antidote. Mr. Robertson, of course, replied. The field thus traversed was wide, and reference to any portion of it here may be dispensed with. At present the new matter is of greater interest.

It was a thing of course that the production of the Governor's minute, with its reasons for the grant of Supply to the Ministry, should have been made the subject of sharp attack. The apparent object of its production was pointed out, and the strong terms in which Mr. Robertson had condemned a similar action on the part of the last Ministry, were quoted. Mr. Robertson would have done better to plead guilty to the charge than to submit the defence he offered. He maintained in effect that though it was wrong to introduce the Governor into the debate on the Gardiner case, it was right to do so in the present instance, because a question of dissolution was involved, and the Governor had therefore a right to be heard. And this right arises, in Mr. Robertson's opinion, from the fact that his Excellency holds place as one-third part of the Parliament; whilst his Excellency had a right to give him any minute he liked, he (Mr. Robertson) had a right to bring into the House any minute he liked. And in doing so there was no interference with the rights of the Assembly. That was subtantially the Premier's argument. Does Mr. Robertson not perceive that, whilst the Legislature consists of three parts, it is an essential feature of the system that each part should think and act for itself without interference. Would it be tolerated that the Legislative Council should take part in the discussion of the second reading of a bill before the Assembly? Would any Ministry venture to read to the Assembly a resolution from the Council warning it not to act against English precedent, or from party spirit, in a matter under discussion? It is as purely the business of the Assembly to consider, without interference, whether it should or should not grant supply, as it is that of the Governor to consider, with similar freedom, whether he should or should not dissolve Parliament. For any one branch of the Legislature to attempt to influence another branch in the discharge of its proper and peculiar functions is an interference, and unwarrantable. The circumstance that a dissolution is involved in this case in no way affects the principle.

It will be seen that Mr. Piddington has given notice of a motion for to-day, contingent upon the motion for Supply. It is couched in general terms. The new point that has arisen through the production of the Governor's minute is not mentioned in it. There are probably prudential reasons for this omission, because some members of the Opposition would only attack the Government upon that ground with their hands tied, and could only argue that the Government ought not to be allowed to do with impunity that which they had been punished for doing. But the refusal to grant Supply is based on reasons which meet the chief allegations of the Ministerial minute by implying the possibility of forming a new Ministry which would have the support of a majority.

It would be interesting to know the grounds on which the City Council are so sure that the £10,000 usually voted by the Assembly for the purposes of the Sydney Corporation could have been had by the City Treasurer last year if it had been asked for. The lamentations of the Aldermen over even the temporary loss of so much money are natural enough. Few men are sufficiently philosophical to see £10,000 drift away from them with perfect equanimity, and there is no body of men in a worse position for doing this than the Municipal Council of Sydney.

That Council wants money very badly indeed. A concern, the ordinary income of which for general purposes is insufficient to meet the interest on all its liabilities, can hardly be said to be in a flourishing condition. Yet such is the condition of the Corporation of Sydney. If we may rely on the published figures of the Corporation, there is in connection with a single fund of the city of Sydney a difference between income and expenditure to the extent of some £40,000. It is now about twenty years since the Sydney Corporation took the possessions of the old City Commissioners, and with them debts to the Government amounting to about £400,000. This was a debt to the Government then, and it need not be said that it is a debt to the Government still. In addition to this sum the Sydney Corporation has contracted debts by means of debentures to the amount of upwards of £400,000 more. The borrowing necessities of the Corporation have been deemed sufficiently urgent to drive it to raise, on the strength of one fund, money that is required for an entirely different one.

Besides the sums we have named there was the little loan of £40,000 to the City Corporation the session before last, and another of £15,000 last session. In one way or another the amounts which the Corporation has received from the Government during the last few years reach the tolerably handsome sum of about £200,000. These amounts are, however, far too small for their purpose. The revenues which the city aldermen inherited from the City Commissioners, and all that has been added to them by the Government and by the natural growth of the population, have proved utterly unequal to the ordinary demands upon the Corporation exchequer. The income of the City Corporation from general purposes outside of the Government is something short of £40,000. This sum is probably sufficient to meet the ordinary city expenditure with the gas and interest accounts left out. But it need not be said that the interest on money borrowed is quite as necessary a payment as that for work performed. It must also be admitted that the interest on the £400,000 which the Corporation owes to the Government is quite as legitimate a charge on the ordinary revenues of the city as that on the additional £400,000 raised on account of debentures. It is held by some that the money which the city of Sydney owes to the Government is not a legitimate debt of the present Corporation at all, and that such being the case, it ought to be cancelled. Whether this is the view that ought to be taken or not, it is not the view that is taken. The financial relations between the Corporation and the Government are based upon the fact that when the Sydney Corporation took to itself the liability of the Sydney Commissioners it took their assets also. The £400,000 which has been named, and no inconsiderable portion of the additional £200,000 already referred to, have been paid on the understanding that they would be paid back again.

The principal item which the city owes to the Government is an item in the public debt of the colony, and is reckoned for accordingly. If the city borrowed it from the Government, the Government borrowed it from somebody else, and has had to pay interest for it in the usual way. Whether the city pays interest or not the Government must pay it, and according to monetary regulations generally the non-payment of interest must mean the accumulation of the principal, and therefore an ever increasing amount paid out of the funds of the Government and into the funds of the city. At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum only, the interest on £400,000 amounts to some £20,000 a year, and just £400,000 in twenty years at simple interest alone. This interest, as we have already stated, has not been paid systematically, and a large portion of it has not been paid in any way whatever. The custom in the Assembly has been to vote £10,000 a year to the Corporation for the purposes of a city endowment; and the custom has also been for the Government to impound this money as a contribution towards the amount which the Corporation owes to the Government. It seems that the Parliamentary grant for the purposes of the Corporation has not found its way into the City Treasury more than three times for many years past. In the interest of public fairness and honesty it would be desirable to know on what grounds there was reason to believe that an exception would be made in favour of last year. If it was necessary for the Government to impound the £10,000 in other years it can hardly have been unnecessary last year; and if the Corporation has a right to the £10,000 voted last year it must have an equal right to the money by which the Government has been paying itself for many years past.

In whatever way the financial relations between the Government and the Sydney Corporation are regarded, it will be seen that they are involved in no end of muddle; but one or two things are quite clear, and the first is that the money which the city of Sydney has borrowed from the Government from time to time is money really owing to the public treasury or it is not. If the latter, the Corporation has a reasonable claim for all the years in which the money voted by Parliament have been impounded by the Government; but if the former the Government has a claim on the Corporation, not only for the years in which the £10,000 has not been retained, but also for all the deficiency of interest since the city debts were contradicted. If ten thousand pounds are paid by the Corporation to the Government every year in the shape of interest, reckoning the one item of indebtedness only, ten thousand a year would still be owing. But the practice of retaining the endowment grant one year and paying it over another, or that of the Government paying £10,000 a year to the Corporation and receiving nothing of the £20,000 and upwards it professes to claim from the Corporation, is one which cannot be considered too soon. Such a method of transacting public business is not sound, and therefore not safe. It is of course contended that the exemption of public property from municipal taxation considerably lessens the seriousness of the obligation of the city to the Government; but a set-off of this kind does not lessen the confusion of Corporation finances, nor does it diminish the necessity for setting matters right. We are not now saying whether the city of Sydney ought to receive £10,000 a year from the Government or not. Whether the Government has done too much or too little for the city is not the point at present. What we contend is that the payment or the non-payment of large sums of public money ought not to depend on any private or official manipulation whatever; that the monetary transactions between the Corporation and the Government should be regulated by a principle that should be definitely laid down and consistently observed, and that the practice of keeping the head of the Corporation above water by uncertain and irregular grants from Government is bad for the Government and bad for the Corporation also.

The article and correspondence in the *New York Herald*, published in our issue of yesterday, reveal the working of the new immigration regulations much better than any exposition of them we have yet had on this side from the Government. For the payment of about £8 for persons between the ages of twelve and fifty, and £4 for children between two and twelve years, immigrants from New York can be landed in Sydney. The pioneer ship was to leave in February, and be followed by two others in the two succeeding months. That would seem to indicate that the New York agents expect a considerable flow of American immigration to these shores. The difficulty does not appear to be respecting the passage-money, nor in regard to the wages and general prices prevailing here. The one element of doubt to the practical American mind is, whether constant employment can be guaranteed upon arrival in Sydney, and that is just the point at which the agents' instructions stop. If they come here they come at their own risk, and must take their chance in the free competition of the labour market. The American labour market appears to be in just the condition required for our railway contractors to apply the Agreements Validating Act. How is it that that Act is allowed to remain a dead letter? Hitherto our railway contractors have not seemed to care much to increase their plant, nor to put on more men than they are absolutely compelled to do. They seem to prefer slow work to fast work. Perhaps there has been some excuse for this in the dilatory preparations of the Government. They have been two years in office, and yet they have invited no tenders for new railway contracts. The cause has been the want of surveyors. But if contractors are told to import their own labour from Europe or America, why should not the Government import its own surveyors? If it is justified in being sharp on the contractors, Parliament is justified also in being sharp upon it. Let the necessary works be started, and there need be no fear about finding employment for as many sober and industrious immigrants as we are likely to get from either Europe or America. With our present population it is impossible for us to construct the works necessary to open up the country and make the best of its resources. To do all that is imperatively needed our numbers must be increased; and we are not likely to increase too fast if only we get the right sort of people. If our surplus and our credit be wisely used, there will be no reason for the warning against immigration given by the *New York Herald*. Both correspondents of that journal need a little later information than they appear to have received. One quotes our Five per Cents. in the London market at 105; at the time he wrote they were 109. The other, while boasting of his sources of constant information, puts the population of New South Wales at 500,000, instead of 650,000 at the present time. If he is so far behind the day in regard to such material and easily ascertainable facts, it is evident he can be no authority on the present condition of the colonies. He may know something of Victoria, but he knows nothing of the present state of New South Wales. Much as we have lately done to make ourselves known in America, it is clear that there is a good deal more ignorance to be dissipated yet. However, if the first batch of workmen are of the right sort, they will soon get profitably absorbed, and their accounts home will reassure those who are willing to follow them. The position of the wage-getter in America just now is deplorably bad, and those who make the change to Australia are not likely to regret it.

Supreme Court.—Business This Day.—Term List: New Trial Motions, &c.:—Casey v. Wentworth (part heard), Beaumont v. Greer, Laing and others v. Bain and others, Lyons v. Cohen and another. Master's Office, at 11 a.m.: Lloyd and another v. Vickery and another, adjourned defendants' evidence.

District Court.—Cause List for This Day, 14th March: Clarke v. Mills, Hill v. M'Geary, White v. Jackson, Dale v. Hovendon, Jackson v. Gibbons and another, Verrell v. Ellis.

The Political Situation.—In the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon, after some questions had been answered, and some papers laid upon the table, Mr. Robertson rose to correct a misapprehension with regard to the statement made by him on Friday last, and intimated that he would to-day (Wednesday) ask for two months' supply. Mr. Piddington thereupon gave the following contingent notice of motion:—"1. That whilst this House is anxious to proceed with the public business on the formation of an Administration entitled to the confidence of Parliament, it declines to grant supplies to a defeated Government under circumstances which would in all probability result in two general elections within a short period of time. 2. That the foregoing resolution be embodied in an address to his Excellency the Governor." Mr. Robertson then moved the adjournment of the House. The question was about to be put, at about a quarter to 5 o'clock, and the majority of hon. members had said "aye" and had risen from their seats to retire, when Mr. Fitzpatrick got up, and opened a debate which lasted until nearly 10 o'clock, and which was maintained solely by hon. members from the Opposition side of the House. Mr. Robertson having replied, the motion was agreed to.

Archbishop Polding.—The medical advisers of this venerable prelate informed us, at a late hour last evening, that he was suffering great oppression in the breathing and loss of vital power. On Monday he was visited by the Bishop of Sydney, Canon Allwood, and Canon King, and among those who called upon his Grace yesterday were his Honor Sir William Manning, Sir Alfred Stephen, the Hon. John Campbell, Sir George Innes. Archbishop Vaughan has sat up with the patient the last two nights.

The Electoral Lists.—As has been already noted, Courts for the revision of the electoral lists for the Sydney district will be held on the 24th proximo. The lists are now exposed for inspection at the usual places, and it would be well for electors to make an early inspection, as notices of objection, or of application for the insertion of names, must be lodged with the Clerk of Petty Sessions, at the Central Police Office, before this day fortnight, the 28th of the present month.

Civil Service Examination.—The following candidates passed the Civil Service Examination:—Baldwin, Bellinger, J. Dalton, Davis, Ellard, Gleadow, Gregory, Guille, Harding, Helm, Holmes, King, Law, Macdonnell, Perry, Ridley, Smith, Spalding. Hugh Kennedy, registrar.

Testimonial to Miss Rucker, of the Infirmary.—A few ladies of Gundagai and the neighbourhood, hearing of the kind and unselfish conduct of Miss Rucker in connection with the recent outbreak of small-pox in Sydney, resolved to show their appreciation of the same. They accordingly communicated with Miss Osborne, the lady superintendent, and decided to make a present of a watch. A beautiful gold watch was obtained from Messrs. Lamb and Fairfax, Hunter-street, and forwarded on Monday last to Miss Rucker, through Mrs. Holt, wife of the vicar of Gundagai, accompanied by a suitable letter of appreciation.

Fan Tan.—Ah Toy, a Chinese, described as a carpenter, was brought before the Bench yesterday morning by sergeant Lawless, who deposed that about 10 o'clock last night he proceeded to the residence of the defendant, in a place off Goulburn-street, known as "the Chinamen's Retreat," in execution of a warrant, in which he is charged with being the keeper of a common gaming-house; on a table in a back room he found a square board, a number of copper coins, or markers, marked in Chinese characters, a copper cup, a small stick (about twice the length of a butcher's skewer), and 1s. 11d. in bright copper money; he saw and apprehended eighteen Chinese, and charged them with haunting and playing at a common gaming-house, contrary to the provisions of the Games and Wagers Act, 14 Victoria, No. 9. Mr. Redman appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Roberts for the defence. Lawless's evidence was interpreted to the defendant Ah Toy by Ah Chong, and he was remanded on bail until Tuesday next. The other men were discharged, to be proceeded against by information and summons.

A Colonial Bootmaker.—Many persons in Sydney will remember Mr. John Lobb, once well known as a bootmaker in Pitt-street. He took prize medals at the Intercolonial Exhibition of 1862 and then went to England and commenced business in Regent-street. Subsequently he obtained a medal at the Vienna Exhibition, and now we observe he has taken the prize for boots, &c., at the Philadelphia Exhibition. For this prize there were 450 competitors.

Fine Arts.—We understand that Signor Simonetti, the well-known sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a bust in marble of Sir Maurice O'Connell, President of the Legislative Council of Queensland, and leaves for Brisbane to-day. Signor Simonetti has just completed the marble bust of Sir Alfred Stephen, which will shortly be on view (by permission) at the Rooms of the Academy of Art, Elizabeth-street.

Cubitt's Missing Friends Office.—It has been pointed out to us that in some recent paragraphs concerning private inquiry establishments, no mention was made of Mr. Arthur Cubitt's Missing Friends Office, which has been in existence here for the last seventeen years, and which appears to have been conducted with much success. This success is no doubt due in a great degree to Mr. Cubitt's extensive local knowledge and experience, to his acquaintance with all the ramifications of the public service, and to the organization of an agency system which embraces all parts of the Australian Colonies. Testimonials which have been forwarded to us by Mr. Cubitt show that his "Missing Friends office" has rendered important services to many, and that those who have benefited by it are not slow to speak in its praise. It may also be mentioned that Mr. Cubitt is the sole agent here for "Chambers's Index to Next of Kin," a valuable book, but one which is by unprincipled persons sometimes turned to very cruel uses.

Donations to the Bathurst Hospital.—The *Times* of Saturday says:—Mr. John Busby, of the Commercial Bank, Bathurst, on Wednesday last, received the following telegram from Mr. P. B. Walker, of the Sydney Telegraph office:—"I will give two hundred pounds towards Bathurst Hospital on same terms as Mr. Kite. Inform Committee." We have no doubt, whatever, that this intimation will be a pleasant surprise to the Hospital Committee. Mr. Walker, who holds the position of Assistant-Superintendent in the Telegraphic Department, is not (we believe) connected with Bathurst in any way, and his handsome donation could only have been given from the one motive of assisting a charitable cause. It is to be hoped that the generous example of Mr. Walker will not be lost upon the wealthy residents of this district. Since writing the above, we hear that Mr. John Lee has also promised the liberal sum of £200 towards the Hospital Building Fund. This makes £1400, which has been subscribed by four gentlemen—namely, Mr. Walker (of Concord), £500; Mr. W. Kite, £500; and the two amounts of £200 each now mentioned.

Sydney Infirmary.—The following cases have been treated at the institution:—John Frost, for a cut hand; Francis Badman, for injury to the arm; James Keeley, for cut on the arm; a man named Bourke suffering from a scalp wound and supposed injury to the ribs; George Drury, who had sustained a scalp wound and injury to the ribs; Margaret Budger, for a cut on the arm: Stephen M'Gregor, for a cut on the foot

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Death by Drowning.—Yesterday morning the City Coroner (Mr. Shiell) held an inquest at the Observer Tavern, Lower George-street, respecting the death of a man whose body was found floating in Johnston's Bay on Monday morning, and which has not been identified. Constable Boyd deposed to having taken the body to the deadhouse at the Circular Quay, where it was examined by Dr. Hunter, and from appearances death had only recently taken place. Deceased appeared to have been a man of about 43 years of age, and was of stout build and dark complexion, with hair beginning to turn gray. Nothing was found about his person to lead to his identification. Dr. Hunter said that on Monday afternoon he examined the dead body of the deceased at the deadhouse, Circular Quay; the clothes indicated that the deceased had been recently immersed in water: the body bore no marks of violence, but presented the characteristic features of death having been caused by drowning. The jury returned an open verdict of "Found drowned."

Sydney Rowing Club.—A special general meeting of the members of this club will be held at the Exchange to-night, at 8 o'clock, for presentation of prizes and other business.

The Political Situation viewed from a Distance.—It would be difficult (exclaims the *Australasian*) to take any exception to the terms of the resolution carried by Mr. Parkes in the New South Wales Assembly. Undoubtedly "the retention of office by Ministers, after having suffered within nine sitting days four several defeats on motions expressive of condemnation and want of confidence," would, unless in some very extreme case, be "subversive of the principles of the Constitution." In a discussion upon such a motion, when the facts are clear and beyond dispute, the argument must be all on one side, and the only thing at all surprising is to see that 28 votes were found voting with the Government against the majority of 31 on the other side. It was quite time that matters were brought to a crisis in New South Wales. The Assembly is utterly disorganised, the Government has for some time acquiesced with apathetic impotence in its inability to carry any measure of importance, and has been repeatedly snubbed and discredited by votes of censure, till its self-respect, if it ever possessed any, must have been kicked out of it. But still it hung on most tenaciously to office, and was supported by a large number of adherents, apparently on the sole ground that Mr. Robertson, if destitute of every other merit, was preferable to Mr. Parkes. And in this fluctuating, unprogressive condition, oscillating between a small minority and a small majority, the Government has tried as well as it could to weather the storm, and took votes of censure with the same affability as votes of support. Anything is better than such a state of things as this, so conducive to the development of the worst evils of Parliamentary government. Whatever may be the ulterior result of the vote now passed, it must terminate this condition of affairs in one way or other, and form a new point of departure.

South African Method of Destroying Game—"The Hopo."—In Livingstone's travels, as published in 1857, we read of very large numbers of animals of the larger kind, such as buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, hartbeests, gnus, pallas, rhinoceros, &c., being congregated at some fountains near Kolobeng, and the trap called "hopo" constructed in the lands adjacent, for their destruction. The "hopo" consists of two hedges in the form of the letter V, which are very high and thick near the angle. Instead of the hedges being joined there, they are made to form a lane of about fifty yards in length, at the extremity of which a pit is formed, six or eight feet deep, and about twelve or fifteen in breadth and length. Trunks of trees are laid across the margin of the pit, and more especially over that nearest the lane where the animals are expected to leap in, and over that farthest from the lane where it is supposed they will attempt to escape after they are in. The trees form an overlapping border, and render escape almost impossible. The whole is carefully decked with short green rushes, making the pit like a concealed pitfall. As the hedges are frequently about a mile long, and about as much apart at their extremities, a tribe making a circle of three or four miles round the country adjacent to the opening, and gradually closing up, are almost sure to enclose a large body of game. Driving it up with shouts to the narrow part of the hopo, men secreted there throw their javelins into the affrighted herds, and on the animals rush to the opening presented at the converging hedges, and into the pit, till that is full of a living mass. Some escape by running over the others, as a Smithfield market dog does over the sheep's backs. It is a frightful scene. The men, wild with excitement, spear the lovely animals with mad delight; others of the poor creatures, borne down by the weight of their dead and dying companions, every now and then make the whole mass heave in their smothering agonies. The aborigines of New South Wales were in the habit of encircling, and by a concerted noise, driving their game to a narrow passage or crossing place of a creek where some of their tribe were stationed in readiness with spears, waddies, and other missiles, to kill them for food to supply their daily wants. The Australian bushman erects wings, occasionally, for miles, at the junction of which is a secure stockyard, for the purpose of running in wild horses, which are entrapped in this manner. Our Southern friends, at Westernport, use a similar construction for destroying the kangaroos, and on one occasion, the enormous number of twelve hundred were secured and destroyed.

Portraits by Telegraph.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* thus writes on the above discovery in telegraphy, which has been briefly noticed already:—"It has often been said that the science of telegraphy is as yet only in its infancy. What it will be when it reaches the age of maturity it would be difficult to say with certainty, but some idea may be formed from an extraordinary telegraphic discovery just made in Paris. It appears that some inventor has found out the means of sending portraits by telegraph. The *modus operandi* has not yet been disclosed, but experiments have been made and—if we are to believe the papers—with complete success. The trial was made by the police authorities of Paris and Lyons. The portrait of a Lyons official was forwarded from Paris by the new telegraphic apparatus, and was at once recognised. In return the Lyons police telegraphed to Paris the portrait, accompanied by the usual description, of a clerk who has just absconded with his master's money, and the Paris police, thanks to the telegraphic portrait, were enabled to arrest the thief on his alighting from the train at the Lyons railway station. The facts are published on the best authority, and, incredible as they may seem, are no doubt authentic. So far, the ingenious discovery is only being employed for the detection of criminals; but it is evident that the police authorities will not be able to monopolise it, and that it will be turned to account by society at large under the various trying circumstances of life, and more especially in the cases of deserted wives and husbands, missing heirs, disconsolate lovers, and similar interesting beings."

Powers of Endurance of a Pullet.—A most extraordinary instance of the powers of endurance of the lower animals was brought under the notice of the *Queensland Times* a day or two ago. A gentleman in this town missed from his fowl-yard some time ago, a valuable Brahmapootra pullet, and on searching for it and not succeeding in finding it, concluded that it had been stolen. Exactly eighteen days after missing the bird, the servant girl happened to remove a log from the wood-heap in the back yard, and to her astonishment discovered the pullet, still alive, imprisoned between two logs of wood, whither it had evidently jammed itself and had been unable to get out again. The poor bird was of course in a fearfully emaciated condition, which can be little wondered at, for it must have been without either food or water for a period of eighteen days.

A Marvellous Escape from Instant Death.—It cannot be too strongly impressed upon those persons in charge of machinery that dangerous rectifications should not be attempted while it is in motion. Three-fourths, if not a greater proportion, of the accidents which occur through machinery in motion are caused through a lack of caution. A case is reported in the *Mount Alexander Mail*, where a young man met with a comparatively trifling accident at a bark mill, and that he was not crushed to pulp is marvellous. It appears that about half-past 11 o'clock on Thursday morning at Messrs. Carew and Co.'s tannery, a young man named Alfred Harry, was "feeding the bark mill; he had placed so large a piece in that it caught the band from the engine, and threw it on to the loose wheel. Harry noticed this, and ran to put it right, but, unfortunately, was caught in its revolution, carried thrice round the axle, and eventually fell to the ground. When picked up it was found his right arm was broken. How he escaped with his life is miraculous.

Stone Axes.—The *Queenslander* of Saturday relates that Mr. W. Miles, of Mount Elsie, near Bowen, has discovered a deposit of many tons of stone axe-heads in the chipped state that precedes the final grinding into symmetrical shape. The method of chipping appears to have been identical with that pursued in Europe, or, at all events, to have produced exactly similar-shaped implements. Mr. Miles has forwarded a box of these to Mr. Staiger, at the Brisbane Museum, together with a few rock specimens of the diorite (a species of greenstone well known about various of our gold reefs), from whence the axe-heads have been evidently taken. This diorite, at a depth of about nine feet from the surface, contains horizontal strata of small nodules of carbonate of lime, situate both above and below the seam from whence the axe-heads were made. The well-polished tomahawks of stone have been found in various parts of Australia; but never, till now, have the ruder implements that preceded them turned up to the light of day in any portion of this continent. The inference would seem to be that the "stone age" which has so long passed away in Europe has more recently taken its departure in New Holland, for these "celts" were found at and near the surface, and not buried in remote caves, or under the accumulated *detritus* of thousands of years. The discovery is a most interesting one, and it is difficult to account for the fact that near Bowen alone, of all places in Australia, should these primeval weapons have remained in perfect preservation and in countless quantities. If any have been made elsewhere the traces of them have been carefully removed, and no signs of quarrying are seen in the axe forming rocks in other places.

Mail Robbery by Aboriginals.—The Carpentaria correspondent of the *Brisbane Courier* writes:—The only event of interest that has occurred lately was the robbing of the mail between Normanton and Georgetown. It appears that the mailman arrived about 12 o'clock at night at the Creen Creek Telegraph Station, and, according to custom, left the mailbags in the verandah, and in the morning it was found that the blacks had taken them. Sub-inspector Poingdestre lost no time in starting from Normanton in pursuit of the thieves, and, although the country was all flooded, succeeded not only in overtaking the blacks, but also in recovering a considerable number of the stolen letters, bank notes, and cheques.

Benevolent Institutions.—"Mnemon," in the *Sydney Mail*, asks:—What is it regulates the benevolent dispositions of the public? Here in Sydney we have almost every variety of philanthropic institution, from the Soup Kitchen to the Female School of Industry, which I presume may be regarded as the Alpha and Omega of charities, and the support accorded to each is as varied as the institutions themselves. The Destitute Children's Asylum balance-sheet shows that, whilst the expenditure of last year reached the noble sum of £11,600, the receipts were but £3200. At this rate we shall soon find the institution, or rather its trustees, wending its way up King-street. There is a paternal Government, however, to fall back upon, and therefore the directors may jog along with the indifference of Sydney aldermen. Turning to the balance-sheet of the Benevolent Society, quite a different statement is presented. The receipts of this society amounted in the year to £6400, whilst the expenditure had been kept within £5850. And besides this, the chairman advised his hearers that the society had a reserve fund of £22,700 in addition, received from sale of land given by the Government. So that this society, at all events, may come in for congratulation upon its prosperous condition, albeit the thanks of the aided are due more to the fact of Government partnership in the affair than to anything else. This latter element is curiously blended with the Sydney Infirmary. The Government pays for the maintenance of pauper patients, and it also contributes very liberally towards the general management of the institution; and, as a sort of happy corollary, it borrows money from the institution, for which it pays interest. I think most people will agree with the remarks of Sir Hercules Robinson, at the laying of the foundation stone of the Alfred Hospital last year, which pointed to the propriety of Government assuming sole control of institutions towards whose maintenance it is the chief contributor.

Illuminator to His Excellency the Governor.—The following is from yesterday's *Echo*:—An advertiser in the *Herald* announces that he has been appointed "illuminator" to his Excellency. It is an appointment for which lately there has been some brisk competition. Last week, when moving the resolution that brought the business of the House to a standstill, Mr. Parkes went out of his way to illuminate his Excellency as to his duties, in case Mr. Robertson should ask for a dissolution. It is not very usual, in moving a vote of censure on a Ministry, to begin the debate by instructing the Governor as to what he ought to do in case the motion was carried. This, however, is what Mr. Parkes did. He evidently felt that the Governor did not know enough of constitutional practice to be left to his own unaided judgment, and therefore he appointed himself vice-regal illuminator for the occasion. Either, however, the light was darkness or the Governor's inward vision was incapable of absorbing the rays of light that emanated from Mr. Parkes. When the debate was over Mr. Robertson considered that it was his turn to play the part of illuminator to his Excellency, and accordingly concocted a long minute in which he instructed the Governor that it was his duty to do the exact opposite to what Mr. Parkes had advised. He took his bottled-up light to Government House, where, to his surprise he discovered that his Excellency did not want it, and had done without it, and received instead a little illumination from the Governor in the shape of a return minute. This minute, though in small compass, was constructed of highly explosive and dangerous compounds, and when imprudently discharged in the House, it lighted up a blaze that will scorch the unfortunate pyrotechnist who let it off. It is clear that people who undertake to illuminate his Excellency must be cautious what they are about, because in his minutes and memorandums there is often a magazine of combustibles which it is not very safe to play with.

Discovery of Lime at Moama.—A discovery which may be an important one for Moama (says the *Riverine Herald*) has recently been made by the finding of an extensive lime deposit, extending for some distance along the Deniliquin and Moama railway line, not far from the latter place. Mr. Tidy, traffic manager of the railway, has tested the lime, and it proves to be excellent for building purposes, and of an adhesive quality. It resembles in colour the Duck Ponds lime, which is esteemed superior to that obtained from the Heads, and only second to the celebrated Geelong deposits, which it equals in tenacity, in giving a slightly larger percentage of waste. At the new Murray bridge the Duck Ponds material is used, and, as is well known, the work is most substantial. It will thus be seen that the lime of Moama, which has been subjected to fire and chemical tests with the above satisfactory results, is likely to prove a most valuable item in the resources of the border town, especially as it is found in unlimited quantities. It is used by the railway company as ballast for the line, and with a proportion of gravel it sets hard, and makes the most substantial of roadways. Samples of the lime have been exhibited at the office of Mr. W. B. Cairnes, hardware merchant, High-street.

A Singular Visitation.—The London papers tell a story based on the death of Mr. George Smith, the Assyriologist, which borders on the supernatural. It is as follows:—"Mr. Smith died at Aleppo on the 19th of August, at or about the hour of 6 in the afternoon. On the same day, and between three-quarters of an hour and an hour later, a friend and fellow-worker of Mr. Smith—Dr. Delitzch—was going to the house of a third person, the author of the account of the labours of the departed scholar which appeared in the Academy. In the course of his walk Dr. Delitzch passed within a stone's throw of the house in which Mr. Smith lived when in London, and suddenly heard his own name uttered aloud in a most piercing cry which thrilled him to the marrow. The fact impressed him so strongly that he looked at his watch and noted the hour. Dr. Delitzch, who strongly disavows any superstitious leanings, was ashamed to mention the circumstance to his friend on reaching that gentleman's house, although on his return home he owns that his nervous apprehensions of some mournful event in his own family found relief in tears, and that he recorded all the facts in his notebook that same night. Dr. Delitzch told the story on the 6th instant, at a friend's table, with all the circumstances mentioned above, including the shrill cry. He distinctly denied having been thinking of Mr. George Smith at the time.

An Australian Chancery Case.—It is stated in an English journal, that a romantic contest for possession of the property of an Australian squatter is going on in the Court of Chancery, London. The money value of the property is about £50,000, and the man who left this vast wealth was originally a poor Scotch emigrant from the Isle of Arran, who landed in Australia with half-a-crown in his pocket. Having died without a will, his relatives are squabbling about the right of succession. Thomas Vivers emigrated about fifty-six years ago, and died at Sydney in 1857, leaving 900 acres of grazing land, valued at £14,000, with 30,000 sheep, 2000 head of cattle, many horses, and much general farm stock, the whole valued at £50,000. Two nephews had also gone out and lived with him a few years. One of these nephews, Robert Vivers was a character, and distinguished himself as a local preacher and magic lantern exhibitor, and he became editor of Sydney *Punch*. Robert seized the whole property on the death of his uncle, declared himself next of kin, and even came to London to take an oath in Chancery to that effect. Now a sister of the dead squatter, Mrs. Rae, comes forward to claim the property as next of kin, and accuses her nephew of forgery and perjury in setting up his groundless claim. The case promises to occupy Vice-Chancellor Malins some time.

Orders of Knighthood.—The new Order of the Indian Empire (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) will make the 146th order of knighthood now actually in existence, and the seventh British order. The vast majority of orders, it should be observed, date from modern and even very recent times, few indeed being able to trace their origin to the days of chivalry. The oldest is the "Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem," founded in the year 1048, which still boasts a lieutenant of the Grandmastership and a Sacred College residing at Rome. The Spanish Order of Calatrava dates from 1158 and the reign of Sancho III. of Castille. Of the better-known orders, however, the Garter is first in point of antiquity (1338), and the Golden Fleece second (1429). The order of St. Andrew, which may be called the Russian Garter, dates only from 1698, when it was founded by Peter the Great. The Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia was established by Frederic I. on the 18th of January, 1701, when the Prussian Monarchy was also proclaimed. The first non-Christian order of chivalry—a strange portent it would have seemed to Edward III. or Philip the Good—was created by the Shah of Persia, Feth Ali Khan, in 1808, and is known as the Order of the Lion and Sun. The Prince wished to decorate certain foreigners, and had instituted an order in honour of a French envoy, which he subsequently offered to a subject of his Britannic Majesty, but he was informed that the dignity of England required that he should institute a new order by way of compliment to that country. Sir John Malcolm was one of the first knights. The French Order seems to have died out. China now has its Order of the Dragon (1863), and Japan its Order of Civil and Military Merit. The Order of Kaméhaméha (1865) is an object of legitimate ambition to the natives of the Sandwich Islands. Among Republican Orders may be cited those of San Marino (1859), founded by the "Grand Sovereign Council of the Republic," of St. John of Nicaragua, and of St. Rose of Honduras—all probably purchasable at reasonable rates.

The Holy Land.—A curious rumour is afloat (says the *Spectator*), for which we do not vouch, that the Porte, in its eagerness for money, has offered to sell the Hereditary Pashalic of the Holy Land to any candidate accepted by the Jews, in return for a loan. The transaction would be one of the most singular in history, but it is not beyond the range of possibility. Palestine needs nothing but irrigation and trees, and though the Jews dislike agriculture, fellaheen sufficient might be attracted from Egypt. The restoration of the Jews, with Lord Beaconsfield for first King, would be an incident romantic enough to satisfy even the imagination of the author of "Alroy." If the Jews refuse, the Turks should ask Brigham Young to make a bid. His agents were said, twelve months ago, to be sounding the Porte, and studying the capabilities of the country, and the Mormon leader would glide easily into the position of a Pasha.

Sergeant's Photograph of Distinguished Colonists.—Mr. Sergeant has published an enlarged copy of his group of distinguished colonists. As a photograph it is superior to the previous editions, and by many it will be preferred, because of the greater distinctness with which the portraits are given.

School of Arts.—Dr. Silvester repeated his popular entertainment at the School of Arts yesterday evening. These performances are now drawing to a close, and the last nights are announced. This evening Dr. Silvester will take his benefit, when Mr. James Mace has kindly consented to appear.

FAREWELL TO THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Diocesan Synod a valedictory address was agreed upon for presentation to the Bishop of Sydney prior to his departure for England; and it was decided to present the same at the afternoon service at the Cathedral yesterday afternoon. At half-past 2 o'clock, the hour for service, there was a very numerous attendance both of the clergy and laity; and the Bishop, the Dean, Canons Allwood, Vidal, Stephen, King, O'Reilly, and Gunther entered and took their seats in the chancel. Evening prayers were said, the special psalms being the 46th, 71st, and 126th. Canon Stephen read the 1st lesson, Isaiah lxi., and Canon O'Reilly the 2nd lesson, Acts xx., from verse 17. The anthem, "I will lift up my eyes" (Clarke Whitfield) was sung by the choir.

After the third Collect the Bishop ascended the pulpit, and the Dean, addressing him from his place, said that he had been deputed by the Diocesan Synod to present an address to his lordship prior to his leaving the colony. It was intended at first that this address should have been presented on the last day of the session of Synod; but as the Bishop was then unavoidably absent, it was decided to present the address on the present occasion. His lordship would feel assured that the prayers of the Church here would follow him, and that they all trusted that God, in His mercy, would bring him back in safety, and, as a lasting memorial of His goodness, would long preserve him to them. The Dean then read the address as follows:—

"To the Right Reverend Frederick Barker, Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan.

"My Lord Bishop,—The announcement in your lordship's opening address to the Synod of your intention shortly to visit England, induces us to avail ourselves of this opportunity to bid you farewell, and to give expression to the very warm feelings of respect, esteem, and affection which we entertain towards you.

"Your Episcopate, which has now extended over a period of twenty-two years, we regard as having been eminently successful, whether we consider the expansion and strengthening of the Church over which you have presided, or its spiritual welfare and edification.

"Looking back to the introduction of synodical action amongst us by means of which the laity were called to take part in the counsels and deliberations of the Church, we feel that much is due to your lordship, both for the measures taken to secure that action upon a satisfactory basis, and for the dignity, impartiality, and Christian kindness with which you have always presided over our synodical assemblies.

"We trust that your visit to England, and your intercourse with the Church there, will be attended with much comfort and refreshment to yourself, whilst to the Church in the colony and in Australia, we hope it may be productive of benefit.

"We rejoice to know that your absence from us is intended to be but temporary; and be assured, my lord, that we shall hail your return with no small measure of satisfaction and thankfulness.

"It is our earnest prayer that you may be spared for many years to come, to preside over us as our chief pastor, and to guide the Church committed to your care by your matured experience and sound judgment.

"Commending you to the gracious protection of our Heavenly Father,

"We remain, my lord, with warm regard and affection, your lordship's very sincere and faithful servants in Christ.

"(Signed on behalf of the Diocesan Synod),
"WILLIAM M. COWPER, Commissary."

The Bishop replied in the following terms:—"The address which has just been read by the Dean, I regard as emanating from the Church at large, represented by the Synod, on whose behalf, and at whose request, it has received the Dean's signature. It is to you who are here present, and the members of the Church of England in this diocese, that I direct my reply.

"The language of the Apostle Paul, when writing to the Philippians, 'I thank my God on every remembrance of you,' I may, to some extent, venture to adopt. I can truly say that it expresses my feelings towards you, and it would be ungrateful to Him who has given us so many and great mercies, if I did not thankfully acknowledge His goodness in permitting us to carry on His work with manifest evidences of His blessing in our internal peace and our outward progress. My earnest prayer is, that the former may be continued, and that in the latter you may abound more and more.

"Our Church is comprehensive enough to contain all who can conscientiously subscribe to its articles and conform to its liturgy.

"Within its pale, and without any other organization than such as our own Synod can sanction, every member of our body has opportunity and liberty to labour for the Lord.

"I thank my God upon the remembrance of the past year. To me, personally, a year of deep trial, but of great mercy. To the Church a year of progress, spiritually and financially. I thank God upon the remembrance of the special efforts which have been made for the spiritual good of the people, and still more for the steady continuous work of the pastor prayerfully and laboriously tending the flock committed to his care.

"I am very grateful for the memorial endowment of the Clergy Daughters' School, and for the wide-spread sympathy which has been evoked in connection with it.

"I am thankful for the large measure of aid which has been given to our Church Society, larger than at any other period of its history, and that by its help we have been enabled to extend the ministrations of religion in many directions.

"I am thankful that the two Diocesan Synods which have been held within the year, and the General Synod, have contributed much to the due organization of our Church.

"I may speak hopefully of the future supply of the clergy. More of the younger members of our Church are offering themselves for ordination.

"Remembering the past twenty-two years of my episcopate, the difficulties overcome, the help received, and the measure of success achieved, it would be ungrateful and unbelieving to entertain any doubts as to the future of our beloved Church in this land.

"Let us only be faithful to our trust, diligent each in the work the Master gives in charge, loving and living for Him who loved and died for us, and lives and loves us still, united as brethren of one family, considerate and forbearing towards each other, humble-minded and prayerfully-seeking for ourselves and others, the best gifts of grace, and the Lord will bless us, if we thus seek first His kingdom and the righteousness thereof. His promises will not fail. 'My God shall supply all our need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus.'

"I thank my God for the address presented to me, and for the proceedings of this day. The remembrance of it will be ever present to me, quickening my prayers for you, and especially for him who so kindly takes upon him the weighty responsibility of my work until my return, if God in His all-wise Providence prolongs my life and my ministry amongst you.

"May it please Him graciously to answer the petitions and fulfil the desires of us who are now assembled before Him in this place, and of the many who in every part of this diocese are uniting with us in this service of prayer and grateful remembrance, that so through the changes which await us on earth we may be brought in safety to our eternal home in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord."

Hymn No. 295 was then sung, and the Bishop read the concluding prayers, and pronounced the Benediction, with which the services terminated.

It should be mentioned that Mr. Younger, the Cathedral organist, played as an introductory voluntary "I waited for the Lord," from the Lobgesang, and as a concluding voluntary, "For he shall give his angels charge," from the Elijah. The service used was Wesley's.

At the conclusion of the service the Bishop took leave of the Canons at the communion rails, and afterwards shook hands with a large number both of the clergy and laity, who attended to wish him a pleasant passage and safe return to the diocese. Shortly afterwards the Bishop left; and many private friends attended at the steamer's wharf to bid his lordship a hearty farewell.

A Follower of Crispin and Æsculapius.—At the New Norfolk Police Court, Tasmania, Charles Ward, a shoemaker, was fined £10 and costs for practising the medical profession without being duly qualified. By the testimony of two of the patients (says the *Examiner*) the "doctor" felt the pulse, examined the tongue, pronouncing the cases to be Muralgia Rheumatica (!), and prescribed accordingly, giving medicines in bottles and pills, charging fees for the same. Dr. Moore, who was called as a witness, pronounced the contents of the bottle to be an infusion of sassafras, and the pills (which were sugar-coated) to contain aloes.

The After Dinner Dreams of Celebrated Persons on Christmas Day.—London *Punch* supplies the following:—"Lord Beaconsfield dreams he is Sultan, and installed Defender of the Moslem Faith. Lord Salisbury dreams that Bulgaria is occupied by three Fijis and a Maori chief. The Marquis beats the drum in front of their caravan, and holds a conference outside. Mr. Gladstone dreams he is an automatic letter-writer, and employed, at a weekly salary, by the *Sunday Times* to answer correspondents. Mr. John Bright dreams he is lessee of Cremorne, and ascends nightly to the top of a Set Peace, amid a blaze of fireworks. Mr. Tennyson dreams that he shoots an arrow up into the air, and finds it, some years after, sticking in "Harold's" eye. His publisher brings it out. Mr. Swinburne dreams he is the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," and, in sheer despair, poisons himself with a complete copy of "Songs and Ballads." Mr. Morris dreams that Nature is reproducing his wall-papers. He turns mud-colour, and eventually dies a lingering death of Sunflowers on the brain. Mr. Irving dreams he is stabbed with Two Roses, and struck with a feather out of Salvini's cap. Mrs. Bancroft dreams her husband is in Peril, and completely buried beneath a heap of old armour and brass dishes. Mr. Hare dreams he is coursed by critics over his Old Acres, but, after an extraordinary run, returns to his old form, and leaves his New Men. Mr. Toole dreams he is put into the Gaiety by the brokers, and that the Stock scenery is not worth removing. Colonel Mapleson dreams he has found a tenor for his completed Opera House; but it turns out to be only an organ-grinder under his window, quarrelling with a stonemason out of work; Miss Lydia Thompson dreams she is decorated with the Order of the Charing Cross; the Claimant dreams he is in his old home at Wapping, and has never seen Bogle or Onslow in his life; Dr. Slade dreams he is mixed with MacGilp and Spirits of Turps, and used as a medium by a Royal Academician, but that the portraits so called up are not a bit like the originals as they lived. Tommy dreams that room has been made for his Uncle (from whom he has great expectations) in Kensal Green."

EVENING CLASSES AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NEW SOUTH WALES.*

It will be in the recollection of most of our readers that in October last year, at a meeting of the Engineering Association of New South Wales, Mr. Laing brought prominently before the notice of the Association the questions of promoting elementary technical education in the Public schools of the colony. A conference between the Council of the Mechanics' School of Arts and the Engineering Association was afterwards held; but though it was agreed on both sides that the proposed technical education was highly desirable, no practical results followed; nor does it seem, so far as information is before the public, that any are likely to ensue. Mr. Laing, however, having taken up the subject, is not the man to put it down in a hurry; and, being struck with the fact that although much is talked here about working-men's colleges and the great facilities for useful education afforded by them, yet little is known of their practical working, he addressed a letter to Professor Henry E. Roscoe, of the Owen's College, Manchester, seeking for reliable information on the subject. To this letter Professor Roscoe has replied in a very suggestive letter, and has obligingly forwarded some of the prospectuses of the college, to which, with the other documents mentioned at foot of this article, we wish to draw the attention of our readers.

It will be seen that the papers refer to four different institutions, having for the most part a common object—the popularising of science and art. In order to understand the full value of these institutions it must be remembered that until comparatively recently Great Britain was much behind Germany in this class of instruction. In the latter country there is, besides the elementary public school, a school of science and classics. Above this again are the Technological schools, where the practical application of science to the purposes of the manufactures and arts, is alone taught; and above all is the University. Access from the one school to the other is by diploma granted on the result of the examination, and the inducement held out is a relief from or reduction of the term of compulsory service in the army. In England, on the contrary, there is no officially recognised educational institution between the Public school and the University; and it is this deficiency which has led to the establishment of working men's colleges and the various other associations for imparting technical education combined with sound general knowledge. For the credit of the Universities, and of the London University in particular, it must be admitted that the authorities have shown a disposition to meet these colleges and associations, and to accept their students on favourable terms. Still, it is not every student who has the time or the means to go through a University course; and so long as the instruction in Public schools remains of so limited a character as at present it is, the wants of the community must be supplied by institutions originating in private enterprise. The early age at which boys and girls leave school—and this is especially noticeable in the colonies—and the value of their day-labour constitute further difficulties in the way of acquiring a sufficient education. Hence the admittedly great value of evening classes. With a view of showing what is being done with these classes in the mother country, we shall deal in the present article only with them, and from the consideration of what they have achieved some idea may be gained of the matters in which this colony is deficient, and possibly the road to improvement may be discerned.

To commence then with the Owens College, of which Dr. J. G. Greenwood is principal. We find then that evening class lectures are given during the session on the following subjects:—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, and Italian, Greek Testament, English language literature and history, mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, civil and mechanical engineering, geometrical and mechanical drawing, logic, political economy, jurisprudence and law, chemistry, zoology, animal physiology, geology, free-hand drawing, harmony, and musical composition. This curriculum is sufficiently extensive to meet all wants, and of course it is not supposed that any evening student would go in for the entire course. He would make his choice, and if he desired to make real progress, would select such subjects as had special reference to his pursuit in life. Each lecture course, with some few exceptions, consists of twenty lectures, for which the fee is 10s. 6d., with an admission fee of 2s. 6d. The library fee for the whole term of studentship is 2s. 6d. For a course of mechanical drawing, 10s. 6d. is charged, and for free-hand drawing, 15s. At the end of the session examinations are held and exhibitions awarded; and as one of the objects of this college is to encourage students to graduate in the University of London, special exhibitions are awarded to those evening students who pass with distinction at the University examinations. Dr. Greenwood mentions, however, that, though the position taken by the evening students at these examinations is very creditable, the number of students is small; nor could it be expected to be otherwise, considering the fact that evening students are almost invariably unable to devote more than a small share of their time to study. For the same reason, probably, few comparatively of the evening students present themselves at the ordinary college examinations; so that there is a difficulty of obtaining any sufficient test of the amount of education acquired or retained, and for want of a better guide we must fall back on the tables showing the attendance of students. It appears that for the session (that is, from October to May) of 1874-5, the attendance of evening students at the Owens College was 863; and for the session of 1875-6, 819. The class commanding chief attention is chemistry, in the first course of which there were 102 students. Next come animal physiology, 71; German (junior), 69; English language (1st course) and political economy (senior), each 54; French (higher junior), 46; Latin (junior), 45; mechanical engineering, 41, and experimental physics, 40. Nine classes average between 30 and 40 students in each, twelve between 20 and 30, nineteen between 10 and 20, and eleven under 10. One class only—that of Comparative Philology—has not been formed. The report, it may be remarked, does not give either ages or ordinary occupations of the evening students.

The 53rd annual report of the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution shows a steady increase of attendance in the various evening classes. The admission to these and to the lectures is by ticket, the sale of which has increased from 1894 in 1869-70 to 2595 in 1875-6. The subjects taught are French, Latin and Greek, German and Spanish, chemistry, natural philosophy, music, elocution, geology, mathematics, mechanical drawing, free-hand and architectural drawing, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping; grammar, composition, and literature; phonography, zoology, botany, and practical or theoretical mechanics. There is also a female class in which elementary education is given, but the tickets sold for this class for 1875-6 were only 87. It may be noted, as an evidence of the practical Scottish nature, that the most popular classes were the writing, arithmetic, and bookkeeping, for which 562 tickets were issued; mathematics, 472; grammar, composition, and literature, 310; drawing, 245; chemistry, 229; and mechanical drawing, 174. Music counts 92, but all the other branches are far below 100; German had only 7, and the class was closed; and zoology and botany had no students. The fees vary from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per quarter, and there is a library fee of 2s. 6d. per half-year. One very valuable course of lectures was given, in the session of 1876-77, by Mr. Peter Alexander, M.A., on the Materials employed in the Arts, and the principles and processes by which they are converted into the conditions and forms required for practical purposes. The importance of such knowledge as this cannot, for practical purposes, be overrated.

Anderson's University at Glasgow claims to have been the founder of Mechanics' Institutions. Professor Anderson, the original founder, designed this institution to consist of four colleges, viz, for arts, medicine, law and theology, besides an elementary school or academy. The good professor, by his will, dated 7th May, 1795, bequeathed all his property, consisting, however, only of somewhat under £1000 to the public, for the good of mankind and the improvement of science in an institution to be denominated Anderson's University, and to be managed by eighty-one trustees, consisting of nine classes—Tradesmen, Agriculturists, Artists, Manufacturers or Merchants, Mediciners, Lawyers, Divines, Natural Philosophers, and Kinsmen. The institution with this small capital and cumbrous machinery struggled on bravely against its pecuniary difficulties, from which it is gratifying to know it has at length, by liberal donations, been relieved, and some of the chairs partially endowed. In 1799 the celebrated Dr. Birkbeck succeeded Dr. Garnett as professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry—which was the only professorship the funds could afford—and he commenced a course of free lectures to the operative mechanics on scientific subjects and mechanics generally, and these popular lectures have continued a feature of the institution to the present day. There is now an important school of medicine attached to the university; but at present we are only concerned with the evening classes. These comprise Applied Mechanics, Machine Drawing, Practical Geometry, Natural Philosophy (Astronomy, Navigation, and Meteorology), Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Music (science of), Vocal Music, Botany, and Analytical Chemistry. The courses vary from four to six months each, and the fees, including use of a library of over 6000 volumes, are from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per course. In the report for 1874-5, the number of students attending these evening classes was 1324, of which 289 studied anatomy and physiology, 238 chemistry, 222 botany, 209 vocal music, 192 natural philosophy, and 174 science of music. There is a table of ages and occupations of the students for the session of 1870-71, when the number was only 1108 from which it appears that the largest number of students—226—were clerks, *the next, mechanical engineers*, 121; warehousemen, 100; druggists, 60; cashiers and bookkeepers, 23; salesmen, 22; commercial travellers, 14; printers and compositors, 14; medical students, 12; watchmakers, 11; merchants 15. Almost every trade is represented by smaller numbers. The attendance according to age gradually rises from 12 students of 13 years to 87 of 21, which is the maximum, and then gradually decreases till we come to one old student of 68 and another of 70 years of age.

In all these institutions the first thing that strikes an observer is the eminently practical nature of the instruction given, and the next the eagerness with which these evening students avail themselves of it. We have only in this article spoken of three institutions in which evening instruction is given, and none of them is the largest in Great Britain. Of London, and of the Department of Science and Art, we have said nothing; and indeed it is more to the present purpose to examine the smaller associations, because they in some manner give an indication of what could be done in this colony if the question were taken up seriously and in earnest. Now let us see, as a matter of contrast, the present position of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, as given in the report for 1876. The classes and average attendance in such are as follows:—Latin, 5 ladies and 13 men; French, 13; chemistry, 9; phonography, 18; writing and arithmetic, 17; English grammar, 13; elocution, 9 (at intervals); ladies' drawing, 16; mechanical drawing, 14; architectural drawing, 10; vocal music, 30. The classes are open to non-members of the School of Arts on their paying 2s. 6d. per quarter in addition to the amount of the fees required from members. Only three lectures were delivered during the year, viz., by Count de Zaba (two courses), on "The Improvement of the Memory;" by the Rev. W. Ridley, M.A., on "Australian Languages;" and by Mr. C. Jones, on "China." Without imputing blame to the committee or to the officers, it must be admitted that this, for a mechanics' institute, is a meagre and unsatisfactory state of things. Excuses plentiful as blackberries can no doubt be found for the present backward state of the School of Arts; but the report gives the following passage with respect to future prospects which is worth quoting:—"The desirability of establishing a Working Men's College within, or in connection with, the School of Arts, was affirmed by the members so far back as 1873. That the scheme has not yet been carried into effect is due to various causes, but principally to the want of the necessary appliances and accommodation within the building. However, a commencement has been made. It was found that the rooms formerly occupied by the Secretary, could at certain times be appropriated to the use of technical classes, without interfering with those already belonging to the institution, and a sub-committee was appointed to confer with the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales to ascertain their views on the subject, and to invite their co-operation in carrying the scheme into effect. The overtures of this sub-committee were well received by the Council as well as by the Engineering Association, at one of whose meetings they attended by invitation, but as the matter is still under the consideration of these two bodies no definite result has yet been arrived at. It may not be out of place to state that these technical classes are by no means intended, nor are they in the least calculated, to encroach on those which for so many years have been established in the School of Arts. Their object is to give special instruction in different branches of art and industry, which instruction must be based on a general scientific and literary foundation of an elementary character. Working Men's Colleges are now established in England in most of the great industrial centres, and it is to be hoped that we shall not be slow to imitate the mother country in such an important respect."

Here it will be well to introduce the hints given by Professor Roscoe in reply to Mr. Laing's communication. He says, "I am of opinion that the establishment of evening classes for scientific instruction would be of the greatest benefit to your district, as laying the foundation for a sound knowledge of scientific principles upon which all technical education depends. The Department of Science and Art at South Kensington, in London, has done a great deal towards raising a taste for scientific instruction amongst the working classes in England, and I cannot see why the benefits of the system of examination which has been here adopted might not be extended to the colonies. If a desire for such an connection with, or such an enlargement of the Science and Art department were felt, I believe that the authorities might listen to an application for extension to Australia. The London Society of Arts, too, has established a system of technical examinations, and it would be well for you to put yourselves in communication with their council on the subject. The first necessity is to find teachers, and to show the authorities that there is a demand for elementary science teaching in your neighbourhood. Does not your University help in such matters? It ought surely to be the centre from which all such movements originate. In this college (the Owens) we have upwards of 1000 evening students—young men who are occupied during the day, but who devote their evenings to the prosecution of some branch or branches of science or literature. This is one of our most useful spheres of action."

We have before us the programme of examinations for 1877, issued by the Society of Arts, to which, before concluding this article, it is desirable to make some reference. This society, founded in 1754, and incorporated in 1847, now consists of upwards of 3300 members, the Prince of Wales being President of the Council. Its objects are, amongst others, "to encourage by bestowing rewards for the application of such natural and artificial products, whether of home, *colonial*, or foreign growth and manufacture, as may appear likely to afford fresh objects of industry, and to increase the trade of the realm by extending the sphere of British commerce; and generally to assist in the advancement, development, and practical application of every department of science in connection with the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the country." The examination papers for the society's prizes are divided into six sections—Commercial Knowledge, Domestic Economy (chiefly for females), Fine Arts applied to Industry, Music, Technology of Arts and Manufactures, and Elementary. The examinations are held annually. In May, 1852, the Society's Union of Institutions was established. It comprises "several district Unions, and a large number of literary and scientific institutions, Athenæums, Mechanics' Institutes, People's Colleges and Clubs, Philosophical Societies, &c., in the United Kingdom and the colonies." The subscription is £2 2s. annually, which may be paid either by the institution or by any of its members, and in the latter case the institution will receive the advantages of the Union. We believe that the School of Arts has joined the Union—at any rate it receives the journal of the society; but no other practical advantage has been obtained. The Council of the society determined, in July, 1872, to establish examinations in the Technology of Arts and Manufactures, and these examinations can be held by the local institution in union. The examinations are very elaborate, comprising in each division—1, General Science; 2, Technology; and, 3, Practical Knowledge. There are three grades of certificates—the elementary, the advanced, and honours, and two classes in each grade.

There seems no difficulty in the way of our colonial students in evening classes availing themselves of these examinations; but the preliminary difficulty suggested by Professor Roscoe—the want of teachers—stands in the way. So, we may add, do the appliances and organizations requisite for instruction. That there is a demand for "elementary science teaching" in the colony, and that there are many who would willingly join evening classes to obtain the advantages of that teaching, cannot be doubted; but whence and how are these requirements to be met? We have shown what has been done in other places, and it now remains to be seen whether there is any society or individual in New South Wales disposed to take up these important subjects heartily and earnestly.

*1. Prospectuses, &c., of the Owens College, Manchester, 1876-7.
2. 53rd Annual Report (June, 1876) of the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution.
3. Calendar of Anderson's University, Glasgow, 1875-6.
4. Society for Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce: programme of examinations for 1877.
5. Annual Report of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts for 1876.

"Hidden Links."—A New Game.—The *Illustrated London News* has invented a new game. It is taken for granted that everybody knows some one who knows some one else. Then given the name of any one we do not know, to find the link connecting him with us—"our mutual friend," as Dickens would have said. It is played thus: Any number of people, at a country house (or elsewhere), sitting round a table (or otherwise), take a newspaper (or anything else), and, making a list of names, chosen from among the births, deaths, and marriages, or the police courts, or any other place, separately try—or endeavour in pairs—to discover the links connecting them with these strangers. The one who establishes most of these acquaintance in a given time (or who first establishes all or a certain number of them) wins the game and any stakes, bets, or other profits arising from it. The gossip provoked by this sport (observes an Indian journal) may easily be conceived; but the pretty mischiefs which may be done by it few people would credit—the delicious spiteful insinuations, the unwary betrayal of undignified acquaintanceships it calls forth. How easily a jovial friend may draw down curtain cross-examinations on a husband by knowingly alluding to "that Miss pretty Da Blathers—*you* knew her, Tom;" or a wife commit herself dreadfully by the gushing avowal that "of course she remembered Captain Merryweather!" Then, if one has eagerly claimed the Thompsons as one's connecting link with the latest little bankrupt, and somebody with an inconvenient memory ask whether we mean that old Thompson that kept a little shop near Islington Green—what suspicion will it not throw on our connection with the Duke of Brentwood, modestly asserted as through "little Fitzclarence Fitzmontgomery—only a younger son?"

In the village of Harbottle, Northumberland, no child has died during the last twenty years; a farmer and his three shepherds have between them forty-seven children, and during the past thirty years not a death has occurred in their families.

Cricket.—Carlton C. C. v. South Sydney C. C.—These clubs met on the Albert Ground, on Saturday, for the first time this season, and the Carltons scored another win by 67 runs. The Carltons occupied the creases first, and were not disposed of until the respectable total of 148 runs had been put together. Seven out of the eleven making double figures, Fairweather 35, Hall 26, and Clayton 19, being the three highest scorers, and some excellent batting was displayed. For the South Sydney, Hanigan and Kay contributed 25 each, the latter playing a not out innings, after showing some excellent cricket. The following are the scores and bowling analysis:—

Carlton.		South Sydney.	
Geary, b Ayers	18	Elliott, c Fairweather, b Readford	14
Readford, b Duncan	4	Ward, b Readford	5
Clayton, b Duncan	19	Winchcombe, c Nunn, b Readford	0
Beal, c Ayers, b Duncan	3	Urquhart, b Geary	0
Fairweather, b Duncan	35	Hanigan, b Readford	25
Nunn, c Elliott, b Duncan	0	C. Waters, b Readford	0
Magovney, c Hanigan, b Duncan	11	Duncan, b Geary	0
Hall, c Elliott, b Waters	26	Kay, not out	25
Croucher, c Duncan, b Ayers	17	Ayers, b Coucher	8
Thompson, run out	3	F. Waters, b Coucher	0
Hayman, not out	12	Dovey, b Coucher	1
Sundries	6	Sundries	3
	148		81

Bowling Analysis.—South Sydney: Duncan, 12[illegible] balls, 58 runs, 2 maiden overs, 6 wickets; Ayers, 78 balls, 43 runs, 2 wickets; Elliott, 18 balls, 13 runs; Waters, 20 balls, 15 runs, 1 wicket; Urquhart, 18 balls, 18 runs. Carlton: Geary, 48 balls, 30 runs, 2 wickets; Readford, 66 balls, 36 runs, 4 maiden overs, 5 wickets; Coucher, 22 balls, 4 runs, 1 maiden over, 3 wickets; Nunn, 6 balls, 8 runs.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

NEWCASTLE.

Tuesday.

Catherine Cropley, aged 19, a daughter of Mr. Cropley, architect, was thrown from an omnibus this forenoon, and had her thigh fractured.

BEGA.

Tuesday.

Arrangements are progressing favourably for the show. The stock entries closed last night with a total of over 200. All other classes are filling well. The weather has broken. Splendid rain has fallen in various parts of the district, but little in the neighbourhood of Bega. The rain has caused a better feeling, and the show, consequently, will benefit.

COONAMBLE.

Tuesday.

We had twelve hours' good rain to-day.

BRISBANE.

Tuesday.

Messrs. Bernays, Gordon, Fenwick, and Mackay have been chosen as commissioners for this colony at the Sydney Exhibition.

Arrived.—Elamang (s.), from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday.

The stewards have decided the protest in the Nursery Handicap, and have given the stakes to Device who came in first.

The Eastern Market question is considered settled, as the City Council has accepted the modified designs.

The convict Hastings, who will be executed to-morrow, continues to maintain his innocence.

The Alhambra (s.) has not yet arrived with the English cricketers from New Zealand.

A railway extension from Geelong to Birragarra was opened to-day by the Minister for Railways, who was the only Minister present.

Saturday's storm occasioned very serious damage by flood. The waters destroyed the contents of cellars in many parts of the city.

The cricket ground is in capital order, and the men are practising daily. The handball players are also practising; the Sydney men are favourites.

The yearlings from Brown's Wonga stud were sold yesterday. The Tim Whifflers did not fetch high prices.

Letters patent have been granted to S. W. Gamble, of Sydney, for an improved medical compound for rheumatic complaint.

Breadstuffs very brisk. Kerosene is firmer. Oregon timber has sold at an advance of 10 per cent.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday.

Judge Stow, on an appeal case of Luxmore, suspended the certificate for three years, the longest time allowed by law.

The Adelaide and Suburban Tramway Company has resolved to raise £25,000 new capital, for rails to extend from South to North Adelaide.

A new Public school is to be erected at East Adelaide, costing £6500.

The new rule, compelling Counsel to wear wigs in Court came into force to-day.

A City meeting has been called, for the expression of an opinion on free immigration.

The Treasurer has adopted the plan of calling for tenders for the purchase of his drafts on the Agent-General in London, at fifteen days' sight, for £100 and upwards.

THE MASSACRE ON BOARD THE SCHOONER DOUGLAS.

(From the Cairns Correspondent of the Brisbane Courier.)

A magisterial inquiry was held on February 22, before Messrs. E. Morey, P.M., and D. Spence, J.P., regarding the murder of three men and the wounding of five others, belonging to the schooner Douglas.

The following is the evidence of the master of the schooner, whose statement was corroborated by those of his crew and officers who were examined:—Thomas Harris, sworn, stated: I am a master mariner, and am in command of the schooner Douglas; my owners are Beaver and Co., Melbourne; I am engaged in the colonial trade; we had a crew of eleven all told, including myself and cabin boy; on January 8 left Trinity Bay for Dunk Island, to procure firewood and dunnage; the first morning after reaching the island two canoes came off each having a native on board; they came on board my ship voluntarily; I gave them tobacco and other things; I also gave them to understand that they could come with the ship for eighteen months if they liked; they said "budgerrie," and three days after, just when we were getting underway, four natives came off (the two who had previously visited the ship, and two others); three of them were allowed to come on board; the other one I refused to take with us on account of his treacherous looks; there was a license authority sent on board the ship at Melbourne, authorising me to recruit native black labour on certain islands in the South Pacific, or from the main land, for a period of twelve months, to be engaged in beche-de-mer fishing, or procuring guano; natives so engaged were not to exceed twenty in number; we were bound for a guano island named Chilcott, which, with the Corringgo reef, are the property of Beaver and Co., my owners; I believe the license under which I sailed was a general license, issued by the Governor of Victoria in favour of Beaver and Co.'s vessels; when the natives were engaged they were told they would get wages, and plenty to eat, and their engagement was entered in the ship's log-book (book produced, and entry read); that is correct; all it wants is my signature; owing to head winds did not reach Chilcott Island for about three weeks; arrived there, and commenced operations by erecting hut and discharging planks and barrels; I forgot to mention that we found the Alexandra, brig, also belonging to our owners, lying at the island, and about four days after our arrival it was decided that the brig should go to the Daintree to load cedar, and Mr. Beaver (the owner's brother), who had come with us from Trinity Bay, took passage in her to Cooktown, and I think he must have inadvertently taken our license with him, as I cannot find it, and have not seen it since then; the brig, I think, left on Tuesday or yesterday week, and during the day she left our work went on all right; at night two of the men (Humphrey Coughlan and Alexander M'Intosh) were left to sleep on the island, two of the blacks remaining with them; the men had no arms save half-axes, which they were cautioned to be careful not to leave in the way of the blacks; that night on board ship all hands turned in as usual; did not consider it necessary to keep a watch, all hands being tired after work, only one blackfellow on board, and the vessel half-a-mile from land with the boats astern; about midnight, while the mate and I were asleep on the "lockers," we were awoke by a cry of "Save me, they are murdering me;" I said to the mate, "For God's sake, get up;" he rushed out and I followed; the mate went by the port side, and when I reached the deck I met one of the hands (James Purcell), all cut and bleeding; I told him to go down into the cabin; he went down, but seemed half stupid; I next saw a black following the mate with a raised axe; I sang out to him, and he turned round and struck at my head, severely wounding my hand, raised to guard my head; I immediately closed with him to take the axe, but could not succeed, so I made for the cabin, where I found Purcell lying in a pool of blood and moaning very much; the boy was also there; I tried to load a revolver, but could not on account of the wound on my hand; the blacks were then assailing the skylight with pieces of coal and the butt-ends of oars; with the assistance of cabin-boy got revolver loaded and fired several shots; some short time afterwards John Shaw came to the cabin through the lazarette, and said "for God's sake, let me in;" I assisted him in, and put him in the mate's berth; in the meantime the blacks had full possession of the deck, cutting and hacking everything with the axes they had; about fifteen minutes to 5 o'clock a.m. heard a blackfellow's voice, and immediately afterwards the steward tumbled down into the cabin, unwounded; I gave him a revolver, and told him to fire at the black stationed at the skylight; he fired, and I believe hit the black, but did not kill him; he ran up on deck and put another shot into him, which killed him; I followed, and saw some of the crew forward; one of them called out "One of the blacks is overboard;" I looked through the gangway and saw a black swimming; I told the steward to fire at him, which he did, but can not say whether the fugitive was hit; I saw him land on a rock, and sent the boy to the maintop to watch his movements; next saw a sea take him off the rock; never saw him again; believe he was drowned; on looking around saw two blacks dead, and ordered the bodies to be thrown overboard; also saw the body of Patrick Troy, greatly mutilated; on mustering crew, found the others badly wounded, the mate and steward only being unhurt; I sent them away in the boat to the island to see how matters stood there; when they returned, they reported that the two men, Humphrey Coughlan and Alexander M'Intosh, had been murdered in the hut; the mate stated that the bodies were much cut about the head, and that decomposition was fast setting in; but before sending the boat away again, I ordered the body of Patrick Troy to be wrapped up in his blankets and taken on shore to be buried with the others; the murders were no doubt perpetrated with the half-axes; those now produced are the weapons mentioned.

The other witnesses were—Daniel Deasy, seaman; Frederick Dowdall, chief mate; and Henry Fuller, cook and steward.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	2474	18	4
Wine (still)	200	10	0
— (sparkling)	6	6	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	5	0	0
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	439	2	0
Cigars	37	10	0
Tea	41	10	3
Coffee and chicory	0	0	3
Sugar (unrefined)	6	5	0
Hops	17	10	0
Specific duty	109	2	9
Pilotage	38	8	0
Harbour and light dues	51	16	4
Total	£3571	12	11

The Eastminster and Duke of Sutherland cleared for London to-day with the following cargoes:—Eastminster: 3640 bales wool, 113 bales cotton, 106 bales leather, 100 bales rags, 3607 ingots tin, 127 casks tallow, 1980 cases meat, 778 hides, 29 cases glue, &c. Duke of Sutherland: 3701 bales wool, 305 casks tallow, 508 cases meat, 9119 ingots tin, 782 cakes copper, 21 packages wine, and sundries.

The Santon, from Liverpool, with general merchandise; and the Miranda, from Java, with 2107 baskets sugar, arrived this morning.

The receipts at the Sydney Customs during the last month fell off considerably, the total being over £20,000 less than those for the previous month. The amounts were as follows:—Spirits, £28,747 2s. 11d.; wine, still, £2178 18s. 5d.; wine, sparkling, £282 19s.; ale, porter, and beer (in wood), £1446 7s.; ditto (in bottle), £1543 10s. 9d.; tobacco and snuff, £767 16s. 1d.; tobacco, unmanufactured, £4239 15s.; cigars, £1199 3s. 4d.; tea, £3305 19s. 9d.; coffee and chicory, £537 7s.; sugar, refined, £12 6s. 6d.; ditto, unrefined, £3452 8s. 4d.; molasses, 8s. 6d.; sarsaparilla, £137 11s. 1d.; opium, £543 4s. 8d.; rice, £274 1s. 7d.; dried fruits, £1851 18s. 5d.; nuts, £38 11s. 10d.; malt, £257 3s.; hops, £458 14s; specific duty, £9305 6s. 4d.; bonding warehouse duty, £435; gold, £2 11s. 5d.; pilotage, £763 1s. 8d.; harbour and light dues, £634 11s. 4d.: total, £62,415 17s. 1d.; making a total of £145,076 2s. 5d., for the first two months of this year, as against £133,692 1s. 2d. for the same portion of 1876. The following are the monthly receipts of both:—

	1876.	1877.
January—	£84,923 4 7	£82,6[illegible]0 4 6
February—	68,768 16 7	62,415 17 11

Bank Stock was without much alteration to-day. City firm at 9¼ sales. New South Wales were quitted at 51½, and offered at 5s. less. National of Queensland sold at 5⅝. The market was bare of Government securities; any description of New South Wales debentures could be sold at high prices. Australasian Steam in request 18½ paid. Insurance shares continue strong 27s. 6d. to 27s. 9d. paid for Pacific; 45s. refused for General, and 65s. for Sydney. Of the latter there were none offered. New Gaslight taken at 11½, and wanted. Copper quiet. Mount Perry fell to 1s. buyers; 1s. 6d. sellers. Wallsend Coal had a further advance; sales at 15½.

In the Import Markets there was a slight improvement. Breadstuffs were unaltered. Wheat is dull of sale, owing to the millers being in stock from purchases made early in the year. The Press telegram from Wellington, respecting shipments of wheat being made to Sydney, caused some surprise, and doubts as to its correctness, which will be set at rest by the arrival of the next steamer from that port. There is a little doing in Hennessy's case brandy at 31s. 6d. to 31s. 9d., and 44s. for three-star. Bass's ale, bottled by Foster, has been sold at 11s.; 2s. 11d. was paid for a line of Lowndes' rum, and 3s. 6d. for Preston's. Geneva is offering at lower rates, ranging from 11s. 6d. for large contents. Kerosene oil continues to recede: 2s. 9d. would be taken for a parcel. There is inquiry for hops; new Californian have changed hands at 1s. 4d., and new Tasmanian are expected by next steamer from Hobart Town. Brewing crystals are scarce, and wanted at full rates; £39 10s. to £40 asked. Loaf has not shared in the late advance, as there are sellers at £48.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin will sell by auction to-morrow, Wednesday, Glenbog and Big Badger stations, in the Monaro district, with stock, &c.

Mort's Dock and Engineering Company has declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, and carried forward £397 9s. 2d. to credit of new account.

The New Zealand L. and M. Agency Co.'s circular of January 19 has the following remarks on the English tin and copper markets, during 1876:—

Copper.—The inquiry in this market during the past four weeks has only been of a limited character, and the small amount of business done has been at drooping prices. We quote to-day for Chili bars, good ordinary brands, £74; Wallaroo, £83 10s; Burra, £81 10s; and for outside Australian descriptions £79 to £82 per ton. The Chili charters for the month of December amounted to 4200 tons fine copper, making 49,300 tons for the whole year 1876, against 48,600 in 1875 and a similar quantity in 1874. For the first half of the year 1876 the fluctuations to record are not extensive, but on the whole the movement was downward. The market opened with Chili bars worth £80 10s to £83 per ton; in March, values stood at £78 10s to £78 10s, and after a temporary advance to £77 10s to £80 5s in May, quotations fell by the beginning of August to £70 to £73. This, the lowest point for the year, was followed in October and November by an active demand from the trade, which caused a rapid advance in prices, until bars touched £79, but a reaction almost immediately set in and values have since declined to our present quotation. The market for Australian descriptions for the most part followed that for Chili bars. Commencing at £89 10s for Wallaroo in January, the lowest figure, £75 10s was reached on 28th July. An improvement followed, which resulted in prices touching £87 and £87 10s during the first half of November, from which date the decline has been continuous. The business of the year has been marked by an almost entire absence of speculation, and a general reluctance on the part of the trade to lay in stocks more than barely sufficient to meet immediate requirements.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices current in 1876 as compared with those of 1875:—

		1876.	1875.
Chili Bars.	Highest...	January 7, £81 15s	January 14, £84 10s
	Lowest ...	July 28, £70 0s	July 28, £77 10s
Wallaroo.	Highest...	January 7, £90 0s	January 7, £93 0s
	Lowest ...	July 21, £76 0s	July 21, £89 0s

According to the Board of Trade returns the total import of copper into the United Kingdom amounted last year to 75,579 tons, against 77,901 in 1875, and 71,724 in 1874. The exports for the corresponding periods were 52,470, 49,271, and 48,054 tons respectively. The stocks of Chilian and Bolivian copper in this country and Havre, including shipments afloat and chartered, are estimated to represent as on 15th instant 37,414 tons against 28,599 in 1876, the stocks of foreign copper in London, chiefly Australian, on the same date, being computed at 2717 tons against 5584 in the previous year.

Tin.—A review of this market during the year just closed offers no features of importance. What has been said of nearly all other branches of trade may, with little modification, equally be applied to this. During the first nine months of 1876, prices, with an occasional rally, drooped from £81 per ton for Straits and Australian in January, to £70 per ton in September. In November an active demand was experienced, and large quantities, including sales and resales were disposed of at rates which soon advanced to £78 for Australian, and £79 for Straits. From this point values have gradually receded until we quote to-day:—For the former £74 to £74 10s, and for the latter £75 to £75 10s. English ingots are realising £83. The demand now existing is limited, and is occasioned chiefly by speculative purchases for forward delivery. The deliveries from European stocks in 1876, excluding metal brought to London in transit for America, have been 18,220 tons, as compared with 18,674 in 1875, the supplies being 20,868 and 22,054 tons respectively for the same periods. The stock available here and in Holland has increased from 4488 tons on 1st January, 1875, to 10,464 on 1st instant. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices current during the last two years:—

		1876.	1875.
Straits ...	Highest...	January 7, £81 0s	January 7, £96 0s
	Lowest ...	Sept. 8, £70 5s	July 28, £78 0s
Australian	Highest...	January 7, £80 10s	January 7, £94 0s
	Lowest ...	Sept. 15, £70 0s	July 28, £76 0s

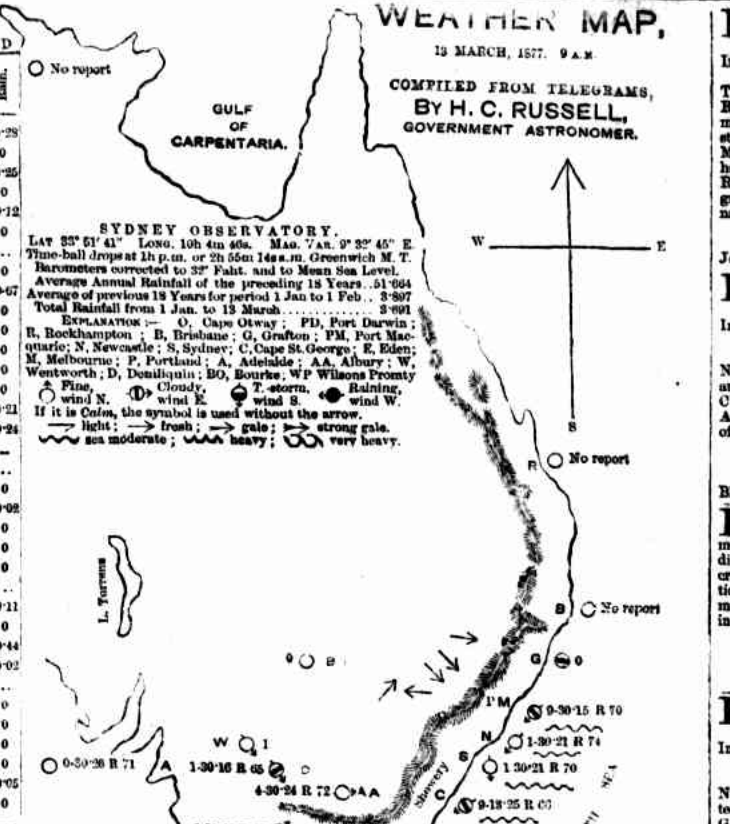
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its unequalled efficacy in general debility, R. Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, at Bury, St. Edmunds, observes:—"I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. I take it, and like it unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees: Ansar Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London. Agents at Sydney—Elliott Brothers.—ADV.

Stations.	Max.	Min.	Rain.
Tenterfi'ld	68	56	0·28
Grafton ..	89	64	0
Inverell ..	81	58	0·25
Bourke ..	83	50	0
Narrabri ..	80	55	0·12
Armidale ..	77	53	0
Gunnedah	..	..	..
Tamworth	92	57	0
P. Macqrie	82	66	0·67
Murr'undi	75	43	0
Cassilis ..	84	67	0
Mus'brook	91	65	0
Dubbo ..	83	60	0
Maitland..	85	62	0
Newcastle	79	57	0·21
Orange ..	78	58	0·24
Bathurst..	..	..	—
MtVictoria	..	..	..
Forbes ..	83	59	0
SYDNEY ..	79	69	0·02
Wentw'th.	90	..	0
Young ..	87	60	0
Woll'gong	71	65	0
Euston ..	..	..	..
Goulburn	79	57	0·11
Wagga ..	92	65	0
Cape Geo.	72	66	0·44
Queanb'an	80	58	0·02
Urana....	..	..	..
Deniliquin	86	54	0
Albury ..	97	56	0
Bodalla ..	72	58	0
Cooma ..	80	53	0
Eden	71	62	0·05
Gabo Isld.	66	60	0

WEATHER MAP,

13 MARCH, 1877. 9 A.M.

COMPILED FROM TELEGRAMS, BY H. C. RUSSELL, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.



The weather is generally cloudy. Rain is reported from eleven stations, and was showery along the coast this morning. The wind is southerly, with a general rise in barometers, and unsettled weather. Last evening there was much lightning to the eastward, and a light S.E. wind came in, but without sea disturbance. At 3 p.m. it was showery at Jervis Bay, but at other places fine with smooth sea.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR MARCH 13, 1877.—Sun rises at 5.59, sets at 6.20. Mercury 4.29 a.m.; 5.33 p.m. Venus, 4.28 a.m.; 6.14 p.m. Mars, 12.1 a.m.; 9.15 p.m. Jupiter, 11.32 p.m.; 1.41 p.m. Saturn, 5.5 a.m.; 5.49 p.m. Phases of the Moon: New moon, 15th; full moon, 29th. High water at Fort Denison, 7.48 a.m.; 8.10 p.m.
Observatory, March 13, 1877.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PROSPECTUS of THE AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY (Limited).
Temporary Offices, 287, George-street, Sydney.
Capital—£200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
The Board of Management and the Shareholders of the Australian Building Society, with power to add to their number.
It is proposed to call up £1 per share on application and £1 per share on allotment, the balance to be called up from time to time, as required for the business of the Company, in calls not exceeding £1 per share; three months' notice of each such call to be given.
As soon as possible after the Incorporation of the Company, a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held to elect Directors. When this has been done, the business of the Company will be commenced.
The Share List will positively close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 21st March next.
All informations and forms of application for shares may be obtained personally or by letter from the undersigned.
By order of the Provisional Committee.
JAMES P. GARVAN, 287, George-street, Sydney.
28th February, 1877.
N.B.—Although the Provisional Committee feel confident that the whole of the shares will be applied for, yet they think it right to say that, in the event of the Company not being formed, the whole of the moneys paid by applicants will be returned in full without any deduction whatever.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
An AGENCY of this Corporation is now open at BURROWA, in this colony, for the transaction of all ordinary Banking Business.
JOHN SKINNER, Manager.
Sydney, 12th March, 1877.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Directors:
James Watson, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
W. Tucker Esq. E. Vickery, Esq.
Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G. R. Saddington, Esq.
London Agents: Messrs. Edward A. Levy and Co.
Risks taken at lowest current rates.
Marine Policies made payable in London or at any of the Company's Agents when required.
A Table of Rates may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 91, Pitt-street.
E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000. With power to increase to £1,000,000.
Bonuses—20 per cent. each for 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. John Sutherland, M.P., Chairman.
Manuel F. Josephson, Esq William Day Esq.
John Wetherill, Esq. William Hezlet, Esq.
Only Mutual Fire Society giving policy-holders profits every year.
Policy-holders are perfectly free by law from all liability.
Prompt and liberal settlement for fires.
Damages by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
Fire Insurances at LOWEST RATES.
WALTER CHURCH, Manager.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—Established 1803.
SYDNEY DIRECTORY.
F. C. Griffiths, Esq. (of Messrs. Griffiths and Co.)
Charles Smith, Esq. (of Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.)
JOHN MARTIN, Manager.
123, New Pitt-street, 1st January, 1876.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL .... £200,000.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company are now prepared to accept risks at lowest current rates.
Policies issued in TRIPLICATE if required.
Losses made payable in London, Adelaide, Melbourne, or at any of the Company's Agencies.
GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., 17, Bridge-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
An ACCOUNT, with PLAN of DISTRIBUTION, in the Estate of EDWARD DENIS CLEARY, of Newcastle, Storekeeper (No. 11,694), showing a Dividend of 11s 3½d per £ on proved concurrent debts and payment in full of preferent debts, is now filed in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, for the inspection of all persons interested; and notice is hereby given that such Account and Plan of Distribution will be submitted to the Court for confirmation on THURSDAY, the twenty-second instant, if not previously objected to.
Dated Sydney, 5th March, A.D. 1877.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee, 171, Pitt-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN AUCTION ROOMS, Spring and O'Connell streets.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
The undersigned beg to notify that their extensive new premises are now completed, and ready for the reception of every description of merchandise and produce, furniture, works of art, paintings, statuary, pianofortes, carriages, plate, jewellery, &c., and offer unrivalled facilities for advantageous display.
Gentlemen wishing to dispose of their effects may avoid unnecessary loss by exhibiting them for private sale in the capacious Show-rooms specially constructed for their reception, and fixing an estimate on each article.
Sales by auction held daily for the disposal of unreserved goods.
Out-sales carefully arranged by a special staff, kept exclusively for the purpose.
Cash advances made, and the greatest attention paid to all goods entrusted to our care.
Valuations accurately made for probates, &c. Inventories taken.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.
NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICE of the above Society HAS BEEN REMOVED from PITT-STREET, Sydney, to RANDWICK, and it is requested that all communications for the Secretary or the Honorary Treasurer be addressed to the Office, at the Randwick Asylum.
D. A. THOMAS, Secretary.
Randwick Asylum, 27th February, 1877.

NOTICE.—I, WILLIAM PACEY, of 431, Castlereagh-street, Painter, or my son, William Pacey, of Alma-street, Darlington, ruler, are not in any way related, or connected, or have any knowledge of the person committed for trial at the Central Police Court yesterday, for unlawfully pawning.
Sydney, March 13, 1877.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.—PLATE GLASS, all sizes, for HIRE.
J. MURPHY and SON,
Plate Glass Warehouse,
21 and 23, Parramatta-street.

A. HORDERN and SONS would most respectfully inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have no connection with any new establishment that may be opened in any part of Sydney, nor do they intend to open any Branch Houses. Their only place of business is at the
HAYMARKET, GEORGE-STREET.

NOTICE.—I, MICHAEL MURPHY, will not be answerable for any Debts contracted by my wife, BRIDGET MURPHY.
MICHAEL MURPHY.

IF JOHN DUNDON does not complete his contract of Plastering at Onion's Point within three days from this date I will put men on at his risk.
HENRY JENSEN.
Dated 14th March, 1877.

I HEREBY give notice that I will not be responsible for any DEBTS my wife may contract after this date.
TOMAZO GIOVACHINO, Newtown.
March 14, 1877.

IT HAVING come to the knowledge of A. HORDERN and SONS, Haymarket, that certain circulars and advertisements lately in circulation are likely to mislead the public, Messrs. A. HORDERN and SONS beg to inform their friends that their only place of business is at the HAYMARKET, GEORGE-STREET, and they have no business connection with any firm or firms bearing the same name.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of MICHAEL JAMES DEMPSEY.
NOTICE is hereby given that my authority to the Insolvent to collect debts in his Estate is THIS DAY abrogated, and Mr. REES is the only person now authorised to act on my behalf in collecting said debts, and is hereby empowered to give receipts for the same.
ALFRED SANDEMAN,
Official Assignee.
132, Pitt-street, 13th March, 1877.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF POLLOCK and PIGOTT, Bowning.—A first DIVIDEND of 17s 6d in the £ is now payable at our office. WILLIAM PERRY and COMPANY, 406, and 408, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make liberal advances on WOOL, TALLOW, OR OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE consigned to their friends in London, under whose personal supervision all sales are effected.
MASON, BROTHERS.

ADVANCES made on Wool, Metals, and other colonial produce, for Sale here, in London, or elsewhere. Credits granted for purchase of goods, and indents executed on the most favourable terms, through our London house, Messrs. John B. Watt and Co., 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Lloyd's Agency.

MOUNT GILEAD, CAMPBELLTOWN.—NOTICE.—Any Person found TRESPASSING on the above Estate will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.
Any Stock found trespassing will be impounded.
E. B. WOODHOUSE.

REMOVAL.—TIARKS, TICKLE, and WRIGHT removed to premises recently vacated by Messrs. Petersen, Boesen, and Co., York-street.

HILL END AND TAMBAROORA.
Mr. W. G. COLLINGS,
Mining Agent, Manager, and Broker.
Reports and surveys carefully made, and inquiries answered.

THE UNDERSIGNED will make liberal advances on WOOL or other PRODUCE consigned to their London House.
YOUNG and LARK.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS
and
CATTLE SALESMEN
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Homebush and Sydney.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on all Produce or Stock consigned to us.

TIN, TIN ORE, and COPPER.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
Metal Brokers,
Sydney.
Liberal advances made if required.

WOOL, TALLOW, TIN, HIDES.—The undersigned are prepared to make liberal advances on all COLONIAL PRODUCE entrusted to them for SALE in the colony, or SHIPMENT to their London Agents.
HENRY BEIT and CO.,
62, Margaret-street.

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETOR COMPANY'S COGNAC.
The undersigned are AGENTS for the Company in Sydney, and have a stock in bulk and cases constantly on hand.
HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, and ALSOP,
121, Pitt-street North.
Sydney, October 1, 1872.

IN THE ESTATE OF GRAHAM MYLNE, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Trust Property Act of 1862, NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of GRAHAM MYLNE, late of Eatonswill, near Grafton, in the colony of New South Wales, formerly a Lieutenant in her Majesty's 82nd Regiment of Foot, Grazier, who died on or about the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and Probate of whose Will was, on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, granted to HELENA MYLNE, of Eatonswill aforesaid, Widow, and THOMAS HAWKINS SMITH, of Gordonbrook, near Grafton aforesaid, Grazier, the Executrix and Executor appointed by the said Will, are hereby required to send the particulars of their claims to Mr. JOSEPH MEILLON, of Prince-street, Grafton, in the said colony, the Solicitor for the said Executors, on or before the ninth day of May next, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Graham Mylne, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have then been given.
Dated this ninth day of March, A.D. 1877.
JOSEPH MEILLON, Solicitor, Grafton.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of JAMES JOSEPH ROBERTS, of Yass, in the colony of New South Wales, Clerk.
TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed JAMES JOSEPH ROBERTS intends to apply to his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, at the Court-room, King-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the twenty-ninth day of March instant, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, that the estate of him, the said James Joseph Roberts, may be released from sequestration, upon the grounds appearing in and by the affidavit of the abovenamed James Joseph Roberts sworn and filed herein.
Dated this thirteenth day of March, A.D. 1877.
FREDERICK CURTISS, Attorney for the said JAMES JOSEPH ROBERTS, 151, King-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of ROBERT ADAMSON RODD, late of Randwick, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, deceased.
NOTICE, under "Trust Property Act of 1862," Creditors and other claimants are desired to send particulars of their CLAIMS to the undersigned on or before the twelfth day of April next, after which date all further claims are by virtue of the above Act peremptorily excluded.
Dated this 12th day of March, A.D. 1877.
WILLIAM MA'GUIRE,
Solicitor for Travers Burnell Rodd and Reginald Thomas Blaxland, 77, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN CONNECTION with our London business, we beg to announce that we are in a position to Discount Bills, mercantile, trade, and others at reasonable rates and with dispatch; to advance Money on securities of various descriptions, marketable and otherwise (too numerous to particularise in an advertisement), upon easy terms, and at moderate interest, regulated according to the amount of risk incurred.
R. CROSSLEY GODWIN and CO.
Bill and Money Brokers,
18, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; and
129, Castlereagh-street North, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of HENRY FRANCIS WHITCHER, late of Hill End, in the colony of New South Wales, Miner, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to this honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the above-named HENRY FRANCIS WHITCHER, deceased, may be granted to ELIZA WHITCHER, of Hill End aforesaid, in the said colony, widow, the Executrix named in and appointed by the said Will.
Dated this twelfth day of March, A.D. 1877.
SHORTER and FITZGERALD,
Proctors for the said Executrix.
Temple Court, King-street, Sydney; and Macquarie-street, Dubbo.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Office—51, Hunter-street.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL or OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposits of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Office. Hours, 9 to 5. CLOSED on SATURDAYS.

MONEY.
STANDARD LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Head Office—160, PHILLIP-STREET
(4 doors from King-street).
Branch Office—794, GEORGE-STREET SOUTH
(8 doors from Christ Church).
MONEY LENT in sums from £10 to £1000, upon PERSONAL and other security. Repayments to suit BORROWER'S own convenience.
ADVANCES made to enable TRADESMEN and others to purchase any Business; repayments taken in the EASIEST way of instalments, from 5s, EITHER WEEKLY, MONTHLY, OR QUARTERLY.
MONEY ADVANCED on the security of two responsible householders, to be repaid from 6d (sixpence) in the £ repayments weekly. The advance paid on the same day the application is made.
BILLS OF SALE upon furniture without possession.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
DEEDS of Freehold and Leasehold Properties ADVANCED against without expense of mortgage.

THE ADVERTISER, having CAPITAL at his command, is prepared to make advances to gentlemen, Government officials, tradesmen, and others—avoiding, if so desired, bill of sale. Advance made within 24 hours of application, Alpha, Box 382, General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
N.B.—Borrowers negotiating are assured by the above, that this emanates from a principal, and NOT from any agency; they, therefore, can address any communication in confidence, resting assured from the above of the strictest privacy in the conducting of any advance.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY'S BANK, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School. FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.
MONEY advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments. BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession. Advances made upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, trade bills, &c., &c.
N.B.—No agents employed. Forms may be had gratis.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, having £10,000 at his disposal, is prepared to ASSIST those requiring a temporary accommodation.
He wishes to introduce a NEW SYSTEM of EASY repayments, charging a more moderate rate than that asked at the present time in Sydney, so as to come within the reach of those borrowing.
The ADVERTISER does not ask for a BILL OF SALE, but will advance upon ANY REASONABLE SECURITY offered, wishing to meet the borrower in EVERY WAY.
The utmost confidence can be relied on; and all applications for money must be accompanied with REAL NAME and ADDRESS, otherwise they cannot be attended to.
Address Tempus, General Post Office.

MONEY.
COMMERCIAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
WYNYARD-SQUARE, late Town Hall.
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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Tuesday, March 13.

In Banco.

Before their Honors the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Faucett.

EX PARTE MARTIN KEARNS.

Mr. Heydon moved to make absolute a rule nisi for a prohibition, to be directed to the Police Magistrate of Bathurst and others.

Mr. Salomons, who appeared to show cause, took a preliminary objection that the rule nisi did not specify the grounds of the application, and that no affidavit setting forth the grounds had been served, in compliance with the 16th and 17th general rules.

After hearing Mr. Heydon, the Court unanimously held the objection fatal and refused leave to amend. By the rules referred to it was clear that the grounds of the application should be set forth in the rule nisi, or should be contained in affidavits referred to in the rule and served with the rule. The rule was discharged with costs.

CAMPBELL V. THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

Mr. M. H. Stephen, in this action, moved for and obtained a rule nisi for a new trial on the grounds—1. That the verdict was against evidence. 2. That the Judge ought to have told the jury that there was no evidence of a dispensation by the defendants with a tender of the amount actually due. 3. That the Judge ought to have told the jury that it was immaterial what amount was mentioned in the notice of demand, and that he should not have told the jury that the notice was bad if given for an amount unreasonably in excess of what was actually due.

The rule was refused on the ground (*inter alia*) that the damages were excessive.

OWSTON V. THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following are the judgments delivered in this case:—

The Chief Justice said:

This was an action for malicious prosecution brought by the plaintiff against the defendants, who are an incorporated company. The declaration alleged in the usual way that the defendants, falsely and maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause, caused the plaintiff to appear before a Justice of the Peace to answer a charge of having feloniously stolen a bill of exchange for £1500. The defendants pleaded the general issue.

The facts were substantially as follows:—In March last a firm in South Australia drew a bill at 30 days' sight on Messrs. Owston and Co., of Sydney, for the sum of £1500. This bill was transmitted to the defendants, to whom were also sent the bills of lading of a quantity of wheat against which this bill was drawn. The defendants sent the bill to the plaintiff for his acceptance, and he wrote his acceptance upon it, but before the defendants sent to him to get it back accepted, he received a telegram from the drawers informing him that the wheat would not arrive in Sydney as soon as it was originally intended. He then inquired by telegram of these drawers whether they wished the time for payment of the bill to be enlarged, but before he received the answer, in consequence of some intimation from the bank, he sent back the bill to them, having first erased his acceptance. The same day, however, he received an answer to his telegram informing him that the time of payment was to be extended from 30 to 60 days, and that the bank had been so instructed. He sent round to the bank to inform them of the receipt of this telegram, and to ascertain if they had received one to the same effect. Although the bank had received such a telegram the plaintiff was not then told of it. After this, and on the same day, a youth brought the bill again to the plaintiff for acceptance, and he thought that this youth came direct from the bank to him to procure the acceptance under the new arrangement so telegraphed from the drawers. In point of fact, the bill, after it was returned by the plaintiff to the bank with his acceptance erased, was sent by them to their solicitors (Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen) for the purpose of being noted for non-acceptance, and the youth who took it to the plaintiff was their clerk, and not the clerk of the bank. The plaintiff asked the clerk who thus brought the bill to him if the bank had received any fresh instructions, and the clerk said he did not know. The plaintiff then requested him to leave the bill, and said that he would accept it, and send it round to the bank. In about half an hour another person, also a clerk of the solicitors, called on the plaintiff and asked for the bill. The plaintiff told him also that he would accept it, and send it round to the bank, and he inquired if the bank had given instructions how they wished it accepted. He said he did not know anything about it, and again asked for the bill. The plaintiff again said he would send it round to the bank accepted. The clerk got excited, and angry words were used by him, he evidently being under the impression that the plaintiff was improperly withholding a bill which he had already refused to accept, and which had been presented to him only for the purpose of being noted, while the plaintiff was under the impression that the clerk was doing something irregular and impertinent in making these reiterated and offensive demands for the immediate delivery of a bill which he stated his willingness to accept and return in due course. The solicitors' clerk went away in a state of excitement without the bill, and the plaintiff again sent round to the bank to ascertain how the acceptance was to be made, whether by altering the tenor of the bill, or by a special acceptance. Having received a message in reply from the bank, he accepted the bill, having struck out "thirty" and inserted "sixty" days, and sent it round to the bank. Neither the solicitors nor their clerks were aware that this had been done, and they being under the impression that the plaintiff was improperly withholding a bill which he did not intend to accept, and which had been presented to him only for the purpose of being noted, consulted amongst themselves what ought to be done in these peculiar circumstances. They came to the conclusion that the refusal of the plaintiff to give up the bill was a criminal offence, and it was determined to prosecute him for stealing it. Another demand was made of the plaintiff in the street, and he, annoyed and indignant at this (as it appeared to him) extraordinary and offensive conduct, declined to notice such demand in any way. The clerk who made this demand then said that he would go for the police. After this another clerk again went to the plaintiff for the bill, and he said that he had no bill for him. Shortly after that he was served with a summons to appear the next morning at the Water Police Court to answer a charge of stealing the bill. On receipt of this summons he went at once to the bank to see the general manager, Mr. Shepherd Smith. He did not succeed in having an interview with that gentleman, but he saw the assistant manager, Mr. Wilkinson. The plaintiff, when giving his evidence at the trial of the cause, was asked what Mr Wilkinson said on this occasion, and this evidence was objected to, but it was ultimately admitted, subject to the right of the defendants to argue the question of its admissibility, on the ground that the bank could not in this action be held responsible for what the assistant manager had said or done. The plaintiff then stated what took place at this interview as follows:—

"I told Mr. Wilkinson I had received a most degrading and disgraceful document, and I had called to ascertain the meaning of it—what it was all about. He then said—'this is all right. *I instructed these proceedings.* You should have given up the draft; you refused either to give up the draft or to accept.' I said that was not the case, and that I had not refused. I further said I wished to make some explanation, and was opening a letter. Mr. Wilkinson said—'My dear sir, I have nothing to do with your correspondence.' I said, 'These explanations have already been made to the bill clerk of the bank.' He said, 'Have they been made to the bill clerk.' I said, 'Yes.' He then said the draft was in the hands of the bank's solicitors to note; that they had called upon him that afternoon to say that although the draft had been left with Owston and Co. they could not get it; and that he had said, '*If you can't get it take proceedings.*' 'But,' said I, 'you had the bill lying in the bank at the time.' He said, 'Have we the bill?' I said, 'Yes; it has been lying in your possession the greater part of the day, and yet you go and take these dreadful proceedings against me.' I said I had been very much annoyed by a man who had called for the bill, and who had conducted himself in my office in a most singular manner. He asked what time that might be. I said, 'Somewhere about 12 o'clock.' He then said, in a most jeering manner, 'Cold water, you may depend; if it had been after lunch it might have been something else.' I felt much annoyed at Mr. Wilkinson, and I remarked to him that I had had large transactions with the Bank of New South Wales in Melbourne, and that they had always treated me and acted as gentlemen. He said, 'I trust you will always receive the same treatment here.' I said, 'Well, I consider this a most degrading and uncalled-for act, and during all my experience in life, and for twenty-eight years engaged in business in these colonies, I have never before heard of such a circumstance, and the bank will have to account for it.' He said, '*We shall be perfectly prepared to do that.*' He then called on Mr. M'Lachlan (the managing clerk of Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, and who was then in the bank), who, he said, represented the bank's solicitors, and said, 'I have been nearly assaulted by a violent spirit, and I have called you in to inform him in your presence *that the matter as to this draft is in the hands of the bank's solicitors to deal with.*'"

The next morning, Mr. M'Lachlan found out that a mistake had been made in issuing the summons against the plaintiff for stealing a bill which at that time was actually in the bank; and when the case was called on, no one appeared for the prosecution, and it was dismissed.

At the close of the plaintiff's case it was contended on behalf of the defendants that an action for malicious prosecution cannot be maintained against a corporation aggregate, and it was agreed that leave should be reserved to the defendants to move to enter a nonsuit on this ground.

The defendants' case was then gone into, and all the members of the firm of Allen, Bowden, and Allen, and their managing clerk, Mr. M'Lachlan, denied having received any instructions from the bank or from Mr. Wilkinson to prosecute the plaintiff; and Mr. Wilkinson denied that he had ever given any such instructions, or that he was in any way authorised to give them, or that it was any part of his duty. In this he was corroborated by the general manager, Mr. Shepherd Smith. Mr. Wilkinson further denied that in the conversation with the plaintiff he had admitted that he had given any instructions to the solicitors to take proceedings against the plaintiff.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £500 damages, and they found specially that the proceedings were authorised by Mr. Wilkinson on behalf of the bank.

A rule was obtained by the defendants to set aside the verdict and enter a nonsuit upon the grounds, and pursuant to the leave reserved, or for a new trial on the grounds:—

1st. That his Honor misdirected the jury by telling them that all the acts of the bank's solicitors, or their clerks were, as regards the prosecution, in law the acts of the bank, although neither the bank nor its officers knew of them.

2nd. That his Honor misdirected the jury by telling them that the acts of Mr. Wilkinson were as regards the prosecution the acts of the bank.

3rd. That the special finding was against evidence and had in fact no evidence to support it.

4th. That there was no evidence to allow the jury to find that the prosecution was instituted by the defendants either in fact or in law.

The question whether an action for malicious prosecution will lie against a corporation aggregate is one of considerable importance. It is a question in reference to which there has, down to the present time, been no judicial decision by any of the Superior Courts in England. There have been opinions expressed upon the point by individual Judges, and cases of malicious prosecution against corporations have been tried without any objection having been taken by the defendants. But there has been no decision of any Court after an argument in which the point has been expressly discussed. It remains, therefore, for this Court now for the first time, to determine by a formal judgment whether a corporate body consisting of several persons, is liable to an action for malicious prosecution. I have given this question my most careful consideration, and the conclusion at which I have arrived is, that no such action can be maintained.

It is incumbent on the plaintiff in every action for malicious prosecution to give evidence not only of the absence of probable cause for such prosecution, but also that the defendant was actuated by malice in instituting it. In other words, the plaintiff must show not only that the defendant had no reasonable ground for the course taken by him, but also that he took that course from some motive other than a desire to vindicate the law. It is obvious that there is a wide distinction between doing a thing wilfully or intentionally, and doing it from a malicious motive. All that is required for the purpose of showing wilfulness or intent is evidence of assent. To ascertain the motive which influenced the mind to give assent, the mind itself has to be inquired into. To make this inquiry, it is evident that there must be a mind to which such inquiry can be directed. And here at once arises the difficulty—Where are we to look for the mind of a corporation? A corporation aggregate is a thing wholly impersonal. It has neither mind nor body. It is a mere expression invented to enable individuals when associated by Royal or Parliamentary sanction in a particular way, to do certain things which could not be done, and to enjoy certain immunities which could not be enjoyed by them in any other manner. This physically non-existent thing in the old days, when the ingenuity of lawyers first called it into legal life for many useful purposes, could only, except for some minor objects, indicate its will by its common seal, which of course was in the custody of, and could only be applied by actually existent persons having authority for that purpose. In recent times when innumerable corporations were created for the purposes of commerce, and so many acts were being continually done by them in carrying out the objects for which they were formed, the affixing of a seal to authenticate each act of the corporation became impossible, and the Courts relaxed the old rule and allowed assent to be manifested in other ways than by the common seal. But whether by its seal or in those other ways, a corporation could always assent. It could always agree to contracts, appoint officers, and direct things to be done. The books are full of cases illustrative of this principle. Corporations can accordingly be made liable in trover, in trespass to land or personalty, in false imprisonment, in libel where express malice need not be proved, and for false representation made by their authority. In support of their liability in trover, *Yarborough v. The Bank of England*, 16 East, 6., is the leading case. "As a corporation," says Lord Ellenborough, in that case, "they can do no act, not even affix their corporate seal to a deed, but through the instrumentality and agency of others; they cannot as a corporation, be subject to a *capias* or *exigent* (the process in trespass), because the remedies which attach upon living persons cannot be applied to bodies merely politic and of an impersonal nature. But wherever they can competently do or order any act to be done on their behalf, such as by their common seal, they may do, they are liable to the consequences of such act if it be of a tortious nature and to the prejudice of others." In *Maund v. The Monmouthshire Railway Company*, 4 M. and G., 452, the Court held that a corporation might be sued in trespass for breaking and entering locks on a canal, and seizing and carrying away barges and coal on the ground that it was liable for the tortious act of its agent done in its ordinary service. In *the Queen v. The Great North of England Railway Company*, 9 Q. B., 315, it was decided (p. 326) that a corporation "may be guilty as a body corporate of commanding acts to be done to the nuisance of the community at large." *In the Eastern Counties Railway Company v. Richardson and Broom*, 6 Ex. 314, the Court of Exchequer Chamber expressed itself (p. 325) as "clearly of opinion" that "an action of trespass for assault and battery will lie against a corporation whenever the corporation can authorise the act done, and it is done by their authority." In *Ranger v. The Great Western Railway Company and others*, 5 H. L. 72, it was held that a corporation itself cannot be guilty of fraud, but where it can only accomplish the object for which it was formed, through the agency of individuals, who act fraudulently, the corporation stands in the same position with respect to the conduct of its agents as a private person would have stood had his agent so misconducted himself. "Strictly speaking," said Lord Chancellor Cranworth, in giving judgment (p. 86), "a corporation cannot itself be guilty of fraud. But where a corporation is formed for the purpose of carrying on a trading or other speculation for profit, such as forming a railway, their objects can only be accomplished through the agency of individuals, and there can be no doubt that if the agents employed conduct themselves fraudulently, so that if they had been acting for private employers, the persons for whom they were acting would have been affected by their fraud, the same principle must prevail where the principal under whom the agent acts is a corporation." In *Goff v. The Great Northern Railway Company*, 3 E. and E., 672, the Court of Queen's Bench, following the case of the *Eastern Counties Railway Company v. Broom*, held that a railway company, though it be a corporation, is liable to an action for false imprisonment if that imprisonment be committed by the authority of the company, and that it is not necessary that the authority should be under seal. In *Mackay v. The Commercial Bank of New Brunswick*, L.R. 5, P.C., p. 394, their Lordships, speaking of an action for deceit, say (p. 415) that they do not "see any valid reason for exempting incorporated more than unincorporated companies from this action. In their opinion Lord Cranworth stated the law on this subject correctly in *Ranger v. Great Western Railway*." Their Lordships then quote the passage from that judgment of Lord Cranworth, which I have already read, and adopt it as a true exposition of the law.

In no one of these cases which I have cited is there any decision of the point which I am now considering, namely, whether a corporation aggregate is liable to an action for malicious prosecution. That question was, however, involved, or touched upon, in the four cases to which I am now about to refer.

In 1854, in the case of *Stevens v. The Midland Counties Railway Company and Lander*, 10 Ex. 352, the plaintiff sued the defendants for maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause, prosecuting him for feloniously receiving a piece of tarpaulin, their property. The defendants, as in the present case, pleaded the general issue. It was contended in that case, as in this, that an action for malicious prosecution, cannot lie against a corporation. The Judge reserved the point for a nonsuit, and the plaintiff had a verdict. On the argument of the motion for a nonsuit or new trial, counsel for the plaintiff, in showing cause, said that with respect to the question whether the action will lie against the company, although there is no decision precisely in point, still the principle of the authorities favours the view that it does lie, whereupon Baron Alderson interrupted counsel, and said. "How can it be said that a corporation is liable upon a charge of doing an act *malo animo* when a corporation has no *animus*. I do not say that the directors may not be individually liable if they knowingly and maliciously direct the prosecution of an innocent person; but they are not invested by the company with any such authority." In giving judgment, Baron Alderson, after holding that the case was clear against the defendant Lander, went on to say with reference to the corporation as follows:—"With respect to the other part of the rule, it seems to me that an action of this description does not lie against a corporation aggregate, for in order to support the action it must be shown that the defendant was actuated by a motive in his mind, and a corporation has no mind." Here then is not an *obiter dictum*, but an express decision of this very eminent Judge on the very point now in controversy, and in a case, and on an issue, exactly like the present. Baron Platt, who agreed with Baron Alderson in deciding in favour of the corporation, did so on the ground that there was no evidence to connect them with the prosecution. "I am of opinion," he says, "that there is no evidence against the corporation; but I do not say that a case may not arise in which a motive might be assigned upon which the action could be maintained." Baron Martin decided the case on the same ground as that relied upon by Baron Platt, and added,—"I think it unnecessary to give any opinion upon the question whether this form of action would lie against a corporation." Here we have the judgment of Baron Alderson, that such an action will not lie against a corporation aggregate, and no contrary opinion expressed by either of the Judges who decided the case with him. They were of opinion that there being no evidence whatever to touch the corporation, it was unnecessary to decide the point as to the liability of the corporation to such an action. Their judgments, therefore, although they do not support that of Baron Alderson, do not oppose it in any way, and it stands, consequently, unimpeached as the *decision* of a Judge of as high authority as any then upon the Bench.

In 1858, four years after, occurred the case of *Whitfield v. South Eastern Railway Company*, E. B. and E., 115. This was an action brought against the defendants—a corporation aggregate—for falsely and maliciously publishing a libel. The defendants demurred to the declaration, and their counsel contended that a corporation aggregate is not capable of malice. Mr Justice Compton, during the argument, said, "If the occasion were such as *prima facie* to justify the words, it may be a very grave question whether it is possible to prove express malice in a corporation." The Court took time to consider the case. On a subsequent day Lord Campbell, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said, "The demurrer to the declaration in this case can only be supported on the ground that the action will not lie without proof of express malice as contradistinguished from legal malice. But if we yield to the authorities which say that in an action for defamation malice must be alleged, notwithstanding authorities to the contrary, this allegation may be proved by showing that the publication of a libel took place by order of the defendants, and was, therefore, wrongful, although the defendants had no ill-will to the plaintiffs, and did not mean to injure them. Therefore, the ground on which it is contended that an action for a libel cannot possibly be maintained against a corporation aggregate fails. But, considering that an action of tort or of trespass will lie against a corporation aggregate, and that an indictment may be preferred against a corporation aggregate, both for commission and omission, to be followed up by fine, although not by imprisonment, there may be great difficulty in saying that under certain circumstances express malice may not be imputed to and proved against a corporation."

With the very greatest respect for this very eminent Chief Justice, I cannot regard this suggested difficulty, of saying, under circumstances which he does not state, whether or not malice can be proved against a corporation, as of sufficient weight to counterbalance the judgment of Baron Alderson, or to prevail against the reasons by which, as I venture to think, that judgment can be supported. As I have already endeavoured to point out, a corporation may be properly liable for what they wilfully do, or authorise to be done, or for the frauds of agents whose acts they ratify, or by whose acts they derive advantage, without calling in question the motives by which those acts were induced. In all the instances to which Lord Campbell refers, it was the acts themselves which made the corporation liable, and those decisions, therefore, have no bearing on cases where it is incumbent on the plaintiff to prove not only the doing of the acts, but also the motives which led to their being done. This passage which I have quoted from Lord Campbell's judgment must, I think, with great respect, be regarded only as an example of those loose and inconclusive expressions of vague doubts, which have done so much to render uncertain, points which a more careful analysis would have easily placed beyond further controversy. The allusion made by his lordship, and by other Judges, to the possible injury which individuals might suffer if compelled to sue the agents of a corporation instead of the corporation themselves, is of no force in the consideration of the question of a corporation's liability. If the agent of a corporation, who maliciously and without reasonable cause prosecutes a person, is poor, that is no reason why the corporation, which may be rich, is to be made liable. I am constrained to say that this case of *Whitfield v. South-Eastern Railway Company* leaves the question of the liability of a corporation aggregate to an action for malicious prosecution, or to any action in which express malice must be proved, where it was before.

In 1859 the case of *Green v. The London General Omnibus Company (limited)* 7 C. B. N. S., 290, was decided by the Court of Common Pleas. That was an action brought against the defendants—a corporation aggregate—for wrongfully, vexatiously, and *maliciously* driving their omnibuses against the omnibuses and horses of the plaintiff. The defendants demurred to the declaration, and their counsel contended that malicious intention was the gist of the action, and that a corporation could not, as such, be actuated by malice. In the course of the argument Byles, J., said "What is the meaning of *maliciously*?" Whereupon Erle, C. J., said "A wilful violation of the law, producing damage to an individual, must be presumed to be malicious;" and Crowder, J., added "Would this declaration be bad without the allegation of malice? *Does the allegation mean anything more than wilful?*" The plaintiff's counsel contended that this was the true view, and the Court so held. "Unless the acts charged," says the Court (p. 302) "were *wrongfully* done, the plaintiff, of course, would have no ground of complaint. We are clearly of opinion that the action lies. . . . . We found our judgment upon the numerous class of cases of which *Yarborough v. the Bank of England*, where there is a most learned and elaborate argument of Lord Ellenborough, going fully into all the previous authorities, is by no means the first, and which afford abundant examples of the application of the principle we now rely upon. . . . We think it extremely important that these companies should be held responsible where they admit they have *intentionally done a wrongful act*." Here there is not one word said about the *malice* of the defendants. The word "*maliciously*" in the delaration was regarded as meaning no more than wilfully or wrongfully. The intention to injure the plaintiff, although alleged, was immaterial. The act itself was admitted by the demurrer to be wrongful, and the defendants were therefore held liable, just as they would have been for any act of trespass or false imprisonment committed by their agents under their authority, express or implied. This case, therefore, leaves the present question where it found it.

In 1870 there were two actions in which this question was again, not raised, but involved, namely—*Walker v. South-Eastern Railway Company*, and *Smith v. same*, L. R. 5 C., p. 640. Both these actions were for assault, false imprisonment, and malicious prosecution. The verdicts were for the plaintiffs, with leave reserved to the defendants in each action to move to enter the verdict for them. This the Court did, so far as regarded the counts for malicious prosecution, on the ground (among others) that no questions were left to the jury to show the want of probable cause, or on the question of malice. It does not appear anywhere in the report of these cases that the defendants were incorporated companies (although I have no doubt they were), nor is there one word either in the argument of counsel, or in the judgment of the Court, about the liability of a corporation aggregate to be sued in such an action. I am not aware of any other cases in which this question has been agitated, and it is plain to me that, so far as authority is [illegible], Baron Alderson's judgment in the case in *Stevens v. Midland Railway Company and Lander* is the only actual decision, and that is against the action lying. All the other observations of Judges are no more than vague doubts or evasions of the question, and the acquiescence of counsel and Judges in one or two cases, where for some reason or other the liability of the corporation to be sued for malicious prosecution was not contested, cannot amount to authority.

I repeat what I have already said, that in my opinion no such action can be maintained, on the plain ground that malice, being essentially a state of mind, cannot be attributed to a corporation which has no mind. A corporation by its agents may do a thing, or order a thing to be done, either by its seal, which some persons must have authority to use, or by necessary implication, from the manner in which its servants are permitted to act for it. These acts we can trace to a corporation and prove to be done by it, but the *motives* of a corporation are beyond the reach of all inquiry, because they do not and cannot exist. For these reasons, therefore, I am of opinion that the rule to enter a nonsuit ought to be made absolute.

With reference to the special finding of the jury, that the proceedings were authorized by Mr. Wilkinson, notwithstanding the larger and apparently preponderating amount of evidence the other way, I am of opinion that the verdict cannot be interfered with. There was evidence enough to warrant the jury in arriving at the opinion which they expressed on this point, and, even although I should think that the conclusion at which they arrived was an erroneous one, I could not consistently with the principles on which the Court acts in matters of this kind set aside their decision. They were the duly-constituted judges of the facts; and unless their verdict on those facts is plainly and manifestly wrong, their opinion ought to be allowed to prevail.

Further, if Mr. Wilkinson had power to bind the bank by his instructions to their attorneys, I think that what he was stated by the plaintiff to have said to him was more than an admission after the event. At the time of the interview which the plaintiff had with him the prosecution had been commenced and was still pending, and the statements therefore which were sworn to by the plaintiff to have been made were acts rather than admissions.

I am of opinion, however, that Mr. Wilkinson had not, by virtue of his position as acting-manager, power to bind the bank at all in this case, even supposing that, contrary to my view as already expressed, the action would lie against them at all. Managers, acting-managers, and clerks of a banking corporation cannot be presumed to be the agents for such corporations, except for the transaction of the ordinary business for which they were instituted, and criminal prosecutions constitute no portion of such business. For the apprehension of persons uttering forgeries and committing other criminal acts under the immediate observation of any clerk or servant of a bank, every such clerk or servant has, as one of the public, the power on his own responsibility to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the person so committing such offence. The corporation can only become responsible by a recognition of the act by its governing body at the least, or by an authority under its common seal. Where a corporation can be made liable for the acts of its servants (as in trespass), in the absence of express authority or ratification the acts to bind the corporation must be done in the exercise of the servant's ordinary duty. On this principle the case of *Smith v. the Birmingham Gas Company*, 1 A. and E., 526, was decided, and *Maund v. the Monmouthshire Canal Company* was to the same effect. In *the Eastern Counties Railway Company v. Richardson and Broom*, already cited by me, the defendant Richardson, an inspector in the service of the company, took the plaintiff out of a railway carriage and also took him into custody on the several charges of not producing his ticket, of not paying his fare, and of annoying the company by being intoxicated. The Court held that, as it was not shown that there had been any directions given to Richardson or to the servants of the company in general to enforce the by-laws, there was no evidence of the company's authority to Richardson so as to bind them for his acts. It was contended in the case that the appearance of the company's attorney before the Justices to conduct the case against the plaintiff amounted to a ratification by the company, but the Court held otherwise. In the case of *Stevens v. the Midland Counties Railway Company and Lander*, also already cited, the defendant *Lander* was the company's superintendent at Derby. He gave the plaintiff into custody for stealing a piece of tarpaulin, the property of the company, and the prosecution was conducted, as in the present case, by the company's attorney. The plaintiff brought his action for malicious prosecution against both the company and Lander, and Baron Alderson, as already stated, held that the action would not lie. Baron Platt said:—"The company are not responsible by reason of the person acting as their solicitor having attended at the trial of the prosecution. It is not shown that the company had given directions for this particular proceeding, and Lander was merely one of their servants." He held, therefore, that there was no evidence against the corporation. Baron Martin said that there was "no evidence" that Lander "was acting otherwise than on his own account." These cases are authorities for holding that the defendants are not liable for the acts of either Mr. Wilkinson or the bank's attorneys, and that therefore on the first and second grounds, independently of the reserved ground, the verdict ought to be set aside. In the case of *Goff v. the Great Northern Railway*, 3 E. and E, 672, the Court of Queen's Bench (following the case of *Giles v. the Taff Vale Railway Company*, 2 E. and B. 822) held apparently to some extent in opposition to the case of the *Eastern Counties Railway Company v. Broom*, that a superintendent of a railway line had authority to bind the company in giving a person into custody for a breach of one of the company's by-laws. It is by no means satisfactory to find two cases decided by the Court of Exchequer Chamber—the one in 1851 and the other in 1853—apparently at variance with each other; but if they cannot be reconciled, and it seems difficult to reconcile them in all respects, still this later case does not support the ruling of his Honor, to the effect that the act of Mr. Wilkinson was, *as a matter of law*, the act of the bank. In *Giles v. Taff Vale Railway Company*, as well as in *Goff v. Great Northern Railway Company*, the like question was expressly held to be one of fact for the jury. The same thing was held in *Poulton v. London and South-Western Railway Company*, L.R., 2 Q.B., 534, in which Mr. Justice Blackburn (p. 538) says, "Where a railway company, or any other body, have upon the spot a person acting as their agent, *that is evidence to go to the jury* that that person has authority from them to do all those things on their behalf which are right and proper in the exigencies of their business—all such things as somebody must make up his mind, on behalf of the company, whether they should be done or not; and the fact that the company are absent, and the person is there to manage their affairs, is *primâ facie* evidence that he was clothed with authority to do all that was right and proper." There was evidence in the present case that Mr. Wilkinson had not authority from the bank to institute a criminal prosecution such as that for which this action was brought, and that evidence was practically withdrawn from the jury by the direction given to them that Mr. Wilkinson's act in ordering the prosecution was the act of the defendants.

The case of *Goff v. The Great Northern Railway Company* was decided in 1861. In 1867 *Barwick v. The English Joint Stock Bank* L. R., 2 Ex. 259 was decided, and there (p. 266) the Court (including Mr. Justice Blackburn, who delivered the judgment in *Goff's* case) stated the principle of a company's liability for its agent's acts in cases of false imprisonment in these terms:—"It has been held applicable to actions of false imprisonment in cases where officers of railways *entrusted with the execution of by-laws relating to imprisonment*, and intending to act in the course of their duty, improperly imprison persons who are supposed to come within the terms of the by-laws." The Court of Common Pleas, three years after (1870) in the case of *Edwards v. London and North Western Railway Company* L. R. 5, C. P. 445, adopted this statement of the law. In that case the question was whether a person in charge of a railway station had implied authority from the company to bind them by giving a person into custody for stealing their property. The Court held that he had not. "There is no evidence in the case," said Mr. Justice Keating, "of anything like express authority being given by the defendants to Holmes; and if there is any evidence to fix the defendants, it must be upon an implied authority resulting from Holmes's position as their servant, and that raises broadly the question whether a person in the position of Holmes has implied authority to give into custody anyone whom he suspects to have stolen his master's goods. I think there is no such implied authority. It is admitted that the point is new, and that there is no case in which such an authority has been assumed to exist. The cases that have been referred to in support of the contention, are cases where a company has made by-laws and an Act of Parliament has given authority to the company's servants to apprehend persons committing offences against the by-laws. It has been held that under such circumstances the servant may be considered to have authority to enforce the by-laws and to do whatever is necessary for that purpose." "There seems no ground," his Lordship added, "for saying that what was done was in the ordinary course of the business of the company, nor that it was for their benefit, except in so far as it is for the benefit of all the Queen's subjects that a criminal should be convicted. If Holmes acted from a sense of the duty which rests on every one to give in charge a person who he thinks is committing a felony, his conduct would in no way be connected with the defendants." The other Judges took substantially the same view, and Mr. Justice Brett pointed out that in *Poulton v London and South Western Railway Company*, L.R. 2 Q.B. 534, Mr. Justice Blackburn held "that it is not enough that the Act should be for the benefit of the master, but it must be in the ordinary course of business, in order that an authority to do it may be implied."

The passage in Mr. Justice Blackburn's judgment to which Mr. Justice Brett refers is the following:—"In *Goff v. Great Northern Railway Company* the act was the arresting a man for the benefit of the company where there was authority to arrest a passenger for travelling without paying his fare, and the Court thought, and no doubt rightly, that the station-master and the policeman who were employed there must be assumed to be authorised to take people into custody whom they believed to be committing the act, and if there was a mistake, it was a mistake made within the scope of their authority." In other words, in cases of false imprisonment a company is liable for its agents' acts where there exists in the company an express power to arrest, and those agents are the officers appointed to carry out that power; but as already shown, these circumstances are only *primâ facie* evidence of a question of fact which the jury have to decide. No one of the authorities which I have cited sanctions the ruling of his Honor to the effect that the bank was liable, as a matter of law, for the acts of their acting manager or their attorneys in the matter of instituting and conducting the prosecution against the plaintiff.

In conclusion, I am of opinion that a nonsuit ought to be entered in this case, on the ground that an action like the present does not lie against a corporation aggregate, and if I am wrong on this point, I am further of opinion that the verdict ought to be set aside and a new trial had herein for the misdirections to which the defendants have objected.

Mr. Justice Hargrave said:—

This was an action for malicious prosecution, tried on the 15th May last, before Sir William Manning, in which the plaintiff obtained a verdict for £500 damages; but the Judge reserved for the full Court whether the Bank could, in law, be liable for the acts and conduct of Mr. Wilkinson, the acting-manager of the Bank of New South Wales, at Sydney, authorising the criminal proceedings complained of by the plaintiff.

The full Court, on the 6th June last, granted a rule nisi, which was in the following terms:—

First. That his Honor the Judge was in error in directing the jury that all the acts of the bank's solicitors (Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen), or any of them, or their clerks, were, as regards the prosecution of the plaintiff, in law the acts of the bank, for which the bank was responsible, although the bank and its officers did not know of such acts or anything about them.

Second. That his Honor was also in error in *directing* the jury that the acts of Mr. Wilkinson, the acting-manager of the bank, were, as regards the said prosecution, the acts of the bank, for which the bank was responsible.

Third. That the special finding of the jury ("that Mr. Wilkinson authorised the prosecution") was against evidence, and had no evidence whatever to support it.

Fourth. That there was not evidence to allow of a jury finding that the prosecution of the plaintiff was in fact or in law a prosecution by the bank, and that his Honor ought to have directed the jury that, upon the evidence, Allen, Bowden, and Allen alone were liable, and therefore the verdict was against law.

I will first consider the third and fourth grounds taken to the verdict, viz.:—Thirdly, that there was no evidence to support the special finding as to Mr. Wilkinson, a manager of the bank; and fourthly, that the Judge ought to have directed the jury that upon the whole evidence Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen were *alone* liable for the criminal proceedings instituted against Mr. Owston.

The principal witness of course was the plaintiff himself. As to all the occurrences relating to the institution of the criminal proceedings which were against him on the 18th March last year, for stealing a certain bill of exchange for £1500, which had been presented to Mr. Owston by the bank on that day in due course of business, in respect of a cargo of wheat consigned to Mr. Owston, on board a vessel called the Seagull, but which not being returned to the bank so expeditiously as was expected, a criminal information was applied for and obtained, summoning Mr. Owston to appear at the Water Police Court next morning and answer an information for stealing this bill of exchange.

Mr. Owston's evidence was as follows:—He stated that he was a merchant, carrying on business as Owston and Co. in Sydney; that he had been in business in Melbourne and Adelaide for twenty-eight years, that he started in business in Sydney last February, and that before the subject matter of the present action he had had business transactions with the defendants' branch bank in Melbourne, and also in Sydney. *Drafts* had been presented to him for acceptance by the defendants. On the 18th (Saturday) of March last a draft for £1500, drawn at thirty days' sight, was presented to him by the defendants for acceptance. The bill was in respect of some wheat consigned to the plaintiff on board a vessel called the Sea Gull. He wrote and signed the acceptance on the same day, but the bill was not returned to the bank, as the bank clerk did not call for it. On the 20th (Monday) he received a telegram from his correspondents in Adelaide: "Sea Gull put back leaky. Market firm." To that telegram the following reply was sent: "Do you wish us to accept draft, or will you instruct extension to sixty days?" After that telegram was sent (on Tuesday), and before a reply was received, a clerk from the bank called for the bill, the substance of the telegrams was read to him, and the bill was not given up. The plaintiff's clerk went to the bank and till 1 o'clock was given to have the bill accepted or returned. At that hour the bill was returned, with the acceptance erased. On the same afternoon, though after banking hours, the following reply was received to the plaintiff's telegram:—"Bank instructed. Extend draft to sixty days. Market very firm." The telegram was sent down to the bank, and they admitted that one to the same tenor had been received by themselves from Adelaide. On Wednesday, the 22nd, a clerk from the bank, as the plaintiff believed, again brought to the plaintiff the bill for acceptance; on the clerk being asked how it should be accepted, he said he knew nothing about it; the plaintiff being busy, told him to leave the bill, and that he would accept it and send it round to the bank. The bill was left. Soon after, another clerk (from where the plaintiff did not know—he was, in fact, a clerk from Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, the bank's solicitors, named Mr. Bishop) called on the plaintiff, and in a violent manner said he "had called for a draft a young man had left for my acceptance." The plaintiff again said that he would accept and send the draft to the bank. This clerk also said that he knew nothing about the bill, or how it was to be accepted: he insisted on having the draft, and behaved very violently, and on being told by the plaintiff that he did not know who he was, he dashed a paper, which he had taken out of his pocket, down on the table, and said that it would show. He then said that he wanted the draft to note it. The plaintiff replied, "How can you note the draft when it is lying in my hands for acceptance?" After some further words the clerk said, "You refuse, then, to accept?" to which the plaintiff replied, "The draft will be at once accepted and sent to the bank;" and the clerk then left. The bill was accepted, and before 12 o'clock on the same day (22nd) was sent to the bank.

About half-past 1 the last-mentioned clerk (Bishop) met the plaintiff in the street as he was going to his luncheon, and asked to see him in his office. The plaintiff said that he would decline speaking to him as he had been so violent; Bishop then said something about a young man, but the plaintiff passed across the street, and Bishop called out, "I'll go for the police." About 3.45, the clerk, who had in the morning left the bill (who was also from Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen), called for the bill. In about fifteen minutes the clerk returned with another person, and, pointing out the plaintiff, said "That's he." The plaintiff was then served with a summons to appear on the morning of the 23rd, at the Water Police Court, to answer a charge of feloniously stealing a bill of exchange of the value of £1500, the property of the Bank of New South Wales. That summons was granted on the information of one James Muir, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, the person who left the bill with the plaintiff. On receiving the summons, the plaintiff, with one of his clerks, went down to the bank, and after seeing the bill clerk, had an interview with Mr. Wilkinson, the acting manager. After showing the summons, and bitterly complaining of the bank's conduct in instituting such cruel proceedings, Mr. Wilkinson said that the bill was in the hands of the bank's solicitors to note, and that he had been told that although it had been sent for acceptance to Owston and Co., the solicitors could not get it, and he (Mr. Wilkinson) told them, if they could not get it, they should take proceedings. The plaintiff then said "You had the bill lying in the bank at the time;" he said, "Have we the bill?" Plaintiff replied, "Yes, it has been lying in your possession the greater part of the day, and yet you go and take these dreadful proceedings against me." After further conversation, during which the plaintiff was rather excited, and Mr. Wilkinson (according to the plaintiff) rather jeering and showing no sympathy, the plaintiff said the bank would have to account for it; to which the reply was, "That they were perfectly prepared to do that." Mr. M'Loughlin, the managing clerk of Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, was then called into the bank parlour by Mr. Wilkinson, who said, "I have called you in to inform him (the plaintiff) that the matter of the draft is in the hands of the bank's solicitors to deal with." The plaintiff then left.

The next morning the plaintiff appeared at the Water Police Court in pursuance of the summons. The case was set down in the Summons Court on the summons sheet. Mr. M'Loughlin appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Johnson (of the firm of Want, Johnson, and Want) appeared for the defence. After some trivial cases had been heard. Mr. M'Loughlin, addressing the Bench, which consisted of four magistrates, applied to have the case withdrawn. His application was refused, the justices stating that they would not be parties in compounding a felony. The application was pressed, it being stated that it was not wished to offend the plaintiff's feelings by going on with the prosecution—that a mistake had been made through the conduct of the plaintiff. The justices again refused to allow the case to be withdrawn, but stated that if no one appeared to prosecute when the case was called on, the prosecution would be dismissed. With the consent of Mr. Johnson, the case was then called on, and, Mr. M'Loughlin stating that he did not appear to support the summons, the case was dismissed—a certificate to that effect being endorsed on the information and signed by the presiding justice.

The plaintiff's evidence was corroborated by his clerk, by Mr. Thurlow, and Mr. Manderson; Mr. Thurlow further stated that when the bill was first sent for acceptance he went down to the bank and learnt that the bills of lading, &c., in respect of the Sea Gull's cargo, were in the hands of the bank; also that since then the bills of lading had been given up before payment of the draft.

Mr. Marsh, the Water Police Magistrate, stated that Muir, accompanied by Bishop, called at his office and pressed hard to have a warrant issued for the arrest of the plaintiff. That, however, was refused, and a summons was issued.

For the defence it was proved that the draft or bill of exchange was sent to Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, for the purpose of being noted only, and that for that purpose it was sent by the hands of a clerk to the plaintiff, and that he refused to accept it, or to return it to the clerk, or to the solicitors, although repeated applications were made for it. Mr. M'Loughlin, the managing clerk to Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, then thinking, it to be impossible to regain possession of the bill but without being expressly instructed by any of the firm of Allen, Bowden, and Allen, and without being instructed in any manner by the bank authorities, gave instructions to the clerks, Bishop and Muir, to institute criminal proceedings for the recovery of the bill.

Evidence was also given that it was known to the plaintiff's clerks who Bishop was, and that he was in the employ of the bank's solicitors; also that the clerks were in the room with the plaintiff when Bishop demanded the bill.

The manager and assistant manager of the bank proved that neither they nor either of them ever gave any instructions, in any shape or form whatever, to take any proceedings in the matter. They considered that the matter was one affecting their solicitors only, and that the bank was altogether without liability in the matter. Evidence was also given to contradict the plaintiff, but it only succeeded in doing so on minor points.

Now, upon the expressed admission of Mr. Wilkinson himself, as before the jury on plaintiff's evidence, being the acting-manager, though under Mr Shepherd Smith as general manager, that all the bank transactions as to this particular bill of exchange emanated from Mr. Wilkinson, or clerks under his immediate authority, and that when informed at the bank of the criminal proceedings he still allowed matters to proceed in the bank's name, and that Mr. Wilkinson's own admissions confirm the general view of the direct evidence as "authorizing" these outrageous proceedings against Mr. Owston, I entirely concur with the special finding of the jury.

With regard to statements on the other grounds of this rule, that the evidence was insufficient to support this verdict, as against the bank, it needs only to be pointed out that there is not a single tittle suggestive of direct testimony by any witness that either Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen or the bank manager had the slightest personal interest in this bill of exchange, or that any one of the officials was in fact acting *personally* in these most unfortunate proceedings.

However, the bill of exchange was the bank's actual property; and all the transactions and conduct of all parties were on behalf of the bank, and of the bank alone; and were also conducted, so far as is usual or practicable in such matters, by the bank on the bank premises, or by instructions express or implied from the bank manager.

It must also be observed that it is only necessary to give slight evidence to establish "agency" in such cases as the present, 6 B. and Cr. 38 (1826); as laid down by such cases as *Bates v. Pilling, Mitchell v. Williams*, 11 M. and W. 205 (1843), and *Jarman v. Hooper*, 6 Man. and Gr., 827 (1843). In most of these cases there seems to me quite as much evidence of "agency" as would exist, if there had been in fact any real ground for the prosecution. If Mr. Owston had been the dishonest man suggested by the prosecution, what more could have been done by Mr. Wilkinson and his clerks on behalf of the bank, or by Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, and their clerks on behalf of Mr. Wilkinson as manager? But there was in fact not the slightest evidence of reasonable or probable cause for this prosecution.

Moreover, in matters of this sort, the verdict of the jury, as mercantile gentlemen and business men, must be more than conclusive against any interference by me as Judge;—for the jury must have seen that, if merchants and other gentlemen having banking transactions are to be exposed to such prosecutions as the present, while engaged from day to day in their ordinary business in Sydney, business must be entirely suspended and rendered impossible.

With regard to the law applicable to the grounds for this rule nisi, I think this rule is founded on a totally erroneous view of the law as to the responsibility of the banks and other corporations or joint stock companies for the acts and conduct of their managers or other officers.

In *Goff v. Great Northern Railway Company*, 3 Ell. and Ell. 672 (1867), the whole question of the liability of corporations for the misconduct of all their officials as to false imprisonment was fully considered and established, as beyond future question.

The well-known case of *Barwick v. English Joint Stock Bank* L. R. 2, Ex 259 (1867) is also expressly applicable to the present case, as to the banks being liable for the concealments and fraudulent misrepresentations of their officers whilst engaged in the banks' transactions.

The concurrent case of the *Bank of Scotland v. Addie* 4 L. R. Sc. Ap. (1867) and the case of *Bank of Upper Canada v. Bradshaw* L. R. P. C. (1867), both before the Privy Council, have long since fixed the law as to banking directors and managers; and the more recent cases of *Swift v. Winterbotham* L. R. 8 Q. B. 244 (1873), *Swift v. Jewesbury* L. R. 9 Q. B. 304 (1876) and L. R. 5 P. C. 412 expressly adopt and follow Barwick's case as undoubted law, and not to be questioned or disturbed.

These cases down to *Swift v. Winterbotham* (1873) were again fully considered by the Privy Council in the case of *Mackay v. Commercial Bank of New Brunswick*, L. R. 5 P. C. 364 (1874), where their lordships expressly adopted the words of Lord Coleridge's judgment, in *Swift v. Winterbotham*, as follows:—"There can be no doubt that where an agent of a corporation, or of a joint stock company, in conducting its business does something of which the joint stock company take advantage and by which they profit, or by which they may profit, and it turns out that the act which is so done by their agent is a fraudulent act, justice points out, and authority supports *justice in maintaining that they cannot afterwards repudiate the agency*, and say that the act which has been done by the agent is not an act for which they are liable."

These leading cases are, in some degree, illustrated by the less important cases cited during the argument of *Poulton v. London and S. W. R. Co.* (1867), and the three cases of *Edwards v. L. and N. W. R. Co.*, L. R. 5 C. P. 445; and *Walker v S. E. R. Co.*, L. R. 5 C. P. 640; L. R. 6 Q. B., 65—all in 1870; and the subsequent cases of *Bayley v. Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway* L. R. 7 C. P. 415, as to the improper arrests and 8 L. R. C. P. 415 in 1872; C. L. 145, 1873; or other misconduct by railway-station masters and servants; and the more recent case of *Lord Bolingbroke v. Swindon Board of Health*, 9 L. R. C. P. 575 (1874), as to the non-liability of masters for the misconduct of other servants not within the ordinary scope of their employment.

Limpus v. London Omnibus Company, 1 H. and C. 527, and *Green v. General Omnibus Company* (1866) are to the same effect.

Mr. Justice Blackburn's luminous judgment in *Moore v. Metropolitan Railway Company*, L. R. 8 Q. B. 38 (1873), as to the ordinary business of railway companies is equally the laws as to all banking and other trading companies.

Mr. Justice Blackburn's words are as follows:—"I think that there was evidence that the person who gave the plaintiff into custody was acting with the authority of the defendants. *Goff v. Great Northern Railway Company* was a well-considered case, and the principles there laid down have never been deviated from. Where a railway company are carrying on business, there are certain things which are necessary to be done for the carrying on of the business and the protection of the company; and *there are things which, if done at all, must be done at once; and, therefore, the company must have some person on the spot to do these things*;—a person acting with common prudence and common sense, clothed with authority to decide as the exigency arises what shall be done. *Giles v. Taff Vale Railway Company*, which was followed by *Goff v. Great Northern Railway Company*, laid down the rule that if such person intending to exercise his authority makes a mistake and does an act which cannot be justified, the company are responsible; because he was their agent. *Goff v. Great Northern Railway Company* also decides *that where there is a necessity to have* a person on *the spot to act on an emergency*, and to determine *whether certain things shall or shall not be done, the fact that there is a person on the spot, who is acting as if he had express authority, is prima facie evidence that he had authority*, and the presumption that he had *authority must* be rebutted by the company."

Nothing can be added to such judgments as Lord Coleridge's or Mr. Justice Blackburn by any words from me, and to my mind the law is perfectly clear and conclusive as to the liability of the Bank of New South Wales for all the proceedings against Mr. Owston.

As for our reproducing into the administration of Justice Lord Coke's idea that corporations have neither souls nor bodies (even though repeated by Baron Alderson), and that they cannot be capable of "malice" nor otherwise amenable to ordinary rules of natural justice and the jurisdiction of equity of law and equity, it is quite enough to cite Mr. Chief Justice Erle's remark in *Green v. General Omnibus Company*, that any such idea of "corporate immunity" "is more quaint than substantial," and to point to the long list of modern cases showing that in all malicious prosecutions like the present, corporations are quite as liable as any one of ourselves for the misconduct of their agents, and that in all other respects juries must be directed to apply the ordinary rules of law and equity to the civil transactions of banks and their managers as if unincorporated.

Lastly, considering the great extension of banking and other joint stock companies and corporations during modern years, it would be a most extraordinary step for this Supreme Court to advance an opinion. Mr. Wilkinson was the manager of an "incorporated bank," Mr. Owston must submit to the injury or seek relief personally either against the mere official of the bank, Mr. Wilkinson, or against the solicitors of the bank, Messrs. Allen and Bowden personally.

In my opinion there is much more ground upon the evidence for suggesting that Mr. Owston's right of action might have been against Mr. M'Laughlin for his over zeal in commencing these criminal proceedings against Mr. Owston, before he had express instructions either from Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, or from Mr. Wilkinson; though all these gentlemen have very properly ratified and confirmed Mr. M'Laughlin's over zeal, though only in their official capacities, the former as solicitors for the bank and the latter as acting bank manager, and upon the evidence and the authorities cited, Mr. Owston's only remedy is, in my opinion, against the bank.

I think I ought, lastly, to refer to the defendants' own Banking Act, 14 Vic. (1850), which is before the Court, and of great importance to every point arising in this case, both upon the evidence, and upon every point of law.

The first section of this Act, as in other Banking Acts, prevents all idea of corporate immunity to this banking company, and expressly enacts that banks "can sue and be sued in all Courts whatsoever, at law or in equity, and to prefer, lay, and prosecute any indictment, information, and prosecution, against any person or persons whatsoever for any stealing, embezzlement," &c., as was done in this case.

Reading this section by the light of the important authorities I have already cited, and by the natural justice and necessity of the case, I am quite clear that this rule ought (upon all the grounds) to be discharged, and with costs.

Sir William Manning said:

The plaintiff's complaint in this action was that the defendants had "maliciously" and "without reasonable or probable cause" charged him with having feloniously stolen a certain draft for £1500, the property of the bank. This draft had been drawn by an "Adelaide" firm upon the plaintiff's firm at Sydney, against a consignment of wheat, and had been sent to the defendants for presentation, and was presented accordingly. In consequence, however, of a telegram announcing the return to port of the ship containing the wheat, Mr. Owston, after a previous acceptance, contingently declined acceptance until he could receive a further telegram from Adelaide; and thereupon the draft was sent by the defendants' bill clerk to the bank's ordinary solicitors and notaries, for the purpose of being noted. By the following morning, telegrams had been received both by the bank and Mr. Owston authorising a change of the draft from thirty days' to sixty days' sight, upon which Mr. Owston forthwith called at the bank and informed the bill clerk of his readiness to accept accordingly. On the same morning the draft was presented to Mr. Owston in its original state by a young clerk from the office of the solicitors (who had not been informed of the new arrangement), with the view of noting for non-acceptance; and Mr. Owston supposing it to be sent by the bank for acceptance, as a sixty day's draft, kept it for that purpose. Shortly afterwards, another clerk of the solicitors called for the draft, and thereupon a misunderstanding arose between Mr. Owston and this clerk, the former intending to send the draft, accepted at sixty days to the bank and the latter conceiving that he was withholding it dishonestly. Mr. Owston presently afterwards altered the draft to sixty days, and sent it to the bank duly accepted. This fact, however, was not communicated by the bill-clerk to the bank's manager, nor by the bank to its solicitors; and in consequence of such want of intercommunication, and of the misunderstanding between the solicitor's second clerk and Mr. Owston, the solicitors became impressed with the idea that Mr. Owston meant neither to accept nor to return the draft, but to purloin it. Whilst, as would seem, under this impression, they had an interview on the subject with Mr. Wilkinson, the bank's Sydney manager, who happened to come to their offices on other business. What then occurred will be adverted to presently. Later in the day, and two or three hours after the draft had been received at the bank, but in ignorance of that fact, and under further misapprehension, the charge of stealing was preferred before the Water Police Magistrate, upon the sworn information of the young clerk already mentioned; and the second clerk, who was present, pressed the magistrate to grant a warrant of apprehension and a search warrant, on the allegation of danger that the draft would be destroyed if not at once recovered by those means. The magistrate refused the application, but issued a summons for Mr. Owston's appearance on the following morning to answer the charge. This summons was forthwith served upon Mr. Owston, and he at once proceeded with it to the bank to demand an explanation from Mr. Wilkinson, and saw that officer in the manager's room. Thereupon a conversation passed which will presently be noticed.

At the close of the evidence I decided that the prosecution had been "without reasonable or probable cause;" and as this decision is not now questioned it must be taken to be correct. The question of "malice" was of course left to the jury, who were duly advised that malice might be inferred from recklessness and the like, or from any undue motive in prosecuting, such as the abuse of criminal process for the sake of a short cut to a civil right—*e.g.*, the recovery of property. They, by their verdict, affirmed the existence of sufficient malice; and as their verdict in this respect stands unchallenged, it must now be regarded as a true finding of the fact.

Hence we have now no question as to the completeness of the cause of action against whomsoever it may concern. But inasmuch as the information for the alleged stealing emanated from the office of the solicitors, and did not come direct from the bank, it became a question at the trial whether the prosecution was, under the circumstances detailed in the evidence, that of the bank; and in connection with this question two points were raised, namely, whether Mr. Wilkinson had, as contended for the plaintiff, set the solicitors in motion; and whether he possessed any express or implied power in virtue of which his so acting could cast a responsibility on the bank. And it was further contended that as the bank was a corporation aggregate, it could not be liable to an action for a malicious prosecution, on the ground that a corporation has no mind, and, therefore, no capacity for malice.

The first of these questions was put by me to the jury with the request that they would answer it specially; and they returned the following answer:—"*We find that the proceedings were authorised by Mr. Wilkinson on behalf of the bank.*" Upon the second question, I told the jury that it was to be implied from Mr. Wilkinson's position, as manager, that he had sufficient power, under the circumstances, for directing a prosecution. And, upon the third point, I decided against the immunity claimed in virtue of the defendants' incorporation.

The jury having found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £500 damages, it is now sought to set it aside, on the ground that the jury were wrong in their special finding of authorization by Mr. Wilkinson, and that I was myself wrong in my rulings upon the other questions. My opinion is against the motion upon every ground.

As to the first point, the established rule of the Court is that no verdict, or finding of a jury upon a question of fact, shall be disturbed unless the Court think it manifestly wrong and that if there be any substantial evidence in its support, the Court will in general recognise the right of the jury to act upon it in preference to other evidence, even though the Court itself should think the balance of testimony unfavourable to the verdict or finding. In this case I do not think the finding was manifestly wrong; and I do consider that there was sufficient evidence in its favour to bring the case within the rule above stated. Further, it is right to add that I see no ground for expressing to any extent a disapproval of the finding. Probably, indeed, I should have arrived at the same conclusion if the duty of deciding had devolved on me; although I may also state that if the jury had arrived at a contrary verdict I should have seen no cause for the expression of dissent from his place.

At the trial, the effort for the defence was to cast the responsibility for the prosecution upon the solicitors; and the latter appeared quite willing to accept that responsibility so far as it could come in question in this case. The plaintiff, on the other hand, urged that he could know nothing of undisclosed matters between the bank and its solicitors, and that as he had been prosecuted by the latter in respect of the bank's affair he had reasonable ground for drawing an inference to the effect that the solicitors had not acted without the authority of their clients; and he showed that under that impression he had accordingly gone at once to the bank manager, who adopted and justified the act. His evidence was that on showing the summons to Mr. Wilkinson that gentleman (who, it appeared, did not even then know that the accepted draft had been at the bank for some hours) said at once, "This is all right. I instructed the proceedings. You should have given up the draft. You refused either to give it up or to accept;" and again, "The draft was in the hands of the bank's solicitors to note. They called upon me this afternoon to say that, although the draft had

been left with you, they could not get it; and I said if you cannot get it take proceedings."

This evidence was directly contradicted by Mr. Wilkinson. And another officer of the bank who was present at the conversation, or a part of it, confirmed the denial.

The defendants also called several witnesses, amongst whom was Mr. Wilkinson, who had been present at the interview already mentioned, between him and the solicitors, and which was the only occasion at which the instructions could have been given, if given at all (there being an error either in Mr. Wilkinson's statement, or in Mr. Owston's recollection of it, as to an interview with the solicitors having occurred *at the bank*); and who all concurred indistinctly negativing the instructions. This evidence was relied upon in the first place as tending to show, by implication, that Mr. Wilkinson could not have made the assertions attributed to him in Mr. Owston's evidence, and thus to discredit him; and secondly, to show that *in point of fact* Mr. Wilkinson had not given the supposed authority before prosecution, and that therefore the act complained of could not be attributed to the bank, even though the jury should think that Mr. Wilkinson had incorrectly *assumed* (*post factum*) to have given them.

As regards the contradictions of Mr. Owston's evidence, whether by direct denial of its truth or by the implication above referred to, I think it sufficient to state that the jury had all the witnesses before them, and that it was in their province to determine between them; and that they adopted the testimony of Mr. Owston. But it is due to the jury to state that there appeared, upon cross-examination of some of the defendant's witnesses such an incompleteness of memory as to what *affirmatively* passed, that they were fully entitled to hesitate in accepting their negative statements as to either interview. And as there was reason to think that the solicitors had received an impression of Mr. Owston's criminality before their interview with Mr. Wilkinson, the jury may have inferred from that fact, together with the further facts, that the solicitors caused the information to be laid shortly afterwards, and that when Mr. Owston spoke to Mr. Wilkinson, he did not, according to any version of the conversation, indicate surprise or disapprobation of the course taken, that something must have passed at that interview which the witnesses did not recall, but which had sufficed at the time to create the understanding that the requisite authority for action had been given and received. And when they had once come to a conclusion in favour of Mr. Owston's version of the conversation at the bank, they could have no difficulty in relying upon the assertions thereby shown to have been made by Mr. Wilkinson almost on the instant, in preference to the denials made from memory at the trial. It was indeed contended that such inferences were not legitimate as against positive denial by respectable witnesses; but to this I cannot assent. The jury were quite at liberty to draw their conclusions from the less obvious, but perhaps not less reliable, sources which presented themselves to their judgment, and to reject, if they saw fit, the most distinct allegations to the contrary.

Further, it was urged that Mr. Wilkinson's alleged statements were in the nature of narrative by an agent, *post factum*; and that Mr. Owston's evidence of them ought not to have been received at all. From this also I must dissent, on two grounds:—First, that Mr. Wilkinson's position and general authority made him virtually the bank itself rather than an ordinary agent; and, secondly, that the statements were really not *post factum* except in a most limited sense, but had reference to a pending matter in which he was then competent to act, or to withhold action, on behalf of the bank. The summons was for appearance on the following morning; and at the very moment of Mr. Owston's interview the solicitor's managing clerk was in attendance at the bank to get the materials for the further prosecution of the case. Mr. Wilkinson also was even then not aware that the draft had left Mr. Owston's hands, and he spoke under the belief that Mr. Owston was still withholding it. And the interview was in the manager's official room at the bank, and was from its tenor evidently regarded on both sides as official on Mr. Wilkinson's part. Under these circumstances I do not think it possible to regard the statements then made in the light of mere narrative rather than as official action pertinent to a business in hand.

Whilst thus disposing of the objections made for the defendants in connection with the special finding of the jury and the evidence, I admit that there was, on the other hand, a great deal of strong evidence, for the defendants, to show that the solicitors acted on their own responsibility and in defence of their own possession of the draft in their capacity of notaries, and not for or on behalf of the bank; and that if a jury had taken that view of the case, I should, as already intimated, not have considered myself entitled to express any dissatisfaction.

In conclusion upon this first question, it will not be out of place to observe that, having reference to the *primâ facie* probability that the bank's solicitors would not have acted in the bank's business without authority; and having regard also to the disadvantage in which the plaintiff stands in not having the opportunity to thread his way through the labyrinths of connection between the solicitor's junior clerk who filed the information, at one end, up to the banking company at the other, it appears to me highly probable that if this case were sent back to another jury there would be the same result. And I think, also, that when it is plainly to be seen that the plaintiff has sustained a very substantial injury in connection with the bank, and that the verdict gives him no more than a reasonable compensation, the Court ought not to harass him with a second trial upon a question of divided or disputed responsibility between the bank and its solicitors, unless the grounds for so doing should amount to judicial compulsion. It should prefer to let the verdict stand and leave the bank and solicitors to settle the question of ultimate responsibility between themselves.

Secondly. As to Mr. Wilkinson's power as manager to give the stated authority or instructions—my opinion still is that his position, and the circumstances of the case demanded the inference of power. I must first observe that the question of authority cannot depend upon the discretion used in its exercise, or upon whether the prosecution proved just or unjust; for this would give complete immunity to principals in respect of almost every case of tort by agents. Consequently the question must broadly be, whether Mr. Wilkinson, as manager, had any power at all to prosecute; and this broad question will be most soundly tested by putting an extreme case. Thus: Let it be supposed that a bank manager should be credibly and rightly informed of a theft on the bank premises, and that valuable property of the bank had been feloniously abstracted and was about to be taken out of reach; and suppose further, that such information were such as reasonably to satisfy him that unless an information were instantly laid and a warrant and search-warrant obtained and put in execution, the bank's property might be irrecoverably lost. In such a case, could it be contended, with reason, that the manager would have no implied authority from the company to take the necessary proceedings? Surely not.

It is indeed said that there is no necessity for such an implication of authority, because the right of prosecution for public crimes belongs to every individual person; and so the manager might act upon his own personal responsibility, by laying an information himself; or by directing it to be laid by some one else who might be more competent to make the necessary oath.

It is true enough that he would be legally competent so to do, and that he might, as between himself and his employers, take the responsibility upon himself if he thought fit to assume so foolish a position. But it is idle to suppose and unreasonable to expect that he would do so; and that which would be unreasonable should not be implied. The prosecution would, in the case supposed, be a clear matter of official duty, and would have no relation to the manager's personal capacity as a private individual. And I think it obvious that any company would, under such circumstances, expect its chief executive officer on the spot, to act at once, in his official capacity; and under peril, it may be, of loss of office or of displeasure if he failed to discharge so manifest a duty; and what the company may be taken to expect of its officers, it must of course be assumed to have authorised.

No doubt the manager might, *quoad alios*, be held personally responsible for a wrong prosecution, if the prosecution were actually instituted by him. But this only shows that the injured person has a remedy against the immediate wrong-doer, without at all affecting the question of remedy against the principals for whom that person acted. To me it appears quite enough for the company to expect its officers to expose themselves at the election of others to personal responsibility for acts done in the company's interest without casting upon them the exclusive liability and seeking immunity for themselves. But the question does not rest between the company and its officers, for strangers are concerned in the question; and, as said by Lord Campbell in *Whitfield v. S. E. Ry. Co.* (vide post), "Instances might easily be suggested where great injustice would be suffered by individuals if their remedy for wrongs authorised by corporations aggregate were confined to the persons employed." The manager of a company may be personally without the means of meeting an award of damages; whilst the company who put him into the position to do the wrong, and for whose benefit it was intended, may have abundant funds to bear the responsibility. To which may be added, in a case such as the present, that the high position and wealth of the company tends to aggravate the disgrace and practical danger of a prosecution, and to justify, for that reason, a measure of damages which would not be appropriate to like proceedings in the case of a private individual.

Then, it is said, that the manager might and ought in this case to have awaited instructions from the Board of directors. If so, a manager ought equally to do so in the test case I have put—and to this there appear to me abundant answers. In the first place, I cannot see anything in the constitution of the company which in any special way delegates this duty to the directors rather than to the manager; though it may be admitted that the latter might under their general powers overrule the manager, even in respect of a prosecution. *Primâ facie*, such a duty as this would seem to be the subject of delegation to an executive officer, in a position to act on the instant and on the spot, and not to the deliberative Board whose meetings are periodic, and whose ordinary duties lie in different directions. Nor would the Board be adapted to act upon the emergency, if it were only for the fact that the directors cannot be specially convened (so as to possess legal authority as a Board) without a notice of stated duration. In this case, twenty-four hours appear to be necessary; and it need hardly be said that the delay thus occasioned and the further delay of deliberation at the Board might, in the case supposed, be fatal to the object of proceedings,—and it is not unworthy of remark that this idea of reference to the directors would be manifestly inapplicable to managers at remote branches; and yet it is scarcely to be supposed that such officers are impliedly entrusted with powers in such matters which are denied to the superior manager at the head office.

The case I have put was an extreme one to test a principle; but, in truth, the great majority of instances in which it becomes incumbent on bank officers to initiate criminal proceedings are cases of almost like emergency and requiring like promptitude of action. They are not indeed always called for in protection of the bank's own property, but are sometimes for the protection of its customers; and sometimes also for the protection of other persons, whose stolen cheques or forged instruments are brought to the bank. But in all such cases it would be preposterous to suppose that the manager is to act with the rope of exclusive personal responsibility about his neck, or to wait till a Board can be got together and a Board-minute obtained: and not less unreasonable would it be that in the event of a wrong being done the injured person should be bid to look only to the bank officer who had acted to his prejudice.

It was indeed sought to be proved in this case by the evidence of the general manager or superintendent that the Board of this bank had by its practice and orders kept the subject of prosecutions exclusively in its own hands; but this evidence fell short, on cross-examination, of establishing the fact, unless perhaps in respect of the prosecution of the bank's own defaulting officers,—and for this exception there might well be special reasons. But suppose the evidence had succeeded in showing that the directors had, so far as in them lay, put a restraint upon the manager in respect of all prosecutions, I should disregard the fact in relation to outside persons. Such persons only know of the Board as a secret body whose deliberations and actions in reference to the affairs of the company, and whose relations to the company's officers, are shut out from their view; whilst the manager, on the contrary, is openly seen as the chief executive officer of the company in the conduct of its business, and in the protection of its property. They also know that the company's statute gives it full power to prosecute, and they cannot fail to understand that such power is incapable of being exercised by the company at large, but must necessarily be entrusted to executive officers; and when they also see that in the matter of prosecuting upon a supposed emergency the manager is the only person who is practically in a position to act, they are, in my opinion, entitled to imply that (whether the authority be derived from the company at large, or from its Board of management), he is invested with the necessary powers for acting.

In this case there was, according to the view taken by the manager as to the supposed facts of the case, and according also to the view of the bank's solicitors, an occasion of emergency seriously affecting the interests of the bank, and requiring prompt action. Accordingly the manager did, in the opinion of the jury, authorize the prosecution "*on behalf of the bank.*" And as regards one who has suffered by the manager's actings on this assumption of emergency, it can be no answer to say that he and the solicitors adopted this view without due inquiry, and indiscreetly.

I might, perhaps, dispense with any further allusion to the company's statute; but as it constitutes an important element in the question now under consideration, I will here refer to the language in which it empowers the company to take criminal proceedings, and will state my interpretation of the enactment. The words are that the company "may prefer, lay, and prosecute any indictment, information, and prosecution against any person or persons whomsoever, for any stealing, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, crime, or offence," &c. Under these words it is certain that the corporation could not, *quâ* corporation, exercise the power; nor could the company at large do so: for it does not belong to a corporation aggregate to lay and swear to the truth of informations, or otherwise to proceed actively in such matters: nor is it compatible with the principle of delegation of the powers of management, and of the surrender of individual partnership powers, which constitutes a chief feature in joint stock companies, that the company at large should (were it practically possible) exercise such powers. Whom then, did the Legislature intend should exercise them? Not, I think, the directors, whose ordinary duties lie, as I have said, in other directions, and who are a deliberative and directing rather than an executive body, and who would be cumbrous and dilatory for such a purpose; but, in my opinion, the executive officers contemplated by the deed of settlement and recognized by the statute, and who are presented to the outside world as the active representatives of the company. Such, I feel sure, must have been the meaning of the Legislature; and I am equally confident that, when thus investing the company with power to prosecute by its officers, the correlative responsibility of the company for their acts was also contemplated by Parliament.

Many English decisions were referred to in the course of the argument, and I have since examined them. They appear to me to support the view that I have taken upon this question, when applied to an officer having such general executive authority as a bank manager. (See *Barwick v. The English J. S. Bank*, 2 L. R. Exch., p. 265; *Thompson v. Bell*, 10 Exch., 13; and *Goff v. The Great Northern Railway Company*, 3; *Ellis v. Ellis*, 672.)

The cases cited to establish the contrary are cases in which the action of the officer was beyond the company's own powers, and therefore not within the company's capacity to delegate by implication; or in which the act under question was not required for the company's protection, or not within the scope of the particular officer's ordinary authority, and the like; and throughout those cases a distinction appropriate to this present case was noticed in favour of the liability of companies.

I had not proposed to extend this judgment by noticing all these cases, being satisfied to express the general results to which they have led me. But my respect for the dissent of one member of the Bench compels me to illustrate my meaning by as brief a reference as possible to a few of the authorities.

Thus, in *Barwick v. The English J. S. Bank*, the judgment of the six Judges by whom that case was unanimously decided, distinguished between a banking company's responsibility for the fraud of its manager and that of a principal in reference to the fraudulent act of an inferior agent; and in so doing the Court used these words: "*The author of that act not being their general agent in business, as a bank manager is.*"

Swift v. Winterbotham, 8 *L. R. Q. B.* 244, was an action against the registered public officer of a bank for a false and fraudulent representation by its branch manager that one Russell was in solvent circumstances, whereby the plaintiff was induced to give credit, and sustained a large loss. The cause was tried before Chief Justice Cockburn in 1872, and the plaintiff obtained a verdict. A rule nisi for a nonsuit was afterwards obtained, on the ground, amongst others, that the bank were not liable for a false representation by this manager; but was discharged by the full Court in 1873. And in the judgment, after disposing of some other points, the Court said as follows:—

"It was objected on the part of the bank that the company as a principal was not liable for the fraud of its agent, Goddard (the manager), unless it authorised the commission of the fraud or ratified it. As to this point, assuming the case to be one in which a principal is sought to be made liable for the fraud of his agent, we consider that the case of *Barwick v. The English J. S. Bank* is conclusive to show that the banking company is liable for the fraudulent representation of its manager made in the course of conducting the business of the company."

In *Goff v. The Great N. Ry. Co.* it was held, in reference to the arrest of a passenger by railway for not having paid his fare as authorised by the Railway Company's Act, "that inasmuch as the exigency of deciding whether or not a particular passenger shall be arrested by a railway company's servants under that statute must be naturally expected to arise frequently in the ordinary course of the company's business, and is of such a nature that the decision must be made promptly in the company's behalf, it is a reasonable inference that the company have on the spot at their stations officers with authority to make the decision promptly for them;" and accordingly it was held that the company was liable for a wrongful arrest under the orders of the superintendent at one of their stations, although that officer was not the chief manager.

In *Poulton v. London and S. W. Ry. Co.*, 2 *L. R. Q. B.* 534, the decision in Goff's case was referred to and affirmed in these terms:—"There can be no question, since the decision of *Goff v. The G. N. Ry. Co.*, that where a railway company or any other body (for it does not matter whether it is a railway company or not) have upon the spot a person acting as their agent, that is evidence to go to the jury that that person has authority from them to do all those things in their behalf which are right and proper in the exigencies of their business,—all such things as somebody must make up his mind, on behalf of the company, whether they should be done or not; and the fact that the company are absent, and the person is there to manage their affairs, is *primâ facie* evidence that he was clothed with authority to do all that was right and proper; and if he happens to make a mistake, or commits an excess while acting within the scope of his authority, his employers are responsible for it."

Thompson v. Bell was a case in which a bank was held responsible for moneys fraudulently obtained by a branch manager, and appropriated to his own use. There was an ingredient in the case which distinguishes it from the present one; but I refer to it more particularly for the following words of Chief Baron Pollock:—"The manager of a bank is a person appointed to conduct the entire business irrespective of the partners."

In a very recent case of *Christie v. S. W. Railway Company*, noticed in the *Home News* for January of this year, the action was for a malicious prosecution by the company, through its general manager, and the liability of the company appears to have been recognized both by the counsel and the Court, and a verdict for the plaintiff was taken by submission of the plaintiff with the approbation of the Judge.

It is thought by one of their Honors that I erred in directing the jury that the manager's authority was to be implied from his position and the exigencies of the case; and that I ought rather to have left the question to the jury for inference from such position and exigencies. The subject was scarcely, if at all, discussed in this way at the Bar; but it was broadly denied that the position gave any authority in the matter of prosecutions, without conceding that the question might be submitted to the jury as an open question of fact; and I gather that such is the view now taken by his Honor.

In consequence, however, of this opinion on the Bench, I have reconsidered the matter, and have examined the authorities, without seeing any ground for changing the views expressed by me at the trial. It is true that in some of the cases the Court has used expressions pointing rather to the jury than to the presiding Judge for a decision upon this question of authority; but this seems to me to have been occasioned by the inferior rank and restricted authority of the officers whose acts were charged against their principals. In such cases there were reasons for inviting a jury to consider whether the particular acts were within the scope of the authority; but even there, the expressions having the above tendency occur side by side with authoritative language savouring of legal implication. Where, however, the question has been as to the acts of officers entrusted with the general conduct of the business of their principals—and notably in the case of bank managers—the Judges appear to have treated the question of authority as more distinctly within that category: and even in the case of *Poulton v. London and S. W. Railway Co.*, the less general position of the agent in that case was said to be *primâ facie* evidence of the power, which amounts to much the same thing, in the absence of rebutting evidence. Were we not to treat such a case as this as establishing a legal implication of authority, suitors would be exposed to the chance (for such it would be) of contradictory inferences by juries from the same well understood openly manifested, and every day position and circumstances, and without there being any thing whatever to guide them legitimately into opposite directions. My opinion is that the Court is competent and best able to decide whether a particular act is within the general scope of the authority of a bank manager, and that in this case the authority might be legally implied. And even if I had thought that the question belonged in theory to the jury, I should have accompanied the direction with such strong observations as would have been almost the practical equivalent of a legal opinion; and I do not doubt that with, or even without such observations from the Bench, the jury would have come to the same conclusion.

Thirdly. There remains the question whether a corporation aggregate can under any circumstances be liable for a malicious prosecution? The denial of liability rests upon the technical idea that a company which becomes incorporated merges its natural existence in the myth of incorporation, and is thereupon rendered incapable of malice, because a corporation is said to have "no mind"; and in support of this idea, a dictum of Mr. Baron Alderson in the year 1854, is quoted from the case of *Stevens v. The Midland Railway Company*. (*post*.)

The proposition contended for is startling when applied, as it must be, to all the numberless incorporated partnerships which, in our day, conduct so large a proportion of the business of the country, and which are exactly the same in their actual capacity to commit wrongs on individuals, by their officers, as any unincorporated association. And if the theory be correct, there is not, so far as I can see, any sufficient ground for distinguishing between any other case of wrong depending upon the exercise of will, intention, or motive, and this one of malicious prosecution; nor could any case be excepted out of the rule, although the wrong were the most flagrant that could be conceived; nor again, would the immunity be confined to cases of wrongs by officers of the corporation, but it would include acts done by the direction of boards of directors, or even under the further authority of a general meeting of shareholders. For there would not the less be the alleged bar of incorporation in any of those cases. It would come to this, that the bare fact of incorporation would give a complete immunity to the incorporated company and to the funds of its shareholders; notwithstanding that the shareholders and their association, their business and their mode of conducting their affairs, their funds, and even the substance of their powers for mischief as well as for usefulness, are identically the same as in the case of any other similar joint stock partnership. Nay, even the same identical company would be with or without this immunity according to whether it had or had not the superadded privilege of incorporation. Thus, on the mythical ground that a corporation is a mere "expression" without body or mind, although it has a very substantial existence for acts good or bad towards others, its shareholders are to enjoy an unreasonable and unjust immunity which would otherwise be denied them.

Such a proposition is not to be admitted unless under the clear language of positive legislation, or under judicial authority which the Court cannot resist.

For my part, I see no such foundation for it; but on the contrary, I think that both legislation and authority are opposed to the claim.

If we look to the statute passed for this company, or to those of other incorporated partnerships, or to the terms of the general "Companies Act" (37 Victoria, No. 19), we shall find no warrant for the proposition, except by taking the operative words of incorporation without the general context, and thereupon applying to them the old principles which attached, or were supposed to attach, to political corporations. We shall find in these Acts no trace of an intention to destroy or alter the character, the constitution, or the operations of the companies, or to confer any privileges to the prejudice of others, or to give protection from the ordinary legal consequences arising out of the companies' dealings with or conduct towards others. On the contrary, it will be found obvious that no privilege was in view, but that of the facilitating proceedings on behalf of, or against, the companies, or otherwise in relation to their business, leaving untouched all matters otherwise pertaining to such proceedings.

The special Act of Parliament by which the now defendant company was incorporated, manifests a clear recognition of the company and its shareholders in the light of an ordinary joint-stock partnership, without showing the least intention of making any such changes as I have alluded to.

Thus, it first recites the establishment of a joint stock banking company under the name of the Bank of New South Wales, and under and subject to the rules, &c., in its deed of settlement; and an agreement to carry on the business of a joint stock company or partnership for the purposes specified. It then recites that due provision had been made by the deed for management by directors; and lastly, that the company was desirous of being incorporated, and that it was expedient that it should be incorporated accordingly, but subject to the provisions in the Act after contained. Then comes the enactment, as follows:—"Such, and so many persons as have already become, or shall or may at any time in manner provided by, and subject to, the rules, &c., contained in the said deed of settlement, become proprietors of shares in the capital of the company, shall, for the purpose aforesaid, but subject nevertheless to the conditions, restrictions, regulations, and provisions hereinafter contained, be one body politic or corporate in name and in deed, by the name of the Bank of New South Wales, and by that name shall and may sue any person, &c., whether a member or members of the corporation or not; and may be sued, implead, and be impleaded in all Courts whatsoever at Law or in Equity," &c. And it then proceeds to authorize the use of the corporate name, in describing any money, &c., &c. In the next clause there is an enactment adopting as the by-laws of the corporation, the laws, &c., contained in the deed of settlement, or to be made and in pursuance thereof, except as altered by, or inconsistent with that Act, &c., &c. And subsequently, there are other provisions adapted to the corporation as an ordinary banking company under statutory regulations; and recognising, amongst other things, the individuality of each shareholder, by imposing upon him a liability beyond his shares in the capital, which liability would not have attached to him as a holder of shares in an ordinary corporation at common law.

Without adding further remarks, as to the limited effect of this Act, as evidenced by its whole tenor, it will suffice to say that as, regards the subject of liabilities, the only words are those which declare that *such persons as shall be the holders of shares* in the company (that is to say, the associated partners), shall, and may, "*by the name*" *of incorporation*, "be sued or be impleaded in all courts whatsoever, at law or in equity."

This, and simply this, is what is being done here—The "*holders of shares*" are being sued for a wrong done by their servants, and for which they are liable at common law; but by reason of this enactment they are being sued in their aggregate or corporate "*name*."

Before proceeding to examine the authorities, I may test the question on a principle which has occurred to me, and which has probably led, more or less, to the later decisions, though I do not find it particularly mentioned in any of the cases. It is this, that the fanciful idea that a corporation aggregate cannot be sued because it has "no mind," can have no logical application to actions for torts by agents. In such cases, the wrongful mind or motive is wholly in the agent, whilst the principal may be regarded as absolutely free from any personal participation in the wrong. Therefore, we need not, in this case, inquire whether the corporation, or even the associated partners, irrespective of incorporation, were or were not guilty of malice, or were or were not mentally capable of it. In fact, malice in the corporations, or in the company at large, is in no way an element in the case. The malice is, as it were imputed to the principals, on the ground that they have, for their own purposes, put agents in their places, and given them the capacity to go wrong in the exercise of their delegated powers. Independently of the incorporation, the company is a joint stock partnership, in which, according to the ordinary feature of such associations, the shareholders, each and all, surrender their powers as partners and delegate them to directors and officers; and as it has suited them so to conduct their affairs, they or their property must be liable for certain wrongs done by their delegates, and must in all cases in which wilfulness, malice, or any other mental operation is involved, be judged by what was in the mind of those delegates. Indeed the shareholders are absolutely precluded from bringing their minds to bear upon any of the ordinary business of the company. Such being the fact, it appears to me illogical to suppose that any distinction can here arise out of the superadded incident of incorporation.

As to the authorities, there appears to be nothing whatever in direct support of the proposition we are considering, except the dictum already referred to of Baron Alderson in *Stevens v. Midland Railway Company* (10 Exch. R., p. 356), where his lordship said as follows:—"It seems to me that an action of this description (malicious prosecution) will not lie against a corporation aggregate; for in order to support the action it must be shown that the defendant was actuated by a motive in his mind, and a corporation has no mind."

But the point was not essential to the decision of the case; and of the two other Judges on the Bench, one of them (Platt, B.) said—"I do not say that a case might not arise in which a motive might be assigned upon which the action could be maintained;" and the other (Martin B.) said,—"It is unnecessary to give any opinion upon the question whether this form of action would lie against a corporation."

This dictum was therefore of little, if any, value at the time of its utterance; and we find that although the question has never since been made the subject of a distinct decision in reference to a malicious prosecution, yet that such actions have in later days been entertained against corporations without question either from the Bar or the Bench; and that in the case of other classes of wrongs by agents of incorporated companies, the liability of the corporation has been upheld, notwithstanding that in the commission of those wrongs it was as inevitable that there should have been mind and actuating motive, as in the case of a malicious prosecution.

The actions for malicious prosecutions against incorporated companies which are reported, and in which no question has been raised as to the effect of incorporation, are those of Walker v. the S. E. Ry. Co. and Smith v. S. E. Ry. Co., 5 Law R. C. P., 640, and the very recent case of Christie v. the S. W. Ry. Co. already noticed.

In "libel" malice is essential, though not in quite the same sense as in "malicious prosecution;" and yet the question of liability for libel was distinctly established in the case of Whitfield v. the S. E. Ry. Co. (Ellis Bl. and Ellis, 115), in the face of an objection that the action could not lie against a corporation. It was, indeed, said by the Court that in that case "express" malice was not essential to the liability; but the language of Lord Campbell upon that point, in delivering the considered judgment of the full Court appears to me far more than sufficient to outweigh the isolated dictum of Baron Alderson. His lordship there says, "But considering that an action of tort or trespass will lie against a corporation aggregate, and that an indictment may be preferred against a corporation aggregate, both for commission and omission, to be followed up by fine, although not by imprisonment, there may be great difficulty in saying, that under certain circumstances express malice may not be imputed to and proved against a corporation."

In the case of *Green v. The London General Omnibus Company* (7 Com. Bench New Series 290), the same technical point was taken for the defendants, in answer to a complaint of wilful and intentional wrong by so driving the defendants' omnibuses as to obstruct and injure the plaintiff; but the objection was over-ruled; and in the judgment of the full Court Chief Justice Erle said, "The doctrine relied on, that a corporation, having no soul, cannot be actuated by a malicious intention, is more quaint than substantial." I venture to add, that it belongs to an order of thought, which was greatly prevalent at one time, but which (happily as I think) has begun to disappear from the administration of justice, and which it would be well wholly to remove.

In *Barwick v. The English Bank J. S.* (already referred to) the defendants, who were an incorporated company, were held liable for false representations intentionally made by their manager, whereby the plaintiff was defrauded; the present objection not being taken at all by the competent counsel who argued the case, nor noticed by the Court.

In *Mackay v. Commercial Bank of New Brunswick*, decided so recently as in 1874 (5 Law R. Privy Council), it was held that an action of "Decit" could be maintained against a company, whether incorporated or not incorporated in respect of the fraud of its agent. And, in the course of the judgment of the full Court, the following observation which Lord Cranworth had made in a case of *Ranger v. Great Western Railway* (5 H. of Lords Cases 86), was cited as being a correct statement of the law: "Strictly speaking a corporation cannot of itself be guilty of fraud; but where a corporation is formed for the purpose of carrying on a trading or other speculation for profit, such as forming a railway, these objects can only be accomplished by the agency of individuals, and there can be no doubt that if the agents employed conduct themselves fraudulently, so that if they had been acting for private employers, the persons for whom they were acting would have been affected by their fraud, the same principle must prevail where the principal under whom the agent acts is a corporation."

This last case appears to me quite conclusive, because it is impossible to say that there is less occasion for "mind" or for an "actuating motive," in respect of fraud, than in the case of a malicious prosecution, and because I can see no *other* ground for the distinction attempted to be set up in reference to the latter class of cases.

Upon the whole it appears to me that the company's statute and the English decisions concur with reason and principle in determining this point against the defendants.

Fourthly. There was a further question at the trial, whether the bank might not have been liable in respect of the act of their solicitors, independently of proof of express authority by the manager. Upon that point I told the jury that I had very great doubts, but I invited them to assume such liability, subject to the opinion of the Court in Banco, in order that there might be an assessment of damages contingent upon that opinion; but I also stated that this view of the case would become immaterial if they should find that the bank manager had given actual instructions for the prosecution. As they found that fact, and as the Court now upholds their finding, it has become unnecessary to discuss this part of my direction. Nor was the subject argued before us so as to demand a decision. I think it, however, right to say that although reason and justice appear to demand that the bank and its solicitors, and all their respective officers, partners, and clerks should be regarded as one person in reference to the subject of this plaintiff's complaint, yet that I am not prepared, in the absence of argument, to hold that the rules of law accord therewith.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

In the matter of William Chapman, an application for a certificate of conformity. His Honor said that, as insolvent was nearly due for a volunteer land order, the matter must stand over for a fortnight, in order to see if some arrangement could not be arrived at by which some portion of the proceeds of the land order can be applied to the payment of the tradesmen who had been supplying insolvent with the necessaries of life.

In the matter of Joseph Brearly, Mr. S. C. Jones appeared on behalf of the insolvent to apply for a certificate of conformity. His Honor said that insolvent had stated in part B of his schedule that he had no cash in hand at the time he sequestrated his estate; whereas by the accounts he had filed it appeared that he had on that day received two sums of £9 1s. 3d., and £20, respectively, and there were no disbursements set down from five days prior to the sequestration. It might be that this would amount to an act of fraudulent insolvency, for which he could be indicted, but as it was not a felony it might be compounded. He would therefore order that the matter stand over for a fortnight, for the insolvent to pay that money over to the official assignee.

In the matter of Thomas Lonsdale Nicholson, Mr. Driver appeared on behalf of insolvent to apply for a certificate of conformity. Application granted on payment of the Court charges and expenses.

In the matter of William Smith, Mr. Hellyer appeared on behalf of insolvent to apply for a certificate of conformity. Application granted on payment of the balance of Court charges and expenses.

In the matter of Joseph Graham O'Connor, an application for a certificate of conformity, made by Mr. Bull on behalf of insolvent, the application was granted on the usual conditions.

In the matter of Frederick Geary Garron, an application for a certificate of conformity, his Honor ordered the matter to stand over for a month, in order that insolvent might file an affidavit explaining certain matter in connection with a bill of sale.

In the matter of Terence M'Gurren, Mr. Marshall appeared, on behalf of the insolvent, to apply for a certificate of conformity. His Honor said that the affidavit that had been filed did not contain the full particulars that he had required; and he adjourned the matter for a month, that insolvent might file a fresh affidavit, containing a fuller answer as to the matters in question.

In the matter of Denis John Hogan, Mr. Dawson, on behalf of the insolvent, applied to have the application for a certificate postponed for a week. Postponed accordingly.

In the matter of William Chapman Avery, adjourned application for a certificate of conformity, Mr. Sly appeared on behalf of insolvent, in support of the application. His Honor ordered the certificate to be issued.

In the matter of Frederick John Platt Hepworth, an adjourned application for a certificate of conformity, made by Mr. Rolin, on behalf of insolvent, the application was granted on the usual conditions.

In the matter of John Henry Gribble, an adjourned application for a certificate of conformity, Mr. Bull appeared on behalf of the insolvent. The matter was adjourned by his Honor to the 20th instant, in order to allow insolvent to attend and be examined.

In the matter of Francis John Kelly, an application for a certificate of conformity, his Honor adjourned the application till the 24th April; insolvent in the meanwhile to comply with the order made on the 31st December, 1873, as to filing certain accounts.

In the matter of William Jonathan Green, Mr. Abbott, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the matter. His Honor ordered further affidavits in this matter to be filed within a month, and adjourned the application for two months from this date. Mr. N. J. Simmons appeared on behalf of a creditor to oppose the application.

SURRENDER.

John Steel, of Waverley, accountant in the Government Printing Office, Sydney. Liabilities, £215 17s., of which £28 is secured. Assets, £34. Mr. Lyons, official assignee.

RULE NISI.

Richard Driver v. James Erwin, of Kent-street, Sydney, gentleman. Returnable March 29. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, March 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Michael James Dempsey, second; Albert Morris Castle, first and only meeting; Sheridan Corbyn, first and only meeting; Charles Enwright, first and only meeting; John Williams, first and only meeting; William Cooper, first and only meeting; Thomas Lane, special for proof of debts; Henry Samuel, special for proof of debts; William Thomas, first; Robert Harris Gadsden, special for proof of debts; Frederic Davies, first; George Plowright, adjourned special for proof of debts, and offer of composition.

Wednesday, March 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Ross, first and only meeting, at Glen Innes; John Turner, first and only meeting, at Carcoar.

Thursday, March 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Henry Williams, first and only meeting, at Kiama.

Friday, March 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: C. Yung, third; David Lesberg, third; Edward Willis Darcy M'Donagh, third; Joseph Clegg, second; Charles Thomas Norton, second; Thomas Hale, special for proof of debts; William Duff, second; Denis M'Grath and William M'Mah, adjourned second from the 23rd February last; John M'Donald, special, for proof of debts; Charles Smith Kelley, first; Charles John Williams, first; Bute Sue, adjourned, single, from the 2nd instant.

Friday, March 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Charles Hall, first and only meeting, at Grafton; William Edward Nettleton, first and only meeting, at Goulburn; Hugh Mulligan, second, at Braidwood.

Monday, March 19, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Brown, first and only meeting, at Young; John Kenny, first and only meeting, at Orange; Colin Nelson, first and only meeting, at Young; John Logue, second, at Orange.

Tuesday, March 20, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Luke Hyland, first and only meeting, at Wagga Wagga; Edward Miller, first and only meeting, at Tamworth; George Faughtley Wright, second, at Tamworth; Francis Otto Schmitz, second, at Albury.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, March 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Compulsory sequestrations—W. Saber and Sons v. Francis Samuel Townley; Henry Goldsteen Von Laubenfelde v. Joseph Geez Wood. Plans of distribution for confirmation: 1st. Estate of Stephen Starr, 1st dividend of 5s 5½d in the £; 2nd. Estate of William Gordon Brereton, a second plan, dividend 5⅛d in the £; 3rd. Estate of John Doonan and Michael Doonan, an account current only, showing the payment of costs, charges, and expenses to date, with the balance in hand; United Miners Quartz Mining Company (No. 26), and Companies' Act, for order for payment of further costs, and further assessment of remuneration to official liquidator; Prowse and Woodward's Amalgamated Gold Mining Company and Companies' Act (No. 26), creditors to come in and prove, adjourned from March 8; estates six months in arrears under 9th rule of Insolvency, official assignees to be heard thereon.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge DOWLING.

THOMPSON V. RUSSELL.

The plaintiff sued for £15, which he affirmed was due to him by the defendant, being 2½ per cent. commission on £600, the amount of a mortgage which plaintiff affirmed he had obtained for defendant on certain property of defendant's, situated at Double Bay. The defendant denied that the mortgage had been effected through the agency of the plaintiff: in fact he affirmed that he had personally carried out the negotiation which resulted in the mortgage for £600. The defendant had paid £2 10s. into Court as full compensation for all services rendered by the plaintiff; and his Honor gave a verdict for the sum claimed, less the amount paid into Court. Mr. Brennan for the plaintiff; and Curtis and Gannon for the defendant.

JERRETT AND ANOTHER V. BROWN.

The plaintiffs, man and wife, who had rented two rooms from the defendant, sued to recover £20 from her for illegal distraint on their property for rent (which had been paid) and for assault and detenue. It transpired that the defendant was now under committal for an assault on the plaintiffs, and robbery from them. His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiffs in amount claimed. Mr. Deane for the plaintiffs.

SHIMMIN V. BROWN.

This case was like the preceding, the sum claimed being £25. The plaintiff in this case was also a sub-tenant of Mrs. Brown, the defendant in the last case. His Honor gave a verdict for the amount claimed. Mr. Deane for the plaintiff.

HAND V. SLATER.

Plaintiff, anatomical bootmaker, sought to recover £200 for trespass and other injuries sustained through the action of the defendant, including an interruption of and interference with the course of plaintiff's business. The plaintiff had leased from a Mr. Simpson for a period of three years a large room, being part of a public-house known as the "Town Hall Hotel," and situated at the corner of George and Park streets. The rent was to be 25s. per week. Plaintiff fitted up this room facing George-street as a bootshop; and had his name put over the door. Mr. Simpson sold all his interest in the property to defendant, acquainting him (the defendant) with the fact of a lease for three years having been granted to the plaintiff. But instead of defendant allowing plaintiff to remain under this lease he was obliged by him to give up the place, so that he (plaintiff) sustained losses for which he now claimed. The defendant affirmed that he had not been aware that there was a sub-tenancy; and that he had not, as alleged, committed any trespass. It was also affirmed that the cutting of the room, divided by a partition from the bar, and made into a shop for Mr. Hand, so circumscribed the dimensions of the bar of the hotel as greatly to impair its utility and value. Verdict for plaintiff; damages, £50. Mr. Oliver appeared for plaintiff; and Mr. Cohen, instructed by Mr. Levy, for the defendant.

ROHAN V. SYMONS.

Plaintiff sued to recover £14, which he had paid to the defendant as a deposit on certain allotments of land having a frontage to Foucart-street, Balmain. Plaintiff was shown, before he agreed to take the lots, a plan, which represented Foucart-street as having a width of 40 feet. But after the deposit had been paid, the defendant who had also the land on the opposite side of the street named, built on that side, and in so doing took 10 feet from Foucart-street, leaving it only with a width of 30 feet. On this the plaintiff refused to complete the purchase, as the plan on which he had bought had not been followed. But he (plaintiff) said that he would yet be willing to complete the purchase (which was to be by a scheme of periodical instalments), if defendant were to make a deduction in the price to be paid, commensurate with the depreciated value of the property, through the narrowing the street. This, however, said the plaintiff, defendant would not agree to. For the defendant it was contended, that the alteration in the width of the street, necessitated by the character of the ground, and departure from a plan originally prepared, had been made before any of the ground was sold. And defendant further affirmed that plaintiff had purchased according to the altered plan; and that he had previously shown plaintiff the street and ground, marked off according to this plan. His Honor gave a verdict for plaintiff, in the amount claimed, with costs for one witness. Mr. Gannon for the plaintiff, and Mr. Oliver for the defendant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Helsham, Bailey, Hyam, Perdriau, and Hughes.

Eighteen persons were fined for drunkenness.

Mary Johnson, Mary Ann Warrington, and Ann Chatworth, charged with using obscene language, were severally sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Before Messrs. Charlton, Lipman, Paling, Kippax, Linsley, and Calvert.

On the summons paper were nine cases. John Tait, found guilty of having assaulted Joseph Edwards, was fined 10s. George Chambers was fined 20s. for using obscene language, 20s. under the Drunkards' Punishment Act, and 40s. for assaulting the constable who apprehended him. Thomas Perrott complained of Isaac Parkes that by a threat of personal violence he (Perrott) was in bodily fear, and the defendant was ordered to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace three months. In Williams v. Cope, a suit for wages, complainant obtained an order. George Rogers v. Michael James Dempsey was a case in which the defendant was charged that on the 17th November last, he did by a false pretence obtain the signature of the complainant as the endorser of two promissory notes—one for payment of £100 at three months, and the other for payment of £300 at four months date. Complainant deposed that on the 17th November last, he saw defendant at his place of business in Liverpool-street, and had conversation with him respecting two bills made by James Mulcahy in his (Dempsey's) favour, one for £100 at three months, and one for £300 at four months date; he said that Mulcahy had sold land at Lane Cove for £800 and would be able to meet the bills when due—that Mulcahy owed him the £100, and lent him the £300 bill; on this representation he (complainant) consented to endorse the bills, and did so. By Mr. Salomons: Defendant was indebted to him about £5000, and he wanted some security; defendant gave him a bill of sale for £4200 over goods which have since been taken by the official assignee of Dempsey's insolvent estate; he has been advised that it would not be worth while to contest for his rights under the bill of sale; defendant filed his schedule within fifty-eight days from the date of the bill of sale; before taking the bills he was receiving the incomings and paying the outgoings of the business carried on by defendant; had been advancing money to him since 1874; he discounted the £100 bill, but not the £300 bill. By the Bench: He advanced £300 to defendant for the purposes of the business. James Mulcahy deposed that he signed the bills for Dempsey, at the request of Mr. O'Rourke, Dempsey's clerk, but on the condition that he would not be made responsible; O'Rourke said that it was only a matter of form; he had no property at Lane Cove when he signed the bills; whatever property he had was made over in trust in 1875 for the benefit of his wife, and defendant is one of the trustees; at the time of signing these bills the defendant gave him his own bills for like amounts; he was not at that time indebted to Dempsey. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed.

LICENSING MEETING.—Present—Messrs. Hunt (in the chair), R. C. Murray, Mills, Paling, Bull, Beaumont, Guy, Spence, Smart, Hyam, Lipman, M'Lean, M'Beath, Perdriau, Hughes, Helsham, Moore, Bailey, and Sutton. Publicans' licenses were granted as follows:—John J. Hymer, Albion-street, Kingston; William Archer, St. John's Road; Robert Hynard, Burwood; Thomas Kavenagh, Newtown Road; William H. Russell, 615, George-street; John Buchanan, 27, Park-street; Lewis Sampson, Little's-buildings, Oxford-street; and James L. Duruz, Enmore Road. Five applications were postponed and two were struck out, the parties not appearing. A colonial wine license was granted to Henry Harry, Cleveland-street. Two publicans' licenses were transferred. Gore W. Loney to Benjamin Borres, and the license granted to David Mongan, deceased, was transferred to Honora Mongan.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell, and Messrs. Reading, Paxton, Manning, Palmer, Neale, and Alexander.

Three persons were fined for drunkenness. Margaret M'Gregor was fined 10s., or four days' gaol, for having been drunk and disorderly in George-street.

George Harrington was fined 10s., or four days' gaol, for indecent language in Robin Hood-lane.

John Bourke, cabman, was fined 20s., or seven days' gaol, for having been drunk in South Head Road, Paddington, whilst in charge of a horse and cab. He was further fined 40s., or seven days' gaol, for having assaulted the constable, Strachan, who arrested him; and, for having wilfully damaged the constable's uniform jumper, he was ordered to pay the value, £1 15s. 9d., or be imprisoned for a further period of seven days.

Jeremiah M'Carthy, aged 19, labourer, arrested by detectives Wilmott and J. Camphin, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, for having stolen a shirt, valued at 10s., the property of Cohen, Brothers. Detective Camphin stated that, last Wednesday morning, about 10 o'clock, he saw the prisoner and another youth in George-street. Knowing them to be suspicious characters, he watched them, and saw them stop in front of Cohen, Brothers' store. He saw prisoner screening his companion, who was tugging at a shirt hanging outside the shop. When the young man got the shirt down he concealed it under his coat, which he buttoned closely up. Camphin then pounced upon them, and succeeded in securing the one with the shirt. He brought him up next day at the Court, where he was convicted. Prisoner was arrested yesterday.

Margaret Welshman pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a shawl, valued at 5s., the property of one P. Griffin, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

SUMMONS CASES.—H. Laurestson, master of the steamer Woniora, was charged, on the information of W. E. Shorter, Shipping Master, with having committed a breach of the Seamen's Laws Consolidation Act, by carrying a seaman to sea without having him entered on the articles. Defendant pleaded guilty. Captain Shorter said that the offence was a common one, but in the case of the defendant, it was rather a gross one, he having carried the seaman for more than four months. He did not, however, press for a heavy penalty. The Bench fined the defendant 20s., with 7s. 6d. costs of court, and 21s. professional costs. Samuel Bevin appeared to answer an information, laid by his wife, Mary Bevin, to the effect that he did, "by the excessive use of fermented and spirituous liquors, so waste, misspend, or lessen his estate as thereby to injure his health." Mary Bevin deposed that on last Friday week, after a sober interval of about three weeks, her husband took to drinking again, and became very abusive. From the Saturday following to the next Thursday he was very ill in consequence of his intemperance; she wished to save him if she could, not to punish him. Louis Bevin, a son of the defendant, stated that his father, in his sober moments, was everything to be desired—a good father and a good husband—but he was a complete fiend when drunk. The Bench ordered—"That all publicans, storekeepers, and others be and are prohibited from selling defendant, Samuel Bevin, any spirituous or intoxicating drinks for twelve months next ensuing." Thomas Allen was fined £1, with 5s. 10d. costs, for having assaulted John Linnigan. Robert Curns was fined 5s., with 5s. 10d. costs, for having assaulted William Ferris. In a tenement case, Patrick Deery v. Mr. Turner, a warrant of ejectment was ordered to be issued. Mary Ann Pluck was fined £1 10s., with £1 11s. 6d. costs, for having assaulted Rose Ann Byrnes. Several other cases were postponed or dismissed.

Before Messrs. Neale, Palmer, Dixon, Alexander, Grahame, and Harris.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—Publicans' licenses were granted to John Moran, for a house in Western-street, Balmain, to be known as the Native Rose Hotel; to Albert H. M. Schroder, for a house at the corner of Alfred and Forbes streets, to be known as the Royal Yacht Hotel. A pawnbroker's license was granted to Adolphus G. Heighway. Mathew Clarke applied for a publican's license for a house at the corner of Bourke and Harness streets, to be known as the Champion of Freedom Hotel. Mr. Roberts appeared for the applicant. There was no police objection, but a petition was received from several residents in the locality, objecting on the ground that there was already a large number of public-houses in the vicinity of the one applied for. Mr Hellyer appeared in support of the petition. The Bench, by majority, granted the application.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 2nd March, 1877.

SALES OF LEASES, KEMPSEY AND WISEMAN'S FERRIES.

Attention is directed to the notices appearing in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, notifying sale by public auction, at noon on FRIDAY, the 23rd, and SATURDAY, the 24th day of March instant, the leases of the Tolls and Dues to be taken at Kempsey and Wiseman's Ferries for twenty months, commencing from 1st day of May next, at the Court-houses, Kempsey and Windsor respectively.

JOHN LACKEY.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 1st March, 1877.

REPAIRS TO RICHMOND AND CAMDEN BRIDGES.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock of TUESDAY, the 20th day of March next, from persons willing to contract for Repairs to the undermentioned Bridges, viz.:—Richmond Bridge, Camden Bridge.

Specifications and forms of tender may be seen at the Office of the Commissioner for Roads, Sydney, and at the Court-houses, Richmond and Camden respectively.

Tenders to be addressed to the Under-Secretary for Public Works, Sydney, and to be marked outside "Tenders for repairs of Richmond or Camden Bridge," as the case may be.

JOHN LACKEY.

Naval Contract Depot, Sydney, 1st March, 1877.

TENDERS will be received until 2 o'clock, on the 26th March, 1877, by the Paymaster in charge, for Supplies of the undermentioned articles, for the use of H. M. Ships, for one year from 1st April, 1877:—

Biscuits and Soft Bread
Flour
Sugar
Tea
Raisins and Currants
Oatmeal
Pepper
Rice
Pearl Barley
Sago
Arrowroot
Port and Sherry Wine
Limejuice
Vinegar
Fresh Beef and Mutton
Mixed Vegetables and Onions
Suet
Salt Beef
Tallow, beef, in casks
Preserved Beef (4-lb. tins)
Preserved Roast Mutton
Essence of Beef (½-lb. tins)
Preserved Soup (1-lb. tins)
Ditto Fowl (1-lb. tins)
Ditto Milk (1 pint tins)
Ditto Extractum Carnis (½-lb.)
Soap.

Samples of standard quality of required supplies, from which no deviation will be permitted, can be seen at the Naval Depot, where a form of tender containing all particulars can also be obtained.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and they reserve to themselves the power of accepting any part of a tender.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 10th March, 1877.

APPROACH TO GLADESVILLE FERRY.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 3d day of April, from persons willing to contract for the construction of a Causeway Approach to Gladesville Ferry. Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen at the Office of the Commissioner for Roads, Sydney, and at the Punt House, Gladesville.

Tenders are to be endorsed "Tender for Approach to Gladesville Ferry," and addressed to the Under-Secretary for Public Works, Sydney.

JOHN LACKEY.

General Post Office, Sydney, 5th March, 1877.

ON and from the 1st proximo, the POST OFFICE at present known as "Winding Creek," will bear the designation of "Higham Road."

J. F. BURNS.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.

EXHIBITION, 1877. SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALLOTMENT OF SPACE IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—The whole of the Exhibition Building being devoted to the display of Exhibits belonging to the colony, the Executive Committee earnestly invite Exhibitors to send in, with as little delay as possible, their applications for space.

THE ANNEXE.—An annexe 250 x 80, being now in course of construction for the housing of all foreign exhibits, as well as for machinery to be set in motion, carriages, waggons, and other bulky goods, it is important that notification be given to the Secretary of all space, as well as the amount of steam-power, size of shafts and pulleys, required.

FINE ARTS.—Exhibitors in this section are requested to notice that certificates of entry, stating size of picture and all particulars for catalogue, must be sent in on or before 31st of March; and ALL Exhibits handed over to the Stewards NOT LATER than MONDAY, 2nd of April.

ADMISSION TICKETS.—The Council having decided (owing to the magnitude of the Exhibition) to keep it open for ONE MONTH, the Executive Committee are prepared to issue tickets, available throughout the month, day or night (including the Opening Ceremonial), as under:—Gentlemen, 21s; ladies, 10s 6d; application for same to be sent to the Secretary.

JULES JOUBERT.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As it appears now evident that the forthcoming Exhibition will be one of unusual magnitude, especially in respect to foreign exhibits, the Council have decided—

1st. That the Exhibition of Horticulture, Farm and Dairy Produce, Arts, Industries, Machinery, &c., &c., will be opened on the 10th of April.

2nd. That the Exhibition of LIVE STOCK will be opened on the 17th of April

3rd. That the field trials of implements and machinery will be held on the 24th of April.

In thus dividing the principal features of the Exhibition, the Council are of opinion that it will tend very materially to facilitate the work of the staff of the Society, and to ensure the success of the undertaking, inasmuch as it will afford scope for a better arrangement and classification of the numerous exhibits, prolong and sustain the interest of the public therein, and give to visitors ample opportunity for the inspection of each section separately and carefully.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF LIVE STOCK.

In accordance with the above, the dates specified for in the schedules, pages 1 and 2, Nos. 19 and 31, will now read as under:—"Live stock, excepting poultry, dogs, and entire horses, must be brought to the show yards between the hours of noon and 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, 14th of April (instead of the 7th); horses, dogs, and poultry until 9 a.m. on MONDAY, 16th April (instead of the 9th)."

All stock, including dogs and poultry, must remain in the show yard until SATURDAY, 21st of April (instead of 14th), except fat stock, which may be removed on FRIDAY, 20th, at 4 p.m. (instead of 13th). And all stock not removed by 4 p.m. on the 23rd (instead of 16th), will be at the owner's risk.

JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1439287

BONES, BONES, BONES.—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company will give three pounds per ton for good BONES delivered at the Sydney or Petersham Railway Station; the sugar-house, Parramatta-street; at wharf in Sydney; or their Bone Works, Petersham.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, Vehicles and Harness.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

SALE OF GATE, BOOTHS, &c.

RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from T. S. Clibborn, Esq., Secretary A. J. Club, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The gate, booths, &c., &c., for above meeting.

Black Saddle and Harness Horse.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A black gelding, broken to saddle and harness, 16 hands, suitable for brougham or carriage.

EXHIBITION MEETING, 1877.

GEORGE KISS will hold sales of Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, at the Exhibition Ground, and at his Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, as follows:—At the Exhibition Ground, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of April, at 10 o'clock: at the Bazaar, on a date which will be fully notified.
Cattle, from the following breeders:—
Thomas Lee, Esq., Bathurst
W. W. Ewin, Esq., Ulladulla
W. R. Hindmarsh, Esq., Gerringong
F. M'Mahon, Esq., Ulladulla.
Horses, from the following breeders:—
John Farraher, Esq., Kiama
P. Cosgrove, Esq., Sutton Forest
John Jackson, Esq., Penrith
William Thompson, Esq., Rylstone
T. Shadlow, Esq., South Creek
James Evans, Esq., Penrith
Thomas Coughran, Esq., Shellharbour
William Small, Esq., Grafton
Edward Moore, Esq., Tasmania.
Sheep, from the following breeder:—
Mrs. Tickner, Camberfield, Camden.

SALES daily at Wooller's Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock—Horses, carts, buggies, &c.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from A. E. Johnston, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 15th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat paddock-fed bullocks, in lots (900 lbs.)

Lambs. Lambs. Lambs.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from their agents to sell by auction, at the Corporation Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant,
70 prime fat lambs, in lots.
P.S.—Some of these are prize lambs.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from James Glass, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers.
This is a superior lot to those sold yesterday.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, March 15th instant,
2000 prime wethers, from Milroy Station.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. Glass, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
630 prime fat sheep.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. Hurley, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Corporation Sale Yards, Belmore Markets, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
100 prime fat cross-bred lambs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Corporation Sale Yards, Belmore Markets, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
100 fat lambs, ex steamer, and prime.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Joseph Bean, Esq., senr., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
650 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by H. W. Cararburg, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
130 prime fat cattle, from the Murrumbidgee, by rail, and represented prime.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. Hurley, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
1100 prime fat cross-bred wethers, 58 lbs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by G. T. Hunt, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
660 prime fat sheep.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by W. T. Wood, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
650 prime fat wethers, 54 lbs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by A. Ranken, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Corporation Sale Yards, Belmore Markets, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
40 prime fat lambs
20 prime fat calves.

METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION, 1877.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Walter Lamb, Esq., to sell by auction, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at 11 o'clock,
Pure-bred shorthorn Hereford and Devon cattle.
Full particulars in future advertisement.

METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION, SYDNEY, APRIL, 1877.

MOUNT GILEAD SHORTHORN HERD.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN (in conjunction with Messrs. Finlay and Co., of Goulburn) have been favoured with instructions from Edmund B. Woodhouse, Esq., of Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, to sell by auction, at the Exhibition Grounds, Prince Alfred Park, Sydney,
A number of the most fashionably-bred shorthorns, selected from the celebrated Mount Gilead herd, consisting of—
LOT 1.—The prize bull IMPERIAL PURPLE 9TH (120), winner of everything before him at former shows; sire of the champion bull Royal Purple 1st, sold at the last Exhibition for 1000 guineas.
LOT 2.—ROYAL PURPLE 10TH; sire, Imperial Purple 9th (120); dam, Lucy 3rd, by Marquis of Bute (552), and own brother to the champion bull Royal Purple 1st (639).
LOT 3.—20TH DUKE OF DERRIMUT, bred by Messrs. Robertson, Brothers (737), Colac, Victoria; sire, Oxford Cherry Duke (32016); imported dam Duchess of Derrimut, by Duke of Brunswick (25937).
LOT 4.—NINA 3RD; sire, Imperial Purple 9th (120); dam, Nina 2nd, by Royal Butterfly 29th (248).
Catalogues, with engravings of these splendid animals, also pedigree and fullest information, may be obtained from the proprietor, at Mount Gilead, Campbelltown; Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, his Sydney agents; Messrs. B. D. Morehead and Co., Brisbane; and Messrs. Richard Gibson and Co., Melbourne.

FAT CATTLE. FAT CATTLE.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from T. Shanahan, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
120 prime fat cattle, in lots.

FAT SHEEP. FAT SHEEP.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from S. J. Shanahan, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o clock,
1000 prime fatwethers, in lots.

STORE PIGS. STORE PIGS.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from P. Hearley, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Yards, 763, George-street South, on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, at half-past 11 o'clock
100 store pigs, per rail.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from F. Campbell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
195 head of really prime and weighty fat cattle, in lots, from his Bundambariena station, Narran River.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from R. Morrison, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
134 head of really prime and weighty fat cattle, in lots, balance of those sold on Monday last.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from James Glass, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1000 really prime and weighty fat wethers, in lots (second flock), per train.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. J. Lane to sell, at Homebush, THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
50 head prime cattle.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. S. Barden to sell, at Homebush, THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
100 head prime cattle.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.

WILLIAM INGLIS has received instructions from J. Lewis, Esq., Kingsdale, Goulburn, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, March 15, at his Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
180 very prime cross-bred fat lambs.

Fat Cows. Fat Cows. Fat Cows.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at his Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 3 o'clock,
10 head very prime fat cows, from Messrs. Cooper, Brothers, Lake George
10 ditto ditto, from Picton.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REALLY FIRST-CLASS HORSES.

WILLIAM INGLIS has received instructions from Messrs. M'Connell and Welch to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on THURSDAY next, March 15, at 2 o'clock,
65 head very superior horses, consisting of heavy draught horses and mares, broken and unbroken; also, some splendid thoroughbred horses, suitable for carriages, light harness, and some good hacks; one pair handsome carriage horses, 16 hands high; also, one heavy draught entire colt, by Hero.
These horses are from the well-known stud of A. Cunningham, Esq., Monaro district, and are well worthy the particular attention of buyers, being the best lot seen in the market for some time.
☞ These horses will be in for POSITIVE SALE, on THURSDAY, March 15, the day advertised.

On account of the concerned.
A&RL over Bendemere, No. 58.
MD over Bendemere, Nos. 13, 20, 35, 39.
5 BALES WOOL.
Damaged by water.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Wool Warehouses, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 14th March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
On account of the concerned,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Wool Warehouses, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 14th March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
950 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at the Sale Room of his Wool Warehouse, THIS DAY, 14th March, at 2 p.m.,
Sheepskins.
2.30, Bales wool.

Weekly Leather Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Wool Warehouse, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, harness, calf
Bag, tweed, bridle, horse butts, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Leather Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 14th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Sole, kip, calf, harness, yearling, &c., leather.
Terms, cash.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Stores, at 10.30, Leather.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS DAY, at 10.30, Leather.

Tower Auction Mart, 785, George-street.

T. OWEN will sell, at 10 o'clock sharp,
1 first-class milch cow, a perfect model
Several second-class cows, and dry cows.

WILLIAM NIXON and CO. will sell by auction, at their New Rooms, 693, George-street, THIS DAY, March 14, a 2 o'clock,
Electroplatedware
Glassware
Crockery
Brushware
Jewellery
Boots
Drapery
Groceries and
Sundries.

Cabinetmakers, Builders, Contractors, and others.
CEDAR. CEDAR. CEDAR.

WELLS and SMITH have received instructions to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, March 19th, at half-past 2 o'clock, at the Cedar Yard, Abercrombie-street, off Parramatta-street, in lots to suit purchasers,
10,000 feet of Land-cut cedar boards, ½-inch to 2 inches, and 9 inches to 29 inches in width.
For positive sale.
Terms at sale.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at their Yards, 683, George-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
100 cases fruit
Pumpkins, &c.

G. W. TATE will sell by auction, at his Yards, 86, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
Prime lots of calves and pigs.

Clearing Sale.

J. S. PROCTER will sell by public auction, at the residence of the late Mr. H. Neaves, Flushcombe Road, Prospect, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, colts, milch cows, heifers
Ploughs, harrows, rollers, and sundries.
Also, 10 tons prime oaten hay, in shed.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

J. S. PROCTER will sell by auction, at Mr. Fitzsimmons' Royal Hotel, Blacktown, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock,
1 Hereford bull
Horses, colts
Milch cows, fat cows, yearlings, &c,

UNDER BILL OF SALE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, &c.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, as above.

Preliminary Notice.

At 9, PARK VIEW-TERRACE, BOURKE-STREET, the residence of Mrs. GRAINGER.

On TUESDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock.

ATTRACTIVE SALE of the whole of the HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS
Sweet-toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Son
Electroplated Ware, Cutlery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mrs. Grainger to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock.
The above.

Unredeemed Pledges.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Tyler, of Cumberland-street, clothing, boots, blankets, &c., at 11 o'clock sundries; and jewellery at 3 o'clock.

THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.
On the Premises, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
consisting of
4-post Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Chiffoniers, Safes, Couches, Pictures, Ornaments, Carpets, Matting, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

DUNN and LISTER have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above premises, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
The above.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th March,
The unredeemed pledges pledged with Mr. Joseph Silv, No. 5, Bridge-street, on the dates specified as under:—
1876.
June—9th, gold hunting watch 114169 and chain, bracelet, 2 brooches and pair earrings, 3 antimacassars, geneva watch, dress.
July—12th, gold geneva watch 11587, chain and pin; 27th, silver verge watch 5208.
August—2nd, 4 gold brooches and 3 pair earrings; 18th, pair trousers; 19th, 7-day chronometer 705, Hunter and Co., coat; 21st, gold ring, chemise, petticoat, pair drawers, dress, and antimacassar, revolver and 2 boxes of cartridges; 22nd, silver lever watch 6880, gold geneva watch 23650, albert and locket, 2 pair boots, coat; 23rd, suit of clothes and case of instruments, silver geneva hunting watch 34060; 24th, shawl; 25th, silver geneva hunting watch, 12316; 25th, dresspiece, sheet, tablecloth, and frock, 4 shirts, petticoat, and 8 pieces clothing; 27th, diamond ring, silver lever hunting watch 6125 and gold albert, suit of clothes, trousers and vest; 29th, trousers and vest; 30th, 2 gold rings, opera glass; 31st, gold geneva keyless watch 33402, pair trousers, revolver, gold geneva watch 6565, tablecloth, pair boots, jug, and basin, suit of clothes.
September—1st, 2 diamond and emerald rings, diamond ring; 2nd, trousers and vest, coat, vest, shirt, pair boots, and handkerchief, pair shoes, dictionary; 4th, clock, gold albert, pair trousers, pair trousers, meerschaum pipe, carpet-bag, trousers and vest; 5th, 3 chemises, 3 nightgowns, and 2 pillowcases, 6 frocks and dresspiece, petticoat, robe, and square, silk skirt, gold necklet ring, gold medal and bars; 6th, dresspiece and shirt, silver lever hunting watch [illegible], cornet, gold geneva hunting watch 61629; 7th, petticoat, trousers, vest, and shirt, coat and vest, coat, trousers, and vest, coat and dresspiece; 8th, silver lever hunting watch 29066, coat, gold albert, ring, and locket; 9th, sheet, 2 blankets, and dress, coat; 11th, blanket, shirt, and 2 pair drawers; 12th, vest and 2 pieces of stone, gold brooch, tablecover, and tablecloth, dress, petticoat, and nightgown, opera glass; 13th, gold geneva watch 14911, silver geneva hunting watch 72990, revolver, 2 stone rings, 7 umbrellas, silver lever hunting watch 32974, and albert, remnant of tweed, coat and vest; 14th, silver geneva hunting watch 47369, gold brooch; 15th, silver lever hunting watch 10864, gold chain and 2 rings, silk dress, pair gold earrings; 16th, gold lever watch 46898, albert, and locket, remnant of cloth and coat, silver lever watch 40780, pair gold earrings, silk dress, 2 frocks, tablecloth, petticoat and bag, wedding ring, 2 petticoats, quilt, 2 sheets, and toilet, silver lever hunting watch 44356, pair jet earrings, Dolly Varden sewing-machine; 18th, silver geneva hunting watch 76326, silk dresspiece, pair trousers; 19th, coat, 2 gold bracelets, gold brooch, pair earrings, green stone and gold brooch, pair earrings, emerald and brooch and 2 seals, gold brooch; 20th, silk mantle; 21st, 2 pieces stuff, silver geneva hunting watch 82349, quilt, clock, remnant of tweed; 22nd, pair boots, coat, chronometer 4167 by John Poole, gold lever hunting watch 1102, gold albert and locket; 23rd, gold geneva watch 23001, albert locket, diamond ring, gold masonic jewel, gold chain, 3 seals, 2 keys and ring, gold brooch and pair earrings, portmanteau, 2 coats, vest, and pair trousers; 25th, trousers and vest, gold albert, locket, and trinkets, spy-glass, breech-loading gun in case; 26th, gold geneva watch 20178; 27th, dress petticoat and tablecloth, silver geneva hunting watch 42308, trousers and vest; 28th, silver lever watch 11285, gold albert, pin brooch, and earrings, gold ring.
October—2nd, silver geneva watch 16301, and metal albert, pair trousers, silver verge watch 9843, silver lever hunting watch 5795, umbrella and dress, suit clothes, 3 sheets, set mosquito curtains, valence, and 4 shirts; 3rd, silver geneva hunting watch 8372, piece of flannel, shawl, and skirt, 2 fancy rings, gold ring, coat, pair trousers, vest, and coat, dressing-case, protractor, 3 brooches, 3 pairs earrings, pair silver and pair jet earrings, 3 rings, locket, chain, 12 plated forks and cross; 7th, coat, silver lever hunting watch 38150, gold brooch; 9th, black silk dress, frock, and flannel petticoat, gold brooch, pair trousers, 2 shirts and vest, coat; 19th, pair trousers, frock, dress, and cape, pair boots; 11th, trousers and vest, mantle, 2 antimacassars; 13th, coat and trousers, dress, and 5 pieces baby's clothing; 14th, pair gold earrings, gold ring, gold albert, locket, and green stone, keeper, silver lever watch 2465 and albert; 16th, 2 gold sleeve buttons, silver lever hunting watch 1192, suit clothes, gold geneva watch 63628, dresspiece and polonaise, silk dress, and pair gold earrings; 17th, silver geneva hunting watch 59850, silver geneva hunting watch 31100 and albert, coat; 18th, 7 nightgowns and 1 chemise, gold ring; 19th, silver lever hunting watch 46185 and albert, gold American hunting watch 1248, a heavy gold albert, gold American hunting watch 603 and heavy gold albert, railway rug and blue blanket, 2 silver cups, shawl, 2 coats, portmanteau; 20th, fancy ring and locket; 21st, leather bag, silver lever watch 34608 and gold ring, silver geneva watch 59433, pair blankets, 2 coats and pair boots, 2 fancy rings, coat; 23rd, pair trousers, coat, and poncho, gold geneva watch 70243, meerschaum pipe, 2 vests and pair trousers, 2 coats, and vest, 2 pairs trousers, coat, tablecloth, 2 petticoats and nightgown, 2 shirts and petticoat; 24th, aneroid hydrometer, silver geneva watch 70956, gold lever hunting watch 39889; 25th, dresspiece and jacket, suit clothes, gold plate with 5 teeth; 26th, coat, trousers, vest, and shirt, 2 coats, coat, vest, and trousers, gold geneva watch 11247, coat and pair boots; 27th, suit clothes, 4 pairs trousers and 4 vests; 28th, quilt, petticoat, 2 pairs drawers and 5 pieces baby's clothing, coat, suit clothes and shirt; 30th, silver geneva watch 22242 and albert, gold ring, dust coat, silver geneva hunting watch 538, gold albert and locket, gold geneva watch 28200, silver geneva hunting watch and albert; 31st, inchnaneter in case, Hill's patent revolver, 2 pairs trousers.
November—1st, 2 pairs trousers, coat and vest, polonaise, cape, and petticoat, opera glass, trousers and vest; 2nd, 2 shirts, violin, silver lever watch 18049, 2 coats; 3rd, silver lever hunting watch 3759; 4th, gold geneva hunting watch 11088, dress and petticoat, silver lever hunting watch 10717; 6th, gold chain and ring, mosquito curtains, overcoat, gold geneva watch 3719 and albert; 7th, pair trousers, trousers and vest, dress, family Bible, shawl, gold albert and key; 8th, wedding ring and keeper, silver lever hunting watch 19241 and albert; 9th, gold frame portrait and sapphire ring; 10th, coat, dress, and muslin, opera glass; 11th, coat and trousers, coat; 13th, coat, pair trousers, coat, dress, frock, jacket, 2 pair drawers, chemise, nightgown, 7 pieces baby's clothing, Bible, and hat, gold albert and locket, 3 fancy rings, pair trousers and vest, 2 dresses, shawl, and scarf, 3 waterproofs, pair blankets; 14th, coat, trousers, vest, 3 shirts and sundries, gold albert and locket, and mounted green stone, silk dresspiece; 15th, black silk, marine glass, railway rug and suit clothes, set mosquito curtains; 17th, gold geneva hunting watch 49, gold geneva watch 10714, gold geneva watch and chain 18358, dress, antimacassar, frock, and pair boots, silver geneva hunting watch 56174; 18th, 3 antimacassars, gold ring, and pipe, 2 pairs trousers, remnant cloth, coat, coat.
Also, quantity of parcels, 5s and under.

THURSDAY, March 15, at 11 o'clock.

Under a Bill of Sale.
At the Furniture Warehouse of Mr. C. GALLOWAY, 305, Pitt-street, adjoining Tattersall's Hotel.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF THE WHOLE OF HIS EXTENSIVE STOCK OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
comprising—
Handsome Drawing and Dining Room Suites
Massive Sideboard and Telescope Dining Tables
Elegant Gilt Pier Glasses, Lustres, Vases
Walnut Centre, Occasional, and Card Tables
Oil Paintings, Engravings, Water-colours
Mahogany Wardrobes, plate-glass doors
Handsome Marble Slab Washstands, with tables and glass to match
Walnut Canterburies, Whatnots
Tubular and other Bedsteads
Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds
Cedar Chests Drawers, Linen Presses
40 Cases American Chairs
And the usual assortment of articles found in a large furniture warehouse.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY next, March 15, 1877, at 11 o'clock, at 305, Pitt-street,
The above.

THIS DAY, March 14, 1877.

At the Argyle Bond.

On account and risk of the shippers.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Wittowski, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Argyle Stores, THIS DAY, March 14, 1877, at 11 o'clock,
RVP over 3553,
One case genuine box cigars.
Terms, cash.

UNRESERVED PACKAGE SALE.

WOOLLENS, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, GREY CALICOES, WATERPROOF-CLOTHING, DUNDEE GOODS, HATS, STUFFS, &c., ex Lactura and Portland.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, and FRIDAY, 15th and 16th instant, at 11 a.m. each day.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday) and FRIDAY,
Invoices of the above-named goods, now landing, which will be offered in
ORIGINAL PACKAGES,
as follows:—
131—148 pairs men's mole trousers, Z, slightly damaged
186— 21 pieces wove shirtings
216— 20 ditto angola ditto
1271— 20 ditto 5-4 American longcloths
1340— 12 ditto 6-4 ditto
684— 26 ditto check homespuns
4981— 26 ditto satin stripe moires
4982— 1 case same
286—150 pairs men's fancy tweed trousers
287— 1 case same
359—100 boys' Kensington suits
354—100 ditto blue diagonal ditto
352— 50 men's D.B. black cloth pagets, 35994, stitched edges
50 ditto ditto ditto, 35995, bound edges
380— 1 case same
353—150 men's D.B. super ditto, bound, 35996
50 ditto ditto ditto, stitched, 35997
350— 50 black cloth pagets, SB, stitched, 35992
10 SB fancy marcella vests
132—150 pairs men's mole trousers, Z
133-5— 3 cases, each the same
323—150 pairs ditto, ZZ
324— 1 case same
334-5— 2 cases, each same
70—200 pairs boys', youths', and men's ditto, Y
338—150 ditto men's ditto, X
339— 1 case same
C&B in triangle.
412— 10 pieces super millers' moleskin
411— 1 case same
831— 23 pieces 30-inch American twills
73— 30 ditto 72-inch grey domestic
69— 35 ditto 32-inch ditto
70— 39 ditto 36-inch ditto
71— 40 ditto 36-inch grey mexican.
M in diamond,
10— 9 pieces 54-inch striped beddir 3 Nos.
11— 1 bale same.
W in triangle,
6561— 8 pieces ⅞ hair-line tweeds
6562— 8 ditto trouserings
6563-4— 2 cases, each same
6566— 8 pieces ⅞ wool tweeds
6567-8— 2 cases, each same
6571— 8 pieces ⅞ fancy tweeds
6572— 1 case same
6575— 6 pieces 6-4 grey devons
6577— 10 ditto ⅞ fancy tweeds
6578— 10 ditto fancy doe trouserings
6579— 6 ditto ⅞ striped trouserings
6582— 3 ditto blue presidents
6583— 1 case same
6586— 4 pieces 6-4 blue diagonals
6587— 1 case same
6590— 10 pieces ⅞ imitation colonials
6591— 1 case same
6593— 10 pieces 3-4 wool trouserings
6594— 7 ditto 3-4 whipcord tweeds
6595— 1 case same
6596— 5 pieces 6-4 super blue serge
6597— 5 ditto heavy ditto
6601— 4 ditto 6-4 heavy meltons
6602— 4 ditto the same.
BB,
891—100 D. T. fawn W. P. coats
892—100 heavy sheeting ditto
100 fine ditto
894—200 fine twill ditto
895— 93 very superior assorted W. P. coats, in patent Ulster and military shapes
896— 1 case leggings, waterproof
879— 1 ditto waterproof buggy aprons
181— 8 dozen men's black stiff felts, 188 A
182— 8 ditto ditto drab ditto, 188 B
201— 8 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 80 A
202— 1 case same
209— 8 dozen men's drab ditto, 68 A
214— 8 ditto ditto ditto, 180 A
217— 8 ditto ditto ditto, 988 A
234— 10 ditto boys' black ditto, 2 Nos.
242— 1 case same
235— 10 dozen men's ditto, 2 Nos.
236— 10 ditto ditto ditto, 2 Nos.
237— 10 ditto best ditto, extra band
238— 10 ditto ditto ditto, 1½ in. band, 305.
All packages to be charged half invoice price.
Terms at sale.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE
at
CASSEL,
the Residence of JOSEPH KATZENSTEIN, Esq., Roslyn-street, Darlinghurst,
on
TUESDAY, 27th March, at 11 a.m.,
of the whole of his MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Sterling Silver.
The UNRIVALLED COLLECTION of RARE and VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS and WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, and the valuable Library of Books.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Joseph Katzenstein, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Cassel, Roslyn-street, Darlinghurst, on TUESDAY, 27th March, at 11 a.m., on account of his intended departure for Europe,
The above.
Catalogues will be issued in a few days. Cards to view may be had on application.
Full particulars in next Saturday's issue.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

1 CASE CONTAINING 45 KIPS CHAMOIS SKINS.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Trafalgar, from London.

COHEN and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, March 14, at 11 o'clock prompt,
§771-3—1 case, containing as under:—
6 kips chamois skins, 1 R.
9 ditto ditto, 2 R.
9 ditto ditto, 3 R.
9 ditto ditto, 4 R.
6 ditto ditto, 5 R.
6 ditto ditto, 6 R.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

42 CASES ASSORTED GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FANCY GOODS, E. P. WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.
Now landing ex Lactura and s. s. Hankow.
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE CONSIGNEES.
FOR ABSOLUTE UNRESERVED SALE.

COHEN and CO. are instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, March 14, at 11 o'clock precisely,
42 cases assorted general merchandise, fancy goods, E. P. ware, cutlery, &c., &c., &c., consisting of as follows, viz.:—
5 cases assorted kerosene lamps and lampware
3 ditto E. P. 3, 4, and 5 hole cruets
3 ditto ditto butter coolers, assorted
1 case ladies' bags, pocket books, and portemonnaies
1 ditto desks, workboxes, jewel ditto, &c.
1 ditto assorted jewellery, alberts, rings, chains, &c.
1 ditto solitaires, suites, waist sets, earrings, bracelets, &c.
3 cases assorted china vases, lustres, figures, &c.
1 case silver and opal vases, candlesticks, baskets, &c.
2 cases assorted toys, tennis balls, &c.
1 case block-tin dish covers, in sets
1 ditto spectacles, watch guards, necklets, brooches, &c.
2 cases assorted pocket and table cutlery
1 case assorted brushware and combs
1 ditto unframed engravings, large size
1 ditto ditto lithographs, &c.
1 ditto glass marbles
1 ditto assorted novels;
with
12 cases miscellaneous goods, contents of which are too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale.
☞ WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

25 CASES ASSORTED GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Just landed on Consignment account.

COHEN and CO. are instructed by the Consignees to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 14, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 cases General Merchandise, as follows, viz.:—
3 cases each 50 dozen table knives and forks
2 ditto Moseley's and Shirley's cutlery
1 ditto meerschaum pipes and cigar-holders
2 ditto each 50 gross rustic pipes
5 ditto pen-nibs and magnum-bonum pens
1 ditto courier's bags
2 ditto scrub brushes
2 ditto tin candlesticks
2 ditto E. P. and B. M. goods
2 ditto Rimmel's limejuice
1 ditto block tin-dish covers, in sets.
Without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, March 14.

2 Cases E. P. 3 and 4 hole Cruets.
On account of whom it may concern.

COHEN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 14, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 cases electroplated 3 and 4 hole cruets.
On account of the concerned.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

8 CASES VERY SUPERB BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, &c.,
just landed in splendid order,
consisting of
VERY ELEGANT MODERN VASES
Ditto ditto TOILET SETS
MAGNIFICENT LUSTRES, large sizes, &c.,
for Positive Sale on Consignment account.

COHEN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, March 14, at 11 o'clock precisely.
The above,
Comprising a fine assortment of really choice and elegant goods.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, March 20.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

38 Cases Assorted and SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE FURNITURE.
6 Cases MAHOGANY and WALNUT FRAMEWORK, in assortment.
Just landed ex Trafalgar, from London.
Under instructions from Messrs. COWLISHAW, BROTHERS.
☞ As usual, without the slightest reserve.

COHEN and CO. are instructed by the importers, as above, to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, on TUESDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above splendid shipment of extra finished LONDON-MADE FURNITURE.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

FRIDAY, March 16.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, PIANOFORTE, &c.
☞ On the Premises, Paddington, directly opposite the Reservoir.
The Property of T. COWLISHAW, Esq.
For Positive Sale, without any reserve.

COHEN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from T. Cowlishaw, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises, Paddington, directly opposite the Reservoir, on FRIDAY, March 16th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the superior and well-kept household furniture and effects, brilliant-toned pianoforte, pictures, platedware, utensils, &c., &c., &c.
Full particulars in Thursday's issue.
Catalogues in course of preparation.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, March 15.

To Shipchandlers, Shipowners, General Dealers, and others.
LARGE QUANTITY OF WRECKAGE SAVED FROM THE BARQUE SAMUEL MERRETT.
☞ At the Patent Slip Wharf, at 3 p.m.

COHEN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Patent Slip Wharf, on THURSDAY, March 15th, at 3 p.m. precisely,
A large quantity of wreckage saved from the barque Samuel Merrett, consisting of as follows, viz.:—
Spars
Sails
Anchors and chains
Running and standing rigging
Blocks and cordage
Ironwork
Sundries, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Positive Unreserved Sale.

Choice Farms and Land, at Prospect, near Blacktown Railway Station.
One Farm of 37 Acres, fronting the Flushcombe Road, all cleared, subdivided, and improved; 2 acres in orange trees; 1½ acre in vineyard, full-bearing; 6-roomed cottage, 2-roomed cottage, hay-shed, stables, cow-shed, yards, good well of water.

One Farm, 50 Acres, having a frontage to the Great Western and Flushcombe Roads, partly cleared and fenced.

Three Blocks of Land, 25 Acres each, fronting the Flushcombe Road, within one mile of Blacktown Station.

One Block of Land, 19 Acres, fronting the Church Road, Prospect, partly fenced.

J. S. PROCTER has received instructions from the Executrix in the Estate of the late Mr. H. Neaves, to sell by public auction, at Mr. Fitzsimmons' Royal Hotel, Blacktown, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
The above valuable properties, being subdivisions of the well-known Flushcombe Estate, Prospect.
The attention of intending purchasers is directed to the rapid advance in value of property in this locality, and, as the auctioneer's instructions are to positively sell, every lot will be offered to public competition, without the slightest reserve.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

SURRY HILLS. SURRY HILLS.
SOPHIA-STREET, OFF RILEY-STREET SOUTH.

4 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES,
three, 4 rooms each, and one 3 rooms.
In one or in four lots.

J. W. WATKIN will sell by auction, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, at 3 o'clock, on the premises,
The above described properties.
The attention of parties seeking lucrative investment or homes is invited to this sale.
Title, freehold. Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 20th March.

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

CHOICE BLOCK of LAND, situate fronting DOUBLE BAY, off WILLIAM-STREET, DARLING POINT,
containing an area of over TWO ACRES, and well known as the Old Vineyard in the MACDONALD ESTATE.
TITLE—Apply to William Barker, Esq., solicitor, Hunter and Bligh streets.
TERMS at Sale.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 20th March,
The above choice block of land, containing an area of over TWO ACRES.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.
, This land commands a view of the waters of Double Bay, and immediately adjoins the properties of C. T. Gedye, J. A. C. Willis, and J. F. Morgan, Esqs.

At the Rooms,
BELL'S-CHAMBERS, 175, Pitt-street,
at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, 20th MARCH.

HEIGHTS OF STANMORE
and fronting
STANMORE ROAD
TRAFALGAR-TERRACE
CAVENDISH-STREET
and
MERTON-STREET.

17 Choice Allotments for Sale by Auction.

TORRENS' TITLE.

HARDIE and GORMAN have been favoured with instructions to offer for public competition at the Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, 20th March,
17 choice building sites, as follows:—
LOTS 4 to 9, having frontages of 33 feet and 34 feet to Stanmore Road, by depths varying from 126 FEET to 164 FEET.

LOTS 15 and 17 to 23, having each a frontage of 33 FEET to TRAFALGAR-TERRACE, by a depth of 112 FEET.

LOTS 25 and 26, having each a frontage of 66 FEET to CAVENDISH-STREET, by enormous depths, varying from 135 to 184 FEET.

LOT 14, having the large frontage of 117 feet to TRAFALGAR-TERRACE.

The desire to secure good building land in this elevated and healthy locality is considerable, and the auctioneers believe that attention only to the above described land is necessary to lead intending purchasers to avail themselves of the opportunity offered.
The frontages on the main thoroughfare, and the commanding position of the land for extent of view are unsurpassed.
LARGE PLAN on view at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers.
LITHOGRAPHS may be obtained on application.

CONTINUATION OF
RAILWAY TERRACE to FRAZER'S ROAD.

CONTINUATION OF
THE BOULEVARDE
to
WEST-STREET.

PETERSHAM. PETERSHAM.

WEST'S PADDOCK. WEST'S PADDOCK.

AUCTION SALE, on the GROUND,
of the residue of that
MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD ESTATE,
situate at
PETERSHAM,
and well known as Mr. West's Paddock.

TITLE—REAL PROPERTY ACT.

TERMS, SPECIAL AND MOST LIBERAL.
One-fourth cash, one-fourth in two years. Balance in four years from day of sale, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

HARDIE and GORMAN have been favoured with instructions to offer for public competition,
ON THE GROUND,
at 3 o'clock, on
SATURDAY, 24th MARCH.
THE RESIDUE OF THE ABOVE VERY VALUABLE SUBURBAN FREEHOLD ESTATE,
situate at
PETERSHAM,
on the left hand side of the railway line, and within two minutes' walk of the
PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION,
and subdivided into
VILLA ALLOTMENTS.

SECTION 1.
ALLOTMENTS 13, 14, and 15, each having frontages to
WEST-STREET.
ALLOTMENT 16, having a frontage of 53 feet 6 inches to
NEW COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

SECTION 2.
ALLOTMENTS 4 to 17, each having a frontage of 50 feet to
WEST-STREET.
ALLOTMENTS 18 to 35, each having a frontage of 50 feet to
FRAZER'S ROAD.

, This ELIGIBLE PROPERTY being in the market for positive sale, the auctioneers would direct special attention to this sale, as affording an opportunity to secure eligible building sites having a most commanding and delightful view seldom to be met with, and very accessible to the PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.

LARGE PLAN ON VIEW AT THE ROOMS.
LITHOGRAPHS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

FREE RAILWAY TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED FOR THE 2.30 TRAIN.

Luncheon and Refreshments provided.

A STREET IS GIVEN THROUGH LOTS 8 and 27 IN SECTION 2, FROM FRAZER'S ROAD TO WEST-STREET, and RAILWAY TERRACE IS CONTINUED TO FRAZER'S ROAD.

THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION having purchased a large portion of this estate INVESTORS, SPECULATORS, and OTHERS will do well to purchase at this sale. No doubt in a short time a NEW AND HANDSOME PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING will be erected on this land, which will give a character to this locality, and will doubtless add to the value of the land purchased already, as well as enhance the value of the land now offered.

BURWOOD.
DRIVER'S ROAD.

LOT 1.—3 comfortable Cottage Residences, each tenanted at a rental of £60 per annum.

LOT 2.—9 Allotments, immediately at the rear of LOT 1, having each 40 FEET frontage to
FLETCHER-STREET,
and the
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TITLE, TORRENS' ACT.
TERMS: HALF cash, and the balance may remain at 6 PER CENT. interest.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions from Mr. JOSEPH FLETCHER to sell by public auction, at 3 o'clock, on the ground, on
SATURDAY NEXT,
The following:—
LOT 1. Three comfortable cottage residences, built of weatherboard on stone foundations; two, each containing 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; and one containing 7 rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c., with shingled roofs.
, These are very comfortable cottage residences, occupying a good position in this well-known thoroughfare. The grounds are very large (from over one quarter to over half an acre), and are laid out in kitchen and flower gardens, with a large supply of fruit trees in full-bearing, and laden with fruit.
The properties are between Messrs. WALTON and BAPTIST'S land, and only a very short distance from the
REDMIRE PLATFORM.

LOT 2.—Nine allotments, immediately at the rear of LOT 1, having each 40 feet frontage to
FLETCHER-STREET,
and the
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
by enormous depths, varying from 268 feet.
, These are good building lots occupying similar positions on one side of the RAILWAY LINE to NICHOLL'S Land on the other, between the
RAILWAY BRIDGE,
DRIVER'S ROAD,
and the
REDMIRE PLATFORM,
and well-known as the property of
Mr. JOSEPH FLETCHER.

☞ These valuable properties will be offered in ONE LOT in the first instance, and failing to secure a purchaser for the whole, the
COTTAGES and LAND
will be offered in separate lots, as per plan of subdivision, which may be seen at the rooms of the auctioneers.
The allotments are all pegged out.
The special attention of speculators, investors, or persons requiring a good suburban residence is directed to this sale.
Day of Sale.
SATURDAY NEXT.

NORTH SHORE.

POSITIVE SALE.

Block of Land, having 300 feet frontage to BRAY and ALFRED STREETS, with DWELLING-HOUSE and STONE COTTAGE erected thereon.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 20th March,
All that piece of land, being lot 31 of the BRAY ESTATE, having 300 feet frontage to BRAY and 300 feet frontage to ALFRED STREETS, together with the TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE and STONE COTTAGE erected thereon.

The HOUSE contains 5 rooms, kitchen, &c., with verandah and balcony, &c. It has also a large yard and garden, with a good supply of water. This property is occupied by Mr. Underwood, at £40 per annum.
The COTTAGE contains 2 rooms, kitchen, &c., and is occupied by Mr. Curran at 8s per week.

☞ This is a good corner property, and is in the market for positive sale, owing to the intended departure of the proprietor from the colonies. The situation of the property is first-class, occupying a good position on the main road to NEUTRAL BAY, and is between the residences of F. A. A. WILSON and DAVIES, Esqs.

Preliminary Notice.

POSITIVE and UNRESERVED LAND SALE.

Easy Terms of Payment.

SATURDAY, 31st March.

GEORGETON. GEORGETON,
On the banks of the
GEORGE'S RIVER,
close to the Punt, and in close proximity to SANS SOUCI.
140 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
of large area, and so arranged by survey that purchasers may obtain a whole block, having frontages on each side to a street. The main Government or Illawarra Road, from the metropolis to the Punt at George's River, passes through the land for sale.

JOHN TAYLOR has been instructed by the proprietors to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on SATURDAY, 31st March, at 2 o'clock,
The above valuable and choice suburban lands, and upon remarkably easy terms of payment, viz.:—Credit will be given for 75 per cent. of the purchase money for a period of three years from the day of sale, and at 6 per cent. interest.
Conveyances and luncheon will be provided for the convenience of purchasers on the day of sale.
Plan at the rooms of the auctioneer, Church-street, Parramatta, where lithographs may be obtained.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1439288

AUCTION SALES.

OILMEN'S STORES.

Now landing.

WEDNESDAY, March 14, at 11 o'clock.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, March 14, at 11 o'clock,
250 cases oilmen's stores.

Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

The damaged portion of the cargo of the Barque CARRINGTON,
622 Pockets Grocery Sugars.
120 Bags Brewers' Crystals.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 14, at the City Mart.

By order of Messrs. BROWN and Co.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, March 14, at 11 o'clock,
EX CARRINGTON,
more or less damaged.
A— 63 pockets
B— 12 ditto
C— 5 ditto
E— 41 ditto
H— 52 ditto
I— 29 ditto
J— 36 ditto
K—133 ditto
L— 77 bags
M— 28 pockets
N— 49 bags
P—104 pockets
R— 23 ditto
S— 38 ditto
T— 60 ditto.
Terms cash.

FINEST ASSAM TEA, IN CHESTS.

Just arrived.

For Positive Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock,
43 chests finest Assam tea.
Terms at sale.

PRIME BUTTER.

Just landed ex Easby.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
50 kegs prime butter.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE BOOT AND SHOE SALE.

A Splendid Shipment ex Lactura.

L. E. THRELKELD has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 23rd instant,
A magnificent assortment of boots and shoes.
Terms liberal.

YACHT BLUE BELL.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Ackroyd, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, on MONDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
The half-decked yacht Blue Bell.
Terms liberal.

AMERICAN DRAWING-ROOM ORGAN,
just landed,
by G. Woods and Co., Boston.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by auction, at the Rooms, 273, George-street, on FRIDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
A superior full compass instrument, in walnut case, just unpacked.

New Consignment.

Antique and Modern Styles in VESTAS.

Just landed ex Strathdon, from London.

By order of the Consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by auction, at the Rooms, 273, George-street, on FRIDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
13 cases West End goods, full particulars of which will be given at sale.

MONDAY, 19th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by the importers to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, Sydney, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Invoices of new and seasonable goods, just landed, as above.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 14.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
21 packages, comprising—
Sheetings, ticks
Flannels, hollands
Dress stuffs
Stays
Men's and women's hosiery
Men's and boys' crimean shirts
Hats and caps
Millinery, haberdashery, &c.
Terms at sale.

TO OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and OTHERS.

Important Unreserved Sale of Seasonable Clothing.

THIS DAY, March 14.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A in double triangle,
1—1 case, 30 men's S.B. Cheviot sac coats
31 ditto Garnet suits
43 pairs men's trousers
8 Cambridge suits
2—1 case, 28 men's S.B. Cheviot sac coats
8 Derby suits
43 pairs men's trousers
27 Cambridge suits
3—1 case, 30 men's S.B. Cheviot sac coats
33 Garnet suits
19 Cambridge suits.
Terms at sale.

TO WOOLLEN DRAPERS, TAILORS, STOREKEEPERS, and OTHERS.

Unreserved Sale of Seasonable Woollens.

THIS DAY, Wednesday.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
LR, 16—1 case, 12 ends, W. E. tweeds, 564 yards
17—1 ditto, 12 ditto, fancy trouserings, 476½ yards
18—1 ditto, 6 ditto, 6-4 fancy coating, 193 yards
19—1 ditto, 10 ditto, 6-4 ditto ditto, 445 yards.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MRS. READING, Park-street.

To Berlin Wool and Fancy Repositories and others.

FRIDAY next, at half-past 10.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by Mrs. Reading, late of the firm of Reading, Son, and Co. (well-known in Market-street for many years), to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at half-past 10,
The entire stock, comprising—
250 blocks for printing embroidery
350 instruction books
2 cwt. beads for canvas and needle wook
Berlin wool patterns, worked cushions, slippers, screens, crape cord; silk, russia, and star braid; Berlin and Shetland wools, wool-work frames, gold and silver tinsels and beads, fire papers, needles, filloselle, decalcomanie, Christmas and birthday cards, buds and seeds, &c.
Show cases, sashes, fixtures, &c.
Terms, cash.

On account and risk of the Shippers.

FRIDAY, March 16.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, March 16, at 11 o'clock,
HCC,
4752-54—3 cases, containing 437 dozen poll combs
105 dozen, dressing combs
570 ditto tooth ditto,
the manufacture of the Horbury I. R. Comb Company
1 case pocket cutlery
1 ditto briar pipes, horn and amber tipped
1 ditto meerschaum pipes
1 ditto French morocco bags
1 ditto American nested trunks
4 cases maple-framed engravings, 1½ and 2 inch.
Details in future issue.
Terms, cash.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PIANOFORTES
by
VARIOUS EMINENT ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MAKERS,
including
Walnut Oblique Trichord 7 octaves, steel frame, by TRAUMANN, Vienna, who received the 1st Prize at the Vienna Exhibition
Rosewood Trichord, full compass, by ERARD
Walnut Oblique Trichord by BORD
Walnut Trichord, panel front, by CHALLEN and HODGSON
Rosewood Trichord, by AUCHER, FRERES
Ditto, full compass, by KIRKMAN
Rosewood Grand Piano, by ERARD.

WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at 11 a.m.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 14th March, at 11 a.m.,
FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES by eminent FIRST-CLASS English and foreign makers.

WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at 11 a.m.
At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

On first floor.
VERY ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE by AUCTION of the VALUABLE and Varied Stock of Samples
of
A traveller for some of the best Parisian Houses, comprising—
Perfumery
Brushware
Ladies' and Gent.'s Boots and Shoes
Opera and Field Glasses
Toys, Clocks, Silver Lever Watches, Aneroid Barometers
Stationery, Pens, Haberdashery,
&c., &c., &c.
9 Iron-bound Chests containing same.

TO FANCYWARE DEALERS, PERFUMERS, STATIONERS, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 14th March, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms, cash.

PEARL SHELL.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction.

THURSDAY MORNING.

To Shippers, Speculators, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10 cases Torres Straits' mother-of-pearl shell.
Just arrived per steamer.
Terms, cash.

WAXED CALFSKINS.
Just landed ex Trafalgar, from London.
For Positive Sale, by auction.

THURSDAY, 15th March.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases, each 10 dozen, best waxed calfskins.
Just landed ex Trafalgar, from London.
Terms at sale.

HOBART TOWN JAMS,
Just landed ex Tasman.

To Grocers, Dealers, and Country Buyers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Tasman, in prime condition,
88 cases Hobart Town jams, in tins
30 ditto ditto, in white jars.
Terms at sale.

GENUINE MUSTARD.

AUCTION SALE, THURSDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
ex Trafalgar.
5 cases genuine mustard, in ½-lb. tins
5 ditto mustard condiment, in ditto.
Terms at sale.

BULK AND BOTTLED ALE.

To Hotelkeepers and others.

AUCTION SALE, THURSDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
12 hogsheads Aitken's ale
14 hogsheads ditto ditto
20 casks ditto bottled ale, pints.
Terms at sale.

FANCY SOAPS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
ex Trafalgar,
8 cases D. H. Buxton and Co.'s fancy soaps, in 7 lb, boxes.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
On an EARLY DAY,
ex Trafalgar.

46 CASES SPLENDIDLY UPHOLSTERED ENGLISH FURNITURE, comprising
DINING-ROOM, HALL, DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY and BEDROOM FURNITURE, full particulars of which will duly appear.

TO THE TRADE and PRIVATE BUYERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on an early day, at the New Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets,
46 cases English-made furniture.
Terms at sale.

The Property and Plant
of
THE SYDNEY TIN MINING COMPANY,
Middle Creek, Inverell,
comprising
12 20 ACRE BLOCKS, known as MINERAL LEASES Nos. 738, 751, 752, 772, 830, 839, 842, 850, 853, 1616, 1618, 1620.
Rent paid to December 31, 1877.
MANAGER'S HOUSE, Miners' Huts, Outbuildings, &c.
MINING IMPLEMENTS and PLANT
HORSE, DRAY, Harness, Saddle, &c.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMP
ORE BAGS, about 100 dozen
and
ONE TEN-H.P. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, now let at £3 15s per week to James May, Cope's Creek, where it may be seen.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, Sydney, on MONDAY, March 26, at 11 o'clock,
The property and plant of the SYDNEY TIN MINING CO. (Limited), as above.

*** These selections were among the earliest taken up for tin mining in the Inverell district, and comprise the pick of the celebrated MIDDLE CREEK. A large quantity of ore has been raised, invariably of the finest quality, and although it is now deemed inexpedient to continue working on the Company's account the property might be worked by a few enterprising men, with the prospect of very satisfactory results.
At the date of the last advices from the mine 20 tributers were at work, and a quantity of ore was being raised.
Inventory of plant may be seen at the Rooms of the auctioneer; and visitors to the mine will receive all required information from Mr. J. BOATWRIGHT, the Manager.

THURSDAY, 15th March, at half-past 11 a.m.,
at the Residence of Mr. E. L. D. Fattorini,
WATSON'S BAY.

UNRESERVED SALE
of
His SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising
Glassware, Oval Table
Filter, Dumb Waiter, Chiffonier
VALUABLE Dining-room Clock, Books, Dining Table
Carpets and Hearthrugs
Fenders and Fireirons
FINE Proof Engravings and Chromos
Dining-room Lamps, Hall Lamp
Umbrella Stand, Oil Cloth
Chest Drawers, Towel Horses
Washstands and Toilet Services
HANDSOME State BEDSTEADS, Hair Mattresses, and Bedding, Toilet Tables, and Glasses
Kitchen Clock, Dresser, Kitchen Utensils
Garden and Yard Implements, Steps, Tanks, and a quantity of Useful Sundries.

TO PRIVATE BUYERS and GENERAL DEALERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed by Mr. E. L. D. Fattorini, to sell by auction, at his residence, Watson's Bay, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at half-past 11 a.m.,
SUPERIOR household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

W. PRITCHARD'S ORDER OF AUCTION SALE.
CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
AT HIS ROOMS,
281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 15th March,
at 11 o'clock.

15-ROOMED HOUSE,
DARLING-STREET,
NEAR COUNCIL-CHAMBERS,
BALMAIN.
TORRENS' TITLE.

5 CHOICE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
fronting a road leading from UNWIN S BRIDGE Road to COOK'S RIVER Road.
ADJOINING Mr. O'REILLY'S LAND,
ST. PETERS,
NEWTOWN.
FREEHOLD TITLE.

CITY ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
JOHNSTONE-STREET,
at the rear of Railton's Grocery Store,
BAY-STREET,
GLEBE.
Leasehold Title.

47 ACRES OF LAND,
near MAIN RIVER, MIDDLE HARBOUR,
PARISH OF GORDON,
NORTH SYDNEY.
Torrens' Title.

100-ACRE FARM,
WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE FITZROY MINES,
FRONTING THE OLD SOUTHERN, ROAD,
and back entrance to the New Road.
SITUATED BETWEEN IT AND Mr. TOOTH'S PROPERTIES.
Freehold Title.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
situated at RYDE,
GLADESVILLE, TEMPE, and BELLO RETIRO,
COOK'S RIVER, BURWOOD,
WAVERLEY, ASHFIELD, PARRAMATTA ROAD,
BONDI, COOGEE, &c.
Freehold Title.

☞ For full particulars see last Saturday and Monday's HERALD.

BALMAIN. BALMAIN. BALMAIN.

On the Ground. On the Ground.

22 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND.

MAGNIFICENT SITES.
CLOSE TO THE FERRY,
BALMAIN.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from J. Booth, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the ground, on SATURDAY, the 17th of March, at 3 o'clock,
The undermentioned properties, viz.:—
7 Allotments, having frontages to MORT, NEW JOHN, and COLLEGE STREETS.
The position of these lots are not to be equalled, and deserve special attention from intending buyers.
Also, at 4 o'clock,
15 choice Allotments, having frontages to Darling Road, Therry, and Maude streets.
These allotments are admirably situated, and for villa sites are unequalled. The view is very picturesque.
LITHOGRAPHS NOW READY.
Freehold title.
TERMS EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL.

THE BRITISH-BUILT BARQUE WITCH OF THE WAVE,
253 tons register,
carries 400 tons dead weight.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BOWDEN and MILLS are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
This fast sailing barque, built of oak at Teignmouth, West of England, in 1853; copper-fastened, and classed A1 for 10 years.
In 1874 was resheathed with yellow metal, thoroughly overhauled and repaired in London; was specially surveyed by Lloyd's, and classed A1 red for 7 years.
Carries 400 tons on a draft of 15 feet; sails fast, and discharges perishable cargo without damage. Her last was flour from Adelaide, at which place she landed in first-rate order a cargo of oats from New Zealand; to which place she took a cargo of coal from Newcastle.
Dimensions—Length, 118 feet 3-10ths; breadth, 25 feet: depth, 15 feet 5-10ths.
The vessel is now lying in the port of Newcastle.
Further particulars can be had by applying to Captain Guthrie, on board; to Mr. R. B. Wallace, the ship's agent, in Newcastle; or to the Auctioneers, 154, Pitt-street, Sydney.
☞ Inventories at the Auction Rooms.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. J. J. FENNELLY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BOWDEN and MILLS are instructed by Samuel Lyons, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 29th of March, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
All the right, title, and interest of the official assignee in and unto the selections of land taken up by the insolvent and others on his behalf, comprising about 7518 acres with improvements thereon.
And also,
The interest of the assignee in and to all other assets of the estate other than the movable property on the selections, including the equity of redemption of 1170 acres mortgaged to the Joint Stock Bank.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

KIRKCONNELL ESTATE,
of about
2000 Acres of Freehold and
6000 Acres Pre-emptive.

THIS SPLENDID ESTATE,
capable of
CARRYING 20,000 SHEEP DURING THE PRESENT DRY SEASON,
will be
SUBMITTED TO AUCTION SALE
AT AN EARLY DATE
(if not previously disposed of).

The prominent advantages are abundance of grass, never-failing supply of water, splendid cultivation land, proximity to the Rydal and Wallerawang Railway Station (being distant only 14 miles from each), magnificent timber for sawmills, healthy climate, comfortable family residence in good repair, and
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

By order of JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq.

Full particulars can be ascertained by applying to
R. and W. OAKES,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Bathurst.

ADELAIDE-STREET, SURRY HILLS,
a few feet west of Riley-street, between Cooper and Devonshire streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that CORNER piece of LAND, having 25 FEET frontage to the north side of ADELAIDE-STREET, extending 64½ feet along a side lane; also to a lane at the rear, upon which are erected the following premises:—
ADELAIDE-STREET, No. 50, a brick-built dwelling-house, containing 4 rooms, with yard, &c., at rear.
SIDE LANE, No. 1, a brick dwelling of 2 rooms, with yard, &c.
RENTAL, £44 4s per annum.
*** A small city investment, on the heights of Surry Hills, a few feet from Riley-street, between Cooper and Devonshire streets.

By order of the EXECUTORS of the Estate of the late Mrs. A. B. MURCHIE.

KENT-STREET,
between KING and MARKET STREETS,
adjoining Daley's property, known as Matthews' Boarding Establishment.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land having 50 FEET 9 inches frontage to the east side of KENT-STREET, upon which are erected TWO COTTAGES (Nos. 332 and 334, Kent-street, containing each 3 rooms and kitchen, with yard, &c., at rear, now occupied by Messrs. Williams and Emerson.
TITLE—TORRENS' ACT.
*** This property is in the most populous part of the city, in close proximity to the wharf and shipping.

UNDERWOOD ESTATE, PADDINGTON.

LOTS 73 and 74 section 3 of this Estate, having each 20 feet frontage to SUTHERLAND-STREET, with a depth of 105 feet, extending to a lane 20 feet wide at rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described land, close to Point Piper Road, and commanding a good range of view of harbour, with adjacent scenery.

Title, Torrens's Act. Plan on view.

CITY INVESTMENT.

DARLING HARBOUR.
THE AUSTRALIAN HOTEL, corner of HARBOUR and MILL STREETS—FOUR HOUSES, HARBOUR-STREET, and FOUR HOUSES MILL-STREET, adjoining the Hotel.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. A. WENCK to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK of land, No. A3, of the DICKSON'S MILL ESTATE, DARLING HARBOUR, having the following frontages:—
89 FEET to HARBOUR-STREET
75 FEET to MILL-STREET
84½ FEET to Little HARBOUR-STREET.
Upon which are the following premises, built of brick, on stone foundations:—
THE AUSTRALIAN HOTEL, at the corner, containing bar, 5 rooms and kitchen, with shed, yard, &c., at the rear.
HARBOUR COVE TERRACE, 4 two-story dwelling-houses, Harbour-street, each 3 rooms
MILL-TERRACE, 4 two-story dwelling houses, MILL-STREET, each 3 rooms, good yards, drained to sewer, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
Rental, £5 4s per week, or £270 8s. per annum.

☞ A favourably situated city investment in a very popular and rapidly-improving part of the city, close to the new Circular Wharf, at the head of DARLING HARBOUR, a locality where houses are constantly tenanted and realize good rentals.
Terms at sale.

PARRAMATTA JUNCTION.
RAILWAY STATION.

THE PICK of the GREAT JUNCTION TOWNSHIP, within sight of and only 3 minutes' walk from the
RAILWAY STATION,
FINE ELEVATED BLOCK of LAND, about 6½ Acres, surrounded by the following streets:—WILLIAM, WALTER, RAILWAY, and DANIEL, next to the well-known newly-erected property belonging to Mr. RICHARDSON, and the ORCHARD and ORANGERY lately purchased by Mr. LACKEY.
It will be offered in one lot, or subdivided into
TWENTY-TWO BUILDING SITES,
having from 49 feet to 55 feet frontages, with depths of 220 feet to 249½ feet.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
WEDNESDAY, 28th MARCH, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described CHOICE BLOCK of LAND, being one of the first selections on the WELL-KNOWN DRAINWELL subdivision, of that portion known now as
THE GREAT JUNCTION TOWNSHIP,
being the elevated part of the Estate, forming the beautiful slope towards the RAILWAY with the eastern aspect, and commanding a pleasing and extensive view of the surrounding pretty country scenery.
In one lot, it is the best site at the JUNCTION for a FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, or can be recommended in this form as a good investment with a view to future subdivision. If not sold in one lot, it will be offered in BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, as described above.
Plan of the proposed subdivision is now on view at the Rooms.
Terms liberal.

ASHFIELD HEIGHTS,
SOUTH OF THE LIVERPOOL ROAD.

Charmingly-situated and very Tastefully-finished
VILLA RESIDENCE,
and
beautifully laid out GROUNDS, upwards of 3 ACRES having extensive frontage to
PROSPECT-STREET,
known as the Property of Mrs. DRYNAN, being without doubt
THE FIRST POSITION
on the well-known
CANTERBURY ESTATE,
in sight of the new
RAILWAY PLATFORM
now in course of construction between ASHFIELD BRIDGE and the VIADUCT at PETERSHAM, and only 8 minutes' walk from the
ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. DRYNAN to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 6th APRIL, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described HIGHLY-IMPROVED PROPERTY at ASHFIELD, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
In the meantime cards to view the property may be obtained at the Rooms.
TITLE—TORRENS' ACT. Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Pitt-street, Solicitors of the Vendor.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PETERSHAM,
SOUTH of the RAILWAY STATION.

BEAUTIFULLY situated VILLA RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, upwards of 3 ACRES, at the junction of ADDISON ROAD and NEW COOK'S RIVER ROAD, occupied by E. K. WOLSTENHOLME, Esq., adjoining the property and residence of Mr. Alderman MAIDEN, and the property of J. M'SHANE, Esq.
It is only 8 minutes' walk from the
PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION,
in an elevated part of the rising and much improved suburb of PETERSHAM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above described family cottage residence and grounds, full particulars of which will shortly be published.
CARDS to view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

SMALL CITY INVESTMENTS.

1.—LIVERPOOL-STREET,
between
Castlereagh and Pitt streets.

2.—VICTORIA PLACE,
off
Liverpool-street, east of Sussex-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,
1.—LIVERPOOL-STREET.
Block of land, having 48 feet frontage to the north side of Liverpool-street, with a depth of 48 feet, and 48 feet frontage to a reserved roadway leading to Castlereagh-street, together with the brick premises Nos. 120 and 122 thereon.
*** A valuable block of building land in the best part of LIVERPOOL-STREET, now the main thoroughfare from the Circular Wharf, DARLING HARBOUR, to the EASTERN PARTS of the CITY, a position where business is rapidly increasing, and the demand constant for sites upon which to erect suitable premises.

2.—VICTORIA-PLACE,
off LIVERPOOL-STREET, near
SUSSEX-STREET.
Land having 22 FEET frontage to VICTORIA-PLACE, with a depth of 40 FEET, upon which is erected No. 5, a BRICK COTTAGE, containing 2 rooms and kitchen, with yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
☞ A desirable small residence for a mechanic, or for any one requiring to be near the wharfs and shipping.
The abstracts of the titles are now on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TO MARKET GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

FIVE DOCK.
GOUGH'S WELL-KNOWN MARKET GARDEN and ORCHARD of 2 ACRES, at the corner of MARY and MILLER STREETS, off LYONS ROAD, adjoining the property of B. C. RODD, Esq., together with the
STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE
thereon, containing 4 rooms, with a never-failing supply of water from a good well on the premises.
The land is all securely inclosed, portion is laid out as orchard of choice fruit trees in full bearing, and the residue in market garden, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. JOHN GOUGH, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, March 16, at 11 o'clock,
The above property.
Messrs. STEPHEN and STEPHEN, Pitt-street, Solicitors of the vendor.

SNAIL'S BAY, BALMAIN.

Two CHARMINGLY SITUATED SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES and Grounds, with water frontage, about midway between PERKINS' POINT and BIRCHGROVE HOUSE, near the Waterview Bay STEAMER'S WHARF, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Q. DELOITTE and H. C. DOYLE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions FROM THE PROPRIETORS, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT valuable waterside corner block of LAND having the following frontages
74½ FEET TO WHARF ROAD
70 FEET TO THE HARBOUR
170 FEET TO UNION-STREET
upon which, on Wharf Road frontage are erected two semi-detached and very FAITHFULLY-BUILT three-story VILLA RESIDENCES, erected principally of 14-inch brickwork on massive 18-inch STONE FOUNDATIONS and BASEMENT, and containing each, the following accommodation—Entrance hall, spacious drawing and dining rooms, opening on to a wide balcony overlooking the harbour; also balcony to street front, four large bedrooms, bath-room fitted with bath and water supply from tank overhead; also pantry, kitchen with stove, servants' room, washhouse with copper, cellar, lobby and larder, &c.

These residences are finished in first-class style, and no expense has been spared in arranging them with a view to perfect convenience and comfort.
The internal fittings are of the best materials that could be obtained in the market, the woodwork being principally of selected cedar.
The water supply is perfect and permanent from immense tanks sunk in the solid rock arched with brick set in cement, and connected to the house with piping and force-pump which supplies a large tank in roof connected with bath-room, &c.
The GAS is laid on throughout the residences, and all the fittings will be sold with the property.

☞ Particular attention is directed to this sale of two of the most conveniently situated charming marine residences in SNAIL'S BAY without doubt the CHOICEST POSITION in all BALMAIN having harbour frontage, and enjoying the attractive panoramic harbour views, also the whole of the surrounding pretty scenery eastward to the Heads.
Inspection is invited prior to day of sale for which purpose cards to view may be obtained at the rooms. Plan on view. Terms at sale
TITLE—TORRENS' ACT.

REGENT-STREET,
SYDNEY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

VERY DESIRABE FAMILY RESIDENCE.
No. 20, REGENT-STREET, on the east side, a few yards from Parramatta-street.
Also,
A DWELLING-HOUSE, in TERMINUS-STREET, at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK OF LAND, having the following frontages:
20½ FEET to REGENT-STREET
20½ FEET to TERMINUS-STREET,
with a depth of 98 feet, upon which are the following premises:
No. 20, REGENT-STREET, a newly erected two-story brick dwelling-house on stone foundations, cemented, with balcony in front, and containing hall, seven rooms and kitchen, with yard, back entrance, &c.
TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE of brick on stone foundation, with balcony in front, and containing four LARGE rooms, with washhouse, yard side entrance, &c.
The city water is laid on to both houses, and the gas is in the residence No. 20, Regent-street.
☞ A good city investment in a valuable position close to the Railway station, in an improving locality, where dwellings are constantly in demand, and let to respectable tenants at good rentals.
The premises are very substantially built, and no expense has been spared in finishing them in first-class style throughout.
Cards to view may be obtained on application at the Rooms.

GOOD CITY INVESTMENT.

SHAMROCK-TERRACE,
TAYLOR-STREET, SURRY HILLS,
between Botany and Dowling streets, a few yards south of Oxford-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd March, at 11 o'clock,
SHAMROCK-TERRACE.
FOUR 5-roomed HOUSES, with balconies in front, Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28, TAYLOR-STREET, between Botany and Dowling streets, a few yards south of Oxford street.
*** This is a well-situated city investment, in an improving and very popular locality, close to Oxford-street and Moore Park.
RENTAL, £166 8s per annum.
Plan on view at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

FRIDAY, 16th MARCH, 1877.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Government of New South Wales to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th March, at 12 o'clock,
PARISH OF BOTANY.
Between Maroubra and Long Bays.

Lot.	Portion.	Area. a.	r.	p.	Price per acre. £	s.
A	97	6	3	22	£3	0
B	98	5	0	36	3	0
C	99	6	3	31	3	0
D	100	5	0	32	3	0
E	101	7	3	12	4	0
F	102	6	0	15	4	0
G	103	6	0	39	4	0
H	104	4	0	11	4	0
I	105	7	0	35	3	0
J	106	6	2	32	3	0
K	108	7	0	33	3	0
L	109	7	0	18	3	0
M	111	4	0	26	4	10
N	112	7	3	37	4	10
O	113	9	1	33	4	10
P	114	10	2	0	4	10
Q	115	11	2	0	4	10
R	116	7	0	9	4	10
S	117	10	0	0	4	10
T	118	11	3	0	4	10
U	119	12	0	0	4	10
V	120	15	0	0	4	10
W	121	7	3	38	4	10
X	122	8	3	35	4	10
Y	123	11	2	0	4	10
	On Bunnerong Creek.					
Z	124	30	2	28	3	10
	Between Coogee and Maroubra Bays. Allot. sec.					
AA	3 5	6	1	19	3	10

Plans on view at the Rooms.

FOVEAUX-STREET, ALBION ESTATE.

Well-built FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 19, FOVEAUX-STREET, a few yards east of Elizabeth-street South.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction at the Rooms Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land being lot 6 section V. of the Albion Estate, having 25 feet 5 inches frontage to the south side of Foveaux-street with a depth of 100 feet extending to a lane at the rear, upon which is erected, No. 19, Foveaux-street, a substantially built brick two-story Residence, on stone foundation, with verandah and balcony in front, and containing hall, 5 rooms, kitchen, and wash-shed, with good yard, having gate entrance from Foveaux-street. The city water is laid on and the premises are drained to the sewer.

☞ A very desirable residence in the main street on the Albion Estate, close to Elizabeth-street and the Haymarket, and within easy walking distance of the business centre of the city. Cards to view at the Rooms. Pitt-street.

CITY INVESTMENT.

GLOUCESTER-TERRACE.
FOUR FAITHFULLY-BUILT RESIDENCES,
Nos. 3, 5, 7, and 9,
MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH,
a few feet from
LIVERPOOL-STREET, HYDE PARK.

RENTAL, £260 PER ANNUM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land having the following frontages:—
63 FEET 10 inches to MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH
63 FEET 10 inches to LITTLE MACQUARIE-STREET
with a depth of 69 feet 8 inches, upon which are those family residences
GLOUCESTER-TERRACE.
Four substantially erected DWELLING HOUSES
Nos. 3, 5, 7, and 9,
MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH,
built of brick on stone foundations and basements, containing each hall, 5 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with shed, yard, &c., connected with the sewer at the rear.
☞ These houses were erected by the late J. MARSH, Esq., of the ENGLISH BUILDING COMPANY as a permanent investment, and no expense was spared in their construction. The premises have slate roofs, a neat elevation with stone cornices, and are of a class well adapted for the position, which from its proximity to Hyde Park, Oxford-street, and the centre of the city, always secures to the houses good tenants. Cards to view at the Rooms. Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, vendor's solicitors.

MONARO DISTRICT.

For POSITIVE SALE, by order of the EXECUTORS of the late P. J. J. CLIFFORD, Esq., Rose Valley, Cooma.

BIG BADGER STATION,
with 2000 HEAD CATTLE, more or less.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the EXCHANGE, Sydney, THIS DAY, 14th March, 1877, at 12 o'clock,
BIG BADGER STATION,
about 30 miles from COOMA, and having extensive frontage to both sides of the BIG BADGER RIVER, and further watered by the BREDBO RIVER and other watercourses, as well as some fine and never-failing swamps.
With this station will be sold
2000 HEAD WELL-BRED mixed CATTLE,
more or less.

The COUNTRY comprises a very large area of excellent grazing land, and is surrounded by the runs of Slapup (Badgery's), Cowra (Harnett's), Tumble-down (Cosgrove's).
The CATTLE are an excellent, quiet, well-bred herd, the greatest care having been taken with them—the bulls being of LEE'S and DURHAM'S breeding. The large proportion are male cattle, including over 300 4-year old BULLOCKS.
The IMPROVEMENTS are substantial and complete, consisting of cottage, 5 rooms; ditto, 2 rooms, stockyards, cultivation paddocks, large bush paddocks, 3 sheep stations with huts and yards, &c., &c.
To those who want a station with abundance of GRASS and WATER, and within an easy distance of the RIVERINA country to remove sheep to, this is an opportunity that cannot be overrated.

Full particulars may be had on application to HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

MONARO DISTRICT.

GLENBOG STATION,
with 600 HEAD CATTLE, more or less.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from William Kiss, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the EXCHANGE, Sydney, THIS DAY, 14th March, 1877, at 12 o'clock,
GLENBOG STATION,
situated about 8 miles from NIMITYBELLE, and containing an area of about 20,000 acres of excellent grazing land, the whole of which is available for stock.
With the run will be sold
600 HEAD MIXED CATTLE,
a well-bred, quiet, dairy herd, all the cows being broken to bail, and no bullocks were taken off last year.
The IMPROVEMENTS are 5-roomed cottage, large paddock, stockyards, &c., &c.
There are 161 acres purchased land.
This COUNTRY is abundantly and PERMANENTLY WATERED by numerous CREEKS and SPRINGS, and would make an excellent station to work with those RIVERINA STATIONS which are suffering from want of FEED and WATER, of which there is a superabundance on GLENBOG.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

TASMANIAN RAMS,
from the celebrated studs of
JAMES GIBSON, Esq., Belle Vue,
and
DAVID TAYLOR, Esq., St. Johnston.

MORT and CO. beg to announce that they have received instructions from the proprietors to offer for sale, during the Agricultural Society's Exhibition, in April,
on account of James Gibson, Esq.,
12 VERY SUPERIOR MERINO RAMS;
and on account of David Taylor, Esq.,
12 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.
☞ The high-class character of the rams bred by Messrs. James Gibson and David Taylor is too widely known to require comment, and an opportunity is now offered of obtaining rams specially selected by the breeders for this market.

Further particulars will shortly be published.
MORT and CO.,
Circular Quay, Sydney.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

A splendid Farm for Sale, known as Dainsgrove Farm, about an hour's drive from the Campbelltown Railway Station, on the Appin Road.

MR. GEORGE BROWN has received instructions from Mrs. Margaret Hallahan to sell by public auction, at Gregory's Hotel, Campbelltown, on the 17th day of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock,
The farm known as Dainsgrove Farm, containing 56 acres, subdivided into six paddocks, and some have been under cultivation and cleared, and never-failing supply of water; on the farm is erected 3-roomed cottage, stables, out-houses, stockyards, and gardens.
The farm is well-known as being first-class land; and small capitalists requiring a snug home should not lose this opportunity.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

Campbelltown.

Weatherboard Cottage and Allotment of Land for Sale.

MR. GEORGE BROWN has been favoured with instructions from the executors under the will of the late Judge Cheeke, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the ground, Campbelltown, on the 31st day of March, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m.,
Weatherboard cottage, situated in Allman-street, near the Congregational Church, having a frontage of 66 feet to Allman-street, by a depth of 166 feet. Cottage contains four rooms, detached kitchen, and outhouses with garden, in a healthy situation, and within five minutes' walk from the Railway Station.
Also,
All that allotment or parcel of land, containing three roods twenty-two perches, situated in Candamine and Lindsey streets, and adjoining the splendid Nursery of F. Furguson, Esq.
Further particulars to title, &c., apply to ELLIS and MAKINSON, Solicitors, 69, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; or the Auctioneer, Campbelltown.
Terms at sale.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the INTESTATE ESTATE of JAMES CAINS alias WILMOTT, late of Sutton Forest, deceased.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at the Police Office, BERRIMA, at noon,
THIS DAY, the 14th March,
All that piece or portion of land known as WILMOTT'S FARM, consisting of 230 ACRES, more or less, situate about half a mile east of the VILLAGE OF SUTTON FOREST, fronting on Midway Rivulet, and contiguous to and adjoining Messrs. BADGERY, RICHARDSON, and BEIT'S properties, respectively. A portion of the land has been cleared and cultivated. The whole of the land, which is of EXCELLENT QUALITY, is securely fenced, and other improvements, consisting of slab cottage, out-buildings, &c., erected thereon. It is well watered, and BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED for a HOMESTEAD, the neighbourhood being considered the most salubrious in the colony, and a favourite RESORT OF VISITORS FROM THE METROPOLIS.
The right, title, and interest of the Curator of Intestate Estates in and to this Farm will be sold in Berrima, as above.
Particulars of title may be obtained from W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street, Sydney.

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BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF FIVE DOCK.—ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the half-year ending 5th February, 1877:—

Dr.			
East Ward.			
To Government endowment ..		£91 10 7	
Rates received ..		21 9 7	
			£113 0 2
West Ward.			
Government endowment ..		89 7 3	
Rates received ..		15 3 3	
			104 10 6
East Ward, balance due ..		53 14 7	
West ditto, ditto ditto ..		36 1 4	
			89 15 11
			£307 6 7

Cr.			
East Ward.			
July 31, 1876.			
By amount due to E. S. and A. Bank		£86 19 7	
Repairs and Improvements:			
North Road	£46 13 8		
Five Dock Bay Road	5 14 0		
Blackwall Point Rd.	2 2 0		
Iron Cove Road ..	0 6 0		
		54 15 8	
			£141 15 3
West Ward.			
July 31.			
Amount due to E. S. and A. C. Bank ..		64 11 2	
Repairs and Improvements:			
North Road ..	£45 8 11		
Iron Cove Road ..	2 1 6		
Blackwall Point Rd.	1 5 0		
James-street ..	3 16 0		
		52 11 5	
			117 2 7
General Expenditure.			
Salary, £15; rent and cleaning, £7 ..		22 0 0	
Printing and advertising ..		4 3 6	
Interest, £6 2s 9d; commission, £1 16s 9d ..		7 19 6	
Gratuity to Council-clerk ..		3 3 0	
Celebration of opening of jetty		10 0 0	
Postage and petties ..		1 2 9	
			48 8 9
			£307 6 7

Jetty Account.		
To Government endowment ..		£7 0 0
Subscriptions Messrs. Maher, and others ..		10 0 0
Due to E. S. and A. C. Bank ..		9 4 3
		£26 4 3
July 31.		
By amount due to E. S. and A. C. Bank ..		£8 5 0
Interest ..		0 2 6
Alterations and additions ..		16 0 0
Advertisements ..		1 18 9
		£26 4 3

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the Books of Account and Vouchers or other documents in the possession of the Municipal Council of Five Dock.

ROBERT MURRAY, Mayor.

We certify that all Books of Account and Vouchers or other documents in support thereof in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Five Dock have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statements correspond with such Books of Account and Vouchers, or other documents, and that the above accounts are correct.

S. W. MURRAY, HENRY GRIFFITHS, } Auditors.
GEO. A. HEWETT, Council Clerk.
Council-chamber, Five Dock, March 9, 1877.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON, from 1st August, 1876, to 5th February, 1877.

To Rates, Upper Ward ..	£249 6 0		
Ditto, Lower Ward ..	369 19 0		
Ditto, Glenmore Ward ..	204 4 0		
		£823 9 0	
Subscription towards Liverpool-street ..	80 18 0		
Ditto ditto New South Head Road ..	25 0 0		
Ditto ditto kerbing and guttering ..	62 1 11		
		167 19 11	
Kennedy, for rent of quarry ..		13 5 0	
Water Police collections ..		2 11 3	
Bye-laws ..		0 1 0	
Removal of nightsoil ..		120 16 1	
Balance Bank of New South Wales ..		408 9 6	
		£1536 11 9	
By balance Bank of New South Wales, 1st August, 1876 ..		£202 11 6	
Works, Upper Ward ..	£247 1 6		
Ditto, Lower Ward ..	195 18 6		
Ditto, Glenmore Ward ..	214 19 6		
		657 19 6	
Salaries—Clerks, £62 9s 8d; Inspector of Nuisances, £37 10s ..		99 19 8	
Debentures, £200 interest, £42 6s ..		242 6 0	
Removing nightsoil, £134 3s 5d; land for drainage, £119 9s 4d ..		253 12 9	
General expenses, including printing, advertising, insurance, commission, &c. ..		72 17 4	
Cash on hand ..		7 5 0	
		£1536 11 9	

GAS ACCOUNT.

To balance, Bank of New South Wales, 1st August, 1876 ..		£77 11 10	
Cash in hand ..		0 10 0	
Rates, Upper Ward ..	£70 5 4		
Rates, Lower Ward ..	103 7 6		
Rates, Glenmore Ward ..	47 9 5		
		221 2 3	
		£299 4 1	
By Gas Company ..		£226 4 5	
Interest on debentures ..		28 0 0	
Commission on rates ..		6 9 0	
Cash in hand ..		28 13 11	
Balance in Bank of New South Wales ..		9 16 9	
		£299 4 1	

I certify the above accounts to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account, vouchers, or other documents, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Paddington.

JAMES OATLEY, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account, vouchers, or other documents in support thereof, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Paddington, have been exhibited to us, that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account, vouchers, or other documents, and that the above account is correct.

JAS. BOSCAWEN DUFF, W. S. MUDDLE, } Auditors.
Council Chambers, 12th March, 1877.
CHARLES HELLMRICH, Council-clerk.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.
M. A. HUGHES and CO., 590, George-street, desire to draw the attention of the public to their large and choice assortment of GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
Extra large sizes as under—
GENT.'S WHITE SHIRTS, open front or back, cambridge wrists, at 32s 6d, 38s 6d, 44s, and 50s the ½ doz.
REAL IRISH LINEN FRONTS; sizes, 13½ to 18 inch necks
Flax Oxford Shirts, COLLARS ON, 3s to 7s each
FLAX OXFORD SHIRTS, 2 collars, 6s 6d and 7s 6d
Gent.'s Embroidered Dress Shirts, 7s 6d to 10s 6d each
Gent.'s Military Front Shirts, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, and 8s 6d each.
UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.
Gent.'s 8, 12, and 16 rib silk, from 8s 6d each
Ladies' 8 and 12 rib silk, from 6s 11d each.
GENT.'S TIES, SCARFS, and BOWS.
The largest and choicest stock in Sydney.
New Shapes in LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.
Carriage and Travelling Rugs.
Gentlemen's UNDERSHIRTS, PANTS, and HALF-HOSE, in Merino, Gauze, and Cotton,
A large stock of GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY, STUDS, BRACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., GENT.'S HATS, &c.,
at 590, George-street, 4 doors below Bathurst-street.

FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE.—Every requisite in unmade and ready-made goods, moderate prices, first-class qualities, newest fashions; mourning millinery in great variety. E. WAY, 261, Pitt-street.

LADIES' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.—A lot of expensive quality soiled, selling at half-price. E. WAY, Manufacturer of Underclothing and Baby Linen, Importer of Millinery and Drapery, Pitt-street.

LACE CURTAINS, from 6s 6d per pair; Leno CURTAINS, from 4s 11d per pair, unequalled value; Lace Curtain Tops, 1s 11d to 4s 6d. E. WAY, Importer of Drapery, Millinery, &c., 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

LINEN TOWELS, 7s 9d per dozen, yard in length, worth 11s. 6d. E. WAY, 267, Pitt-street.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY IS SIX PAIRS of HOBSON and WHITING'S French Kid GLOVES, packed in an elegant scented sachet; also 2, 3, 4, and 6 button Kid Gloves, in every conceivable shade of colour. Orders from the country have special attention. HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

GENT.'S Colonial E. S. BOOTS, 7s 6d. Melbourne Boot Co., 510, George-street, opposite Police Court.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 428, George-street.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
We are showing some very beautiful shades in Venetians, Meltons, and Riding Tweeds, suitable for LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
By the last Suez Mail steamer we received the patterns at present fashionable in London and Paris, and are prepared to execute orders with that taste and skill that has secured for our Habit Cutter so wide a reputation.
OUR FIVE GUINEA HABIT,
in all the fashionable shades, and the
NEW AND STYLISH CHECKS
is eminently adapted for country wear, as no more durable material can possibly be selected.
FARMER and COMPANY,
ROBE and HABIT MAKERS,
Pitt and George streets.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen are invited to inspect
THE NEW COTSWOLD TWEEDS,
the latest production of the far-famed Chipping Norton mills. These really choice goods have been selected from ranges submitted by
Messrs. W. BLISS and SONS,
and will be found in style, texture, and colourings
THE HEIGHT OF FASHION.
FARMER and COMPANY,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
Pitt and George streets.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Our importations of Boys' Clothing for the coming season are the most varied and best assorted we have ever had the pleasure of submitting.
Ladies should inspect—
The Juvenile Oxford Suits, at 16s 6d
The Boys' Rugby Suits, at 25s
The Boys' Eton Suits, at 27s 6d
The Youths' Galatea Suits, at 27s 6d
The Juvenile Ulster Overcoats, at 27s 6d
The Boys' heavy ditto ditto, at 30s.
Every description of young gentlemen's clothing made to order at a revised scale of prices.
FARMER and COMPANY,
Juvenile Clothiers,
Victoria House, Pitt and George streets.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
WATERPROOF GOODS
A nicely assorted parcel of Waterproof Goods from the celebrated manufactory of
CHARLES MACINTOSH,
is now ready for inspection in our
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING BRANCH,
Air Cushions — Swimming Collars
Reeded Cushions — Air Beds
French Cushions — Water Beds
COATS, CAPES, LEGGINGS,
WATERPROOF BUGGY RUGS.
FARMER and COMPANY,
Gentlemen's Outfitters,
Pitt and George streets.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
PITT and GEORGE STREETS.
SYDNEY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
WINTER SHIPMENTS.
FREE TRANSIT.
Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY have much pleasure in announcing the arrival per Nemesis, Hankow, and Lord of the Isles, of their first shipments of new goods for the approaching season; and, in order to extend to residents in the interior advantages similar to those afforded to their Sydney patrons, they have determined TO DELIVER FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL TOWNS IN NEW SOUTH WALES THAT ARE CONNECTED WITH SYDNEY BY RAILWAY, STEAMER, OR MAIL COACH, ALL PARCELS OF THE VALUE OF £2 AND UPWARDS, FURNITURE EXCEPTED.
Complete sample ranges are being carefully prepared, which with price lists of general Drapery, Hosiery, Underclothing, &c., are forwarded free by post on application.
FARMER and COMPANY,
Silk Mercers and Importers of Drapery,
VICTORIA HOUSE,
PITT and GEORGE STREETS,
SYDNEY.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Price lists for this department have been carefully revised, and are now ready for distribution. Ladies are invited to apply for these lists, from which most useful and durable articles may be selected, at considerably reduced rates. Novelties in the following articles will be on view THIS DAY.
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
FRENCH PATTERNS.
LADIES' WINTER SKIRTS,
SOME CHOICE NOVELTIES.
CHILDREN'S WINTER COSTUMES,
EXCEEDINGLY PRETTY.
BOYS' FANCY DRESSES,
NEW LONDON STYLES.
NOTE.
LADIES' INEXPENSIVE UNDERCLOTHING.
Attention has lately been directed to the manufacture of inexpensive underclothing of a really durable character, and many articles have been produced in our workrooms, at reduced rates, which are now enumerated in the revised price catalogues. Country customers are invited to write for these catalogues, bearing in mind when ordering therefrom, that all parcels of the value of £2 and upwards, are forwarded according to our new transit system, CARRIAGE FREE.
FARMER and COMPANY,
VICTORIA HOUSE,
PITT and GEORGE STREETS.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SILKS.
IRISH POPLINS.
Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY
will show, THIS DAY, in their Silk Department, the first shipment of NEW SILKS, for the coming season. The colourings embrace all the latest tints; the styles are particularly attractive, and the ENTIRE PARCEL HAS BEEN MARKED at a LARGELY REDUCED SCALE of PRICES. As specially worthy an inspection, may be noted—
THE MAGNIFICENT NEW DESIGNS IN FRENCH SILKS FOR COSTUMES
THE REALLY CHOICE TINTS IN COLOURED GROS GRAINS
THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHADES IN IRISH POPLINS
THE SOFT AND DURABLE MAKES IN BLACK FRENCH SILKS.
NOTE.—Being the largest importers of silks in the colonies, Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY are generally able to secure considerable advantage in point of price. Their purchases of
BLACK FRENCH SILKS
for the ensuing season include qualities ranging from 4s 6d to 21s per yard, among which they desire to note the numbers as under.
BLACK LYONS GROS-GRAINS, 4s 6d PER YARD, SPLENDID VALUE
BLACK LYONS GROS-GRAINS, 5s 6d PER YARD, MOST DURABLE MAKE
BLACK LYONS GROS-GRAINS, 6s 6d PER YARD, A REALLY CHOICE SILK.
Country customers are invited to apply for patterns of these really excellent goods. WHICH, WITHOUT DOUBT, CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR VALUE.
FARMER and COMPANY,
Silk Mercers, Victoria House,
Pitt and George streets.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS,
for
THE WINTER SEASON.
Our first grand display of COSTUME and DRESS MATERIALS will be made THIS DAY, in our main Showroom. The assortment has been most carefully selected by our Mr. Farmer, and, for taste, design, and value, decidedly surpasses any previous shipment.
SAMPLE PATTERNS.
Pattern ranges are now ready, and may be had free, per post, on application.
COUNTRY ORDERS.
All country orders placed from this date, either for material by the yard or made-up costumes, will be forwarded, CARRIAGE PAID, as per advertisement.
FARMER and COMPANY,
Importer of Novelties.
Victoria House, Pitt and George streets.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
MAGNIFICENT FRENCH COSTUMES
for
THE WINTER SEASON.
LADIES desirous of inspecting some of the MOST HANDSOME AND STYLISH COSTUMES EVER IMPORTED can do so THIS DAY, when an extensive display of our recent importations from Paris in
COSTUMES AND MANTLES
will be made in our several Show Rooms.
With the above will be shown some beautiful designs in
FRENCH MILLINERY,
styles engaged exclusively for Victoria House.
FARMER and COMPANY,
Importers of Novelties,
Pitt and George streets.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.
We invite attention to our season's importations for this department with considerable confidence, as we are certain that IN EVERY ITEM OF HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY WE ARE GIVING VALUE SUCH AS IS NOT OFFERED BY ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN SYDNEY. Our revised price lists for this department are now ready, and may be had on application, or will be forwarded free per post to country customers.
We desire to direct special attention to our first shipment of
WINTER BLANKETS,
in which, by placing our orders early with manufacturers, we have secured important advantages in price. We are now showing
GOOD SERVICEABLE BLANKETS,
well suited to the requirements of residents in the interior, at the undermentioned prices:—
9-4 heavy winter blankets, 15s 6d per pair
10-4 ditto ditto, 21s per pair
11-4 ditto ditto, 25s per pair
12-4 ditto ditto, 30s per pair.
Country buyers cannot do better than order their winter's supply of these excellent blankets, which we forward carriage free, as per advertisement.
FARMER and COMPANY, Victoria House,
Pitt and George streets.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of Coloured LAMBSWOOL, at 5s 6d the lb. J. Burton, 4, Hunter-st.

NEW WINTER DRAPERY.
NOVELTIES being opened every day.
Plain and Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, wonderfully cheap.
PLAIN and CHECK WINCEYS, at London prices.
New MILLINERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and LACE GOODS.
JOHN ALFORD, opposite Royal Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.—
The new season's shipment just landed of
BOOTS and SHOES.
These will be found very superior in style and make.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S
BOOTS and SHOES.
CALLAGHAN and SON,
397, George-street.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street.
WINTER DRESS MATERIALS.
Navy serges, 6½d; ditto, very heavy, 10½d and 12½d
Wool poplaines, in all the new shades
Broche silk warp, new French material
Satin cloths, all-wool, new shades, 16½d
Striped serges, 7½d; figured camlets, 9½d, 12½d.
NEW COSTUMES.
Felt costumes, from 21s, ready for wear
Large variety of costumes: ready for wear
Black alpaca costumes, trimmed variously
Black and coloured silk costumes, ready for wear.
FELT SKIRTS
from 3s 11d to 15s 9d in grey, scarlet, &c., &c., very cheap
Black quilted skirts, 6s 11d; black satin ditto, 18s 9d.
DRESSING GOWNS.
Felt dressing gowns, from 19s 6d, large variety
Blue cloth ditto, handsomely brocaded.
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES
only 2s 11d per pair, equal to 1st choice, all shades
2-button kid gloves, 2s 6½d, stitched backs
Danish kid gloves, 2s per pair, stitched backs.
BLANKETS
unequalled for value in the city, from 7s 11d.
FLANNELS.
Welsh, Saxony, and Electoral flannels, from 1s 6d
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
Every requisite for family use, at moderate prices.
MILLINERY.
New shapes in ladies' felt, beaver, and velvet hats.

JAPANESE STRAW, and Star Rosette Paper, for Framework. M. C. Bohrsman, 39, Oxford-street.

WINTER SHIPMENTS OF NEW GOODS.
PEAPES and SHAW
have the pleasure to submit to their friends and patrons their well-selected stock, recently landed, for the approaching season's trade, as follows:—
WINTER GLOVES.
Gentlemen's gold colour, cream, tan and fawn two-button, Driving Gloves, with silk braid points
Two-button Dent's real Kid Gloves, all colours
Drab, buck, and tan Tillburyed Gloves
Dent's dark coloured Cape Gloves, for walking or riding
Ladies' coloured Cape, gauntlet Driving Gloves
Men's white Canadian Buck Gloves, for coachmen and livery servants
Leather-lined Gloves and Cloth Gloves, in all sizes
LADIES' FIRST CHOICE FRENCH KID GLOVES, ONE-BUTTON, 3s 9d PER PAIR; PLAIN TAMBOURED, 4s, IN ALL COLOURS
Ladies' two-button Gloves, plain and tamboured
Ditto ditto with HEAVY BRAID POINTS—A NOVELTY.
GENTLEMEN'S WINTER HOSIERY.
Plain and fancy Half-hose, in lambs wool, angola, fleecy, merino, and cotton
Gentlemen's Undershirts, long or short sleeves, in all the best materials, suitable to the climate
Gentlemen's Nightshirts, in all sizes, washed ready for immediate requirements
PYJAMA SUITS, ready-made or to measure
English and French Braces of every description
RAILWAY TRAVELLING RUGS
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM RUGS
CASHMERE DRESSING GOWNS.
GENTLEMEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS.
Men's Frieze Ulsters, lined and unlined
Blue and Brown Beaver and Melton Chesterfields
Kinva Ulster Overcoats, new Stockinette Paletots
Men's Boys' and Youths' Showerproof Tweed Overcoats.
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS,
with seven and nine plaits, or plain military fronts,
FORTY SHILLINGS THE HALF-DOZEN
Extra qualities, 42s, 45s, 50s, 55s, 68s the half-dozen
Oxford Matt, China Gauze, Zephyr, and Regatta Shirts, 42s, 45s, 50s the half-dozen.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' WHITE SHIRTS.
Plain, military, or plaited, 24s to 36s the half-dozen.
NOTE.—We employ a first-class Shirt-cutter, and a large staff of experienced Hands for the manufacture of this class of goods, so that gentlemen can either have shirts made to measure or select from the largest stock in Sydney.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS, TIES, BOWS AND COLLARS.
The great variety, in shapes, styles, and colourings of these goods precludes the possibility of enumeration; we therefore beg to say that we receive novelties by nearly every Suez mail, besides monthly shipments per fast steamers, via the Cape.
ENGLISH LEATHER GOODS.
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Basil Portmanteaus, Plain Brown Canvas, Tan Canvas, Enamelled Leather, and Canvas Portmanteaus, Coat Cases, Hat Cases, Bullock Trunks, Overland Trunks, Ladies' Dress Trunks (with tray and expanding divisions), Gladstone Bags, Brief Bags, Leather and Carpet Bags of all descriptions, Fitted Dressing Bags, Rug Straps, Luggage Labels, &c.
MACINTOSH CLOTHING.
Waterproof Coats, in single and double texture cambric and twill, black and blue Parramatta cloth
Macintosh Coats and tweed ditto
Ladies' double texture waterproof Cambric Capes
Gentlemen's Inverness ditto, leather, and macintosh
Leggings of all descriptions, waterproof Air Cushions
Pillows, Bathing Caps, Sponge Bags, Roll-up Dressing Cases, &c.
The GENTLEMEN'S POCKET SYPHONIA, a macintosh coat on silk, weighing only 8 oz.
TAILORING and WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.
In this department we are now opening new patterns for the season as follows:—
Scotch Tweeds, double milled Bliss Tweeds
West of England Tweeds, Platt's elastic Tweeds
Boating and Cricketing Flannels and Tweeds
Serges and Sergerettes, new twist and plait
Fancy Coatings, diagonal coatings, broadcloths, doeskins, buckskins, Bedford cords, &c.
New cashmere and silk Vestings, Gold Lace for naval and military uniforms, and every description of tailors' trimmings.
Gentlemen placing their orders may always ENSURE a PERFECT FITTING GARMENT, as well as MATERIALS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION.
Servants' Liveries made at lowest remunerative rates.
PEAPES and SHAW,
Hosiers, Glovers, Shirt and Collar Manufacturers, Tailors, and Habit Makers.
338 and 340, George-street.

FURNITURE ETC.

IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
REDUCED PRICE LIST.
No. 1. For Hand Use, complete, £4.
No. 2. For Treadle Use, with table, complete, £6.
No. 3. Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £7.
☞ There are worthless German and Birmingham imitations in the market! Every genuine American "Home Shuttle" Machine is stamped "M. Moss and Co., Sole Agents, Sydney."
We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, 387, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel, sole Retail Agent, where the Machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system.
Sole Wholesale Agents,
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

WHY NOT.
SINCE THERE IS NO RISK OR OBLIGATION of any kind in accepting a TRIAL of the BEST SEWING MACHINE for HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES ever made—
And as you are not asked to buy before you try—
ORDER AT ONCE
THE WILLCOX and GIBBS' SILENT SEWING MACHINE, £7 10s complete.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street,
near Royal Hotel.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Singer's improved; reduced price, £6 10s. Horn and Petersen, 604, George-st.

RAYNER'S celebrated SEWING-MACHINE OIL works clean. S. HEBBLEWITE, 432, George-st.

THE PRINCIPAL FURNITURE AND CARPET WAREHOUSE.
FARMER AND COMPANY'S
LIST OF STANDARD ARTICLES
ALWAYS PROCURABLE AT VICTORIA HOUSE.

Handsome Walnut Oval Loo Tables ..	£5 10 0
Ditto, ditto, beautifully inlaid ..	7 10 0
Carved Walnut Canterbury Whatnots ..	2 15 0
Inexpensive stained Whatnots ..	1 1 0
Gilt carved-frame Mirror ..	7 10 0
Black and Gold Occasional Chairs ..	0 18 6
Beautifully-carved Cane Couches ..	5 0 0
Massive Cedar Sideboards ..	8 8 0
Elegant Lightwood Sideboard ..	8 8 0
Carved Cedar Bookcases ..	10 0 0
Ladies' Easy Folding Chairs ..	0 12 6
Gentlemen's ditto ditto ..	0 16 6
Serviceable Dining-room Chairs ..	0 12 6
Mahogany Washstands, marble tops ..	2 2 0
Pair Mahogany Toilet Tables, with glass ..	12 10 0
Walnut Glass-door Wardrobes ..	14 10 0
Portable Wardrobes, very useful ..	0 8 6
4-Post Tubular Bedsteads, 2 in. post ..	4 10 0
Croquet Seats, various styles ..	0 5 6

Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY invite intending purchasers to visit their extensive showrooms, and inspect any of the above articles. They are each marked in PLAIN FIGURE PRICES, and cannot elsewhere be equalled for STERLING VALUE. NO OLD OR SECOND-HAND ARTICLES ARE KEPT IN STOCK, so that customers may purchase with entire confidence.
CASH DISCOUNTS.
A most liberal discount is allowed to all cash purchasers, which, in the case of country customers, generally covers the entire cost of packing.
FARMER and COMPANY,
CABINETMAKERS and UPHOLSTERERS,
Victoria House,
Pitt and George streets.

THE PRINCIPAL FURNITURE AND CARPET WAREHOUSE.
NEW SHIPMENT OF BEDSTEADS.
GRAND DISPLAY THIS DAY.
Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY invite attention to a large shipment of Winfield's and Peyton and Peyton's Bedsteads, which will be displayed this day in
THE NEW BEDSTEAD SHOWROOMS.
The shipment includes
HALF TESTERS in magnificent new designs; colours, black and gold, grey and gold, magenta and gold, lavender and gold
HANDSOME FOUR-POST BEDSTEADS in SIMILAR COLOURS
FRENCH BEDSTEADS, SIMILAR COLOURS
FARMER and COMPANY'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST showing the styles of the different bedsteads, with complete prices for bedding, &c., is forwarded post free on application.
VICTORIA HOUSE,
PITT and GEORGE STREETS.

BUYERS OF SEWING-MACHINES.—Beware of being induced to buy one of any kind of the old-fashioned Sewing-machines, because Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jones, or Mrs. Robinson has one, and having found it useful OF COURSE thinks and says there is no other equal to it. Remember that the Mrs. Browns, Mrs. Jones's, and Mrs. Robinsons who speak thus confidently of the merits of the old-fashioned kinds of machines have never even seen, much less tested, the NEW, IMPROVED, and MODERN WANZER "A," WANZER "F," and WANZER "E," and, therefore, cannot be VERY competent judges of the COMPARATIVE MERITS of different kinds of machines.
DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS THESE NEW
WANZER MACHINES HAVE DEFEATED EVERY
OTHER MACHINE IN THE WORLD WHEREVER
THEY HAVE MET IN COMPETITION.
The latest victory was at Philadelphia, where the Wanzers won THE ONLY Gold Medal. Observe that the Americans themselves in this award admit that their own machine-makers are defeated.
Sole Agents:
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.,
Letterpress and Lithographic Printers, Engravers, Account Book Rulers and Binders,
108, Pitt-street, next Union Bank.

J. LAWLER'S BEDSTEAD and BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.
An immense stock of superior Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Bedding are now open for inspection; all the bedsteads are imported direct by (J. L.) from a first-class Birmingham manufacturer, and the prices will be found to be 10 per cent. less than any other house charges for the same class of goods.
The Bedding (the most important part of your furniture, as you spend one-third of your time on it) is all made on the premises, and none but the best materials are used. The quality and workmanship will defy competition.
The Trade, Storekeepers, Hotels, and Schools liberally dealt with.
☞ One trial solicited.
J. LAWLER,
Importer of Iron Bedsteads, Pulu, Curled Horsehair, &c.,
517, George-street.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN
by PARTIES FURNISHING,
PARTIES ABOUT TO MARRY,
NEW ARRIVALS,
AND OTHERS,
Our New System of
HOUSE FURNISHING ON EASY TIME PAYMENTS.
NO BILLS OF SALE.
HARDY, BROTHERS beg to inform PARTIES FURNISHING who are not prepared to pay down the whole amount for purchases made from them, that arrangements may be made for paying the balance by either weekly or monthly instalments, thus enabling persons of limited means to furnish their houses comfortably, and on easy terms.
OBSERVE!
HOUSES MAY BE FURNISHED
ON THE
TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM
from the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the colony,
as follows:—
£15 TWO ROOMS AND KITCHEN.
£25 THREE ROOMS AND KITCHEN.
£35 THREE ROOMS AND KITCHEN.
£50 FOUR ROOMS AND KITCHEN.
£75 FIVE ROOMS AND KITCHEN.
£100 FIVE ROOMS AND KITCHEN.
£150 SEVEN ROOMS AND KITCHEN.
£200 SEVEN ROOMS AND KITCHEN AND UP TO £2000.
N.B.—All GOODS MARKED in plain figures.
HARDY, BROTHERS,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

OPEN THIS EVENING (Wednesday), until 9 o'clock, for the convenience of those who are engaged during the daytime, the acknowledged business gem of the city, the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
Each visitor will be presented with a history of the Royal Furnishing Arcade and economical house-furnishing guide. It contains almanac for 1877, suburban and up-country Railway time-table, Satzuma, Golden Barrel, and valuable specified distinctly-priced house-furnishing lists from £15 to £500, from which any single article may be selected at the quoted price, for net cash payment without abatement.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

OH, WHAT A LOVELY PLACE THIS IS! and such like remarks are made by the majority of those who visit the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE. Men of mark have lately been freely photographed, and introduced to public notice, so that it is now only fair that places of mark should be as effectively brought forward; and it is to be hoped this will be done without delay.
Oh, how cheap the things are marked! is exclaimed by persons who consider economy to be the best policy, and there are few who do not desire to get beautiful articles at bargain prices.
THE ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE has become a permanent Exhibition, and the inducive prices marked in plain figures upon the articles cause a rapid sale, so that the scene is ever changing.
Printed House-furnishing Lists are now ready, showing clearly how you can for £15 NET CASH FURNISH A HOUSE; also, for £25, for £35, for £50, for £70, for £100, for £150, for £200, for £500.
No greater treat can be had than a walk through the Royal Furnishing Arcade. The admission is free, and it is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m.; on Wednesdays, from 8 a.m. until 9 p.m.; and on Saturdays, from 8 a.m. until 1 p.m.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

HEMPEN MATTING, of a superior description.—The first shipment is now ready, at the Royal Furnishing Arcade.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

FURNITURE for SALE, shortly, of cottage, at Ashfield. Particulars, J.B., Box 311, General Post Office.

BILLIARD TABLES.—The undersigned have on SALE another shipment of Thurston's celebrated prize Billiard TABLES, for which early application is necessary. DE LISSA and CO. 3 Barrack-street.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE. — FIRST-CLASS GOODS at moderate prices. Parties requiring anything in the line will please call BEFORE SUITING THEMSELVES. They will find IT IS NOT at those establishments which do so much SENSATION PUFFING they will be the best treated. Note the address, 337 and 339, Pitt-street. HENRY MOON.

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES of the most popular makers at
TURNER and WOOD'S.
GENUINE American Singer's, from £7
GENUINE Home Shuttle, reduced, £4
GENUINE Wanzer, £4
Howe's A, B, or C, from £9.
By latest advices we find that the German and Birmingham imitations are in the colonial market. We would caution intending purchasers that every
GENUINE MACHINE
bears the name of the manufacturer.
Don't be led astray by any agent's name.
PURCHASE ONLY FROM
persons who have devoted a lifetime to the knowledge of machines.
BOOKSELLERS, GROCERS, or IRONMONGERS, having no knowledge, will sure to end IN DISAPPOINTMENT.
OUR INSTALLMENT SYSTEM is virtually the most easy and simple method—5s. or 10s. deposit, and from 2s. weekly.
Needles, cotton, fittings, and oil, at lowest prices.
NOTE THE ADDRESS—
TURNER and WOOD, TURNER and WOOD,
349, George-street, opposite Post Office.

CENTENNIAL LAURELS!
A TRIPLE CROWN
for
WHEELER AND WILSON.
THREE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS.
Their New Rotary Hook Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, the Standard Sewing-Machines of the World.
Compare Wheeler and Wilson's Centennial Awards with the Awards for any other Machine.
[FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORT.]
AWARDS TO WHEELER AND WILSON.
1. A Medal and Diploma for the New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-Machine, for the following reasons:—
"A lock-stitch sewing-machine, unsurpassed in the fine workmanship of its parts, great originality, great adaptability to different kinds of work both in cloth and leather, beauty of stitch, ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display."
2. A Medal and Diploma for the New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-Machine "for superior quality of work in leather stitching."
3. A Medal and Diploma for Sewing-Machine Needlework. "A superb display of needlework executed upon the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-Machines, exquisite in design and finish, from the lightest gauze to the heaviest leather."
Send for circular to
GORDON and GOTCH, Agents,
353, George-street, Sydney.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each, at all chemists and shopkeepers.

J. S. ABRAHAM'S DANDELION PILLS (registered)—the great liver remedy. They clear the liver, stomach, head, and kidneys, free the skin from humours, and purify the blood. 446, George-street.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
the great remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections.
It is the Physicians' Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and all other complaints of the Bladder.
And as a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable.
Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—TIMES, July 13, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See LANCET, December 31, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne "is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"—MEDICAL TIMES, January 12, 1866.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, colics, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enable the proprietor to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, containing double quantity hitherto.
Agents: Sydney—ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.
Agents: Melbourne—FELTON, GRIMWADE, and CO.

GLYCERINE and Rosemary HAIRWASH, 1s bottle. H. HAINS, 419, George-street.

WE HAVE just received from Mr. POTTIE a consignment of Squatters' and Farmers' Cases, and also Show-cases for Storekeepers. These cases contain an assortment of his celebrated Remedies, and are put up with great neatness and taste. It is astonishing how cheaply all this can be accomplished, for they certainly outstrip in taste and finish any form of English manufacture seen by us, and the public of New South Wales know as much about the excellence of these drugs as we do. It appears that Mr. Pottie has succeeded in establishing a perfectly new, simple, and most efficacious form of animal treatment; he has, too, in one instance, taught us what can be done for the ills of humanity, and it is to be hoped that so successful a benefactor to our suffering sisterhood and brotherhood may find the time to introduce an internal remedy equal to his external. These show-cases are intended for our large customers, and beautifully finished with a glass front, and packed with a great variety of remedies, on which is fully labelled all needful instructions. The price depends on the size, and ranges from 20s to £20 a case.
Messrs. HOFFNUNG and CO.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street, Sydney, are appointed my SOLE AGENTS for the sale of my CHOKE-BORED GUNS for New South Wales.
W. W. GREENER.

TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE SAFES.—These faithful depositories are warranted to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire or the violence of thieves. In these colonies they have saved from destruction in great conflagrations important securities and documents of immense value, the proofs of which are in the hands of the undersigned.
TANN'S RELIANCE SAFES are constructed throughout in the most perfect manner, the interior arrangements not visible to the eye being as honestly made as the exterior. They are the best safes imported here, and are commended to the attention of those who wish for the best article.
Illustrated lists, with sizes and prices, forwarded free on application.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., Importers and Sole Agents for Tann's Safes, 326, George-street, Sydney.

TANKS for SALE (400 gallons) HALL, PRINCE, and CO., 224, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINE. ETTAMOGAH, NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Wines of this Vineyard, which have taken many prizes, are now to be had in cases of all Wine Spirit Merchants, quality—Red, White, Reisling, and Muscat, guaranteed pure and matured wines, not less than three years old.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
BRANDY, in bulk—Martell's dark 1872, in hogsheads; Central Society's, pale and dark, 1872; and Bechade, Laffont, and Co.'s
BRANDY, in case—Central Society's, in case and pint and half-pint flasks; and Bechade, Laffont, and Co.'s
WHISKY—Mitchell's, and Burke's Old Irish, in case
WINES—Kenneth M'Kenzie's Port and Sherry, in bulk and case; also low sherries
BOTTLED ALE—Ind, Coope's, and Tennent's, in quarts and pints; and M'Ewin's, in pints
BOTTLED STOUT—Tennent's, in quarts and pints
CANVAS in bales, assorted; Nos. 1 to 3, of different qualities
CORNSACKS—Best Calcutta, full-weights
TWINE—Best Seaming, in bales and trusses
FENCING WIRE, Whitecross Co.'s, Nos. 6, 8, 10.
FLOORCLOTH—Hendry, Whyte, and Strachan's A and B quality
PAINTS—North British Colour Co.'s Paints, Red Lead, Putty, &c.
CORN FLOUR—Brown and Polson's
TEAS—Fine Congou, ex Rachel
FUSE—British Dynamite Co.'s
DYNAMITE—British Dynamite Co.'s
OILCAKE
SALT—Coarse Liverpool
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

PIM'S Dark British BRANDY.
PIM'S OLD TOM.
Agents — COWAN and CO., 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE, and CO.'S BRANDY, dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.
GARRICK and CO.
(late Stewart, Garrick, and Co.), Agents.

FALLON'S ALBURY WINES for SALE by GARRICK and CO.,
(late Stewart, Garrick, and Co.)
Sole Agents, 127, Pitt-street.

400 GALLON TANKS.—Bellamy's best London always on SALE at Castlemaine Brewery, Hay-street.

STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSE, 511, George-street South.—White Parisian Dinner Sets complete, for £2 10s; also very cheap Chamber, Breakfast, and Dessert Service; good half-pint Tumblers, from 4s per dozen; Cut Wine Glasses, 5s per dozen; publicans' Glass, very cheap. Mrs. LANE.

WOOLGROWERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned are now receiving from Dundee WOOLPACKS made especially for FINE WOOLS. These packs are EXTRA QUALITY; the weft is as fine as the warp; they have a bold blue and red stripe, are sewn with best flax twine, and WEIGH FULLY 11 lbs.
They are 15d higher in price than the ordinary packs, and flockmasters will find them cheaper in the end, as no pressing or dumping can BURST them. One sample bale of 50 can be had on application.
CHAS. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt-street.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COOKING STOVES and RANGES, new patterns and designs, just landed, on SALE at lowest possible prices.
F. R. ROBINSON and SON, 486, George-street.

TAILORS' and Hatters' Gas Ironing STOVES made to order. F. R. Robinson and Son, 486, George-street.

SHIPS' and Coasters' GALLEY RANGES, best quality. F. R. ROBINSON and SON, 486, George-street.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.—Brighton BURNERS just landed. These celebrated Burners can be fitted to moderator and other lamps. GLOBES and CHIMNEYS on hand. Lamps of all kinds repaired.
F. R. ROBINSON and SON, Lamp-makers, 486, George-street, down the gateway.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

BROKEN BISCUIT for SALE. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

PURE LIMEJUICE and Limejuice CORDIAL. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

CARMICHAEL'S PORPHYRY, 12s 6d dozen pints, 21s dz. quarts. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed, Superfine, Fine, and Household FLOUR; Wheat Meal, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, and all other mill produce. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

MELBOURNE and LONDON AGENCIES.—Swallow and Ariell's prize biscuits and Canterbury cakes, G. Bencraft and Co.'s superior oatmeal and dressed rice, Dillon and Burrow's prize confectionery, J. Kitchen and Sons' superior mottled toilet and soft soaps and mould candles, Hunt and Co.'s prize baking powders, R. Whittingham and Co.'s prime Cheshire and N. W. Cheese, York hams, currants, figs, Sultana and muscatel raisins, paper bags, and oilmen's stores. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

FINE new Sultana RAISINS and FIGS, in small boxes, 2 lbs. each. W. H. ARIELL.

ON SALE, superfine silk-dressed FLOUR, Bran, Pollard, &c., best quality, at lowest prices. C. KIDMAN and SON, National Steam Flour Mills, Goulburn-street.

SILK-DRESSED Superfine, Fine, and Seconds Flour; Wheat Meal, Maize Meal, Patent Meal, Bran, and Pollard, best qualities, at lowest prices. J. REDGATE and SON, Sussex-st. S.; and Yurong-st., Woolloomooloo.

VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-street, and Barker's-lane.

LIMEJUICE, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-street.

EMERSON'S, King-street, OYSTERS received daily, from the rich cultivating grounds at George's River, and for size and flavour they remain unequalled.

BARLEY MEAL, £8 per ton.—This is the best of all food for fattening cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.
Prepared pea flour, for soups, in tins, at 1s
Patent pea flour, for making Scotch brose, in tins, 1s
Green peas and white peas, for boiling.
SELF-RISING FLOUR,
for making Home-made Bread without yeast.
SWAIN and CO., City-buildings, Haymarket.

BRAN.—Prime Tasmanian, on SALE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Henry Clarke, Victoria Wharf.

HORTICULTURE, FARMING, ETC.

NEW FARM, GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS, just landed, in splendid condition, per Hankow (s.).
There is an immense assortment of unexceptionable good quality, which will be open for SALE when we get settled into our new premises, which will be this week.
On SATURDAY, the 17th March, we hope to be ready; and we take this opportunity of inviting all the world to visit us on that day, or as soon after as they may find convenient.
CAPE BARLEY and SEEDLING OATS.
SWAIN and CO.,
City Buildings, Haymarket.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.
7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge.
Pottery and Brickworks, Riley-street, Surry Hills.
Patent Brickworks, Botany Road, Waterloo.
Victoria Sawmills, Pyrmont, near the Bridge.

ON SALE, Galvanized Iron PIPE, ½ to 2 inch, with fittings. JAMES A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

50,000 FEET Gutters, Pipe, Ridging, &c., reduced prices. Brown, op. S. of Arts.

ON SALE, 3 to 6 lb. SHEET LEAD, cut to sizes. J. A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

PLAIN and corrugated G. O. and Orb IRON, 4 to 10 feet, reduced prices. BROWN, op. School of Arts.

HARDWOOD Flooring Boards, Joists, Scantling, &c., Reduced prices. Street, Brothers, Sussex-street.

PINE, 6 x 1 T. and G. Boards, Scantling, Battens, ½-inch Lining; low rates. Street, Bros., Sussex-st.

OREGON Spars, Deals, Flooring, &c., very superior; low prices. STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-st.

KEEN'S Cement CHIMNEYPIECES, very cheap. J. SELLAR, Harris-street, near Parramatta-street.

PORTLAND Cement FOUNTAINS, Vases, Bordering, &c. J. SELLAR, Harris-st., nr. Parramatta-st.

BRITISH PLATE and Sheet Glass Warehouse.—The largest and best assorted stock in the colony. Oils, Leads, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, &c. JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens), 255, George-street.

VARNISHES. VARNISHES.
Victoria Varnish Company's celebrated VARNISHES, made specially to suit this climate, equal, if not superior, to any known brands, and at considerably lower prices.
ALEXANDER BORTHWICK,
286, George-street, Sydney;
and at 36, Market-street, Melbourne.

CEDAR, all sizes, TURNERY every description, largest stock in Sydney. STEWART, Cedar Yard and Steam Saw and Turnery Mill, Pitt-street. Funerals furnished.

BRICKS.—The Steam Plastic Brick Company are now delivering bricks in any quantities.

SLATES, Cement, Plaster, Sheet Lead and Pipe, Zinc, Galvanized Iron (all lengths), Register Grates, and Marble Chimney pieces, Ridging and Guttering, Pottery, &c. G. E. CRANE and SON, 21 and 23, Circular Quay.

THE Australian and Italian MARBLE, SLATE, and STONE WORKS, 342, 344, and 346, Pitt-street.

CEDAR BOARDS.—The largest stock of hand-sawn BOARDS in Sydney, well seasoned, all sizes. STEWART'S Cedar Yard, Pitt-street, Steam Saw and Turnery Mill. Terms, cash.

CEMENT.—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's
GALVANIZED IRON, 5 to 9 feet, Phillips and Hill, and Gospel Oak
WINDOW GLASS, WIRE NAILS, SHEET ZINC, all sizes.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
4, O'Connell-street.

200,000 FEET Kauri PINE, the best ever imported into Sydney, for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of 6 x 1 T. and G. 6 x ½ T. and G. and B.; 6 to 18 x 1, 9 x 2 to 18 x 2, 9 x 3 to 18 x 3, &c. Long deck and ship planking. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS WAREHOUSE,
OILS, PAINTS, and COLOUR STORES,
PAPERHANGING DEPOT, &c.
21 and 23, PARRAMATTA-STREET, SYDNEY.
All orders for goods sent addressed to the above establishment executed promptly, and delivered daily free of charge to the undermentioned places, viz.:—

Newtown	Redfern	Pyrmont
Stanmore	Waterloo	Balmain
Enmore	Botany	St. Leonards
Marrickville	Paddington	Glebe
Cook's River	Waverley	Camperdown
St. Peters	Woollahra	Petersham

Surry Hills, Randwick and Coogee,
and by the G. S. and W. and Northern Railways to all parts; also by the following steam companies' vessels, namely—the A. S. N. Co., N. H. R. S. N. Co., Newcastle S. N. Co., C. and R. R. S. N. Co., and N. E. S. N. Co., I. S. N. C., Manning River S. N. Co., and forwarded to their destination by carriers and express coaches, via Cobb and Co.'s, Wright, Heaton, Barber and Co., Potts and Co., Jaques and Co., and others.
Letters and telegrams attended to, and replied to with dispatch.
J. MURPHY and SON, Importers.

500,000 FEET Colonial Pine and Cedar Baltic Deals, superior quality
MARYBOROUGH Pine, Hardwood, Beech, and Kauri
GALVANIZED IRON, Hardwood and Box Palings
DOORS, Sashes, Architraves, Skirtings, and Mouldings
PAINTS, in 3½-lb., 7-lb., and 14-lb. tins
CEMENT, best brands.
MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf.

OREGON SPARS, DEALS, and T. and G. BOARDS
MILLER and HARRISON.

G. O. and ORB IRON, 5 to 10 feet; Sheet LEAD, 1 to 6 lbs. W. CARY, 320, George-street.

SLATES and Slate SLABS, Fire Lumps; Zinc, Gas, and Water PIPES. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

MARBLE and Slate CHIMNEYPIECES, new designs, just landed. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

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FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of WILLIAM MOBBS are invited to attend the Funeral of his SON, Richard Charles; to move from his residence, Pennant Hills, at 3 o'clock, THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 14.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM WENBAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON Alfred: to move from his residence, 65, Botany-road, Surry Hills, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at quarter past 8 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, op. Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. EDWARD BECKER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Kate Elizabeth; to move from his residence, 41, Botany-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. SARAH JOHNSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her dearly beloved MOTHER, Mrs. Margaret Ward; to move from her residence, 486, Kent-street, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES THOMPSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his dearly beloved MOTHER, Mrs. Margaret Ward; to move from her residence, 486, Kent-street, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. MARY CLIFFORD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her beloved MOTHER, Mrs. Margaret Ward; to move from her residence, 486, Kent-street, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES NICHOLSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his dearly beloved FRIEND, Mrs. Margaret Ward; to move from her residence, 486, Kent-street, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. WINIFRED SWEETMAN, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her dearly beloved FRIEND, Mrs. Margaret Ward; to move from her residence, 486, Kent-street, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

COAL AND FIREWOOD.

COKE. COKE. COKE.
WOODS, BARBER, and CO., 70, King-street, Contractors to the Australian Gaslight Co., are prepared to receive orders for COKE, and deliver the same in the city at 5s 9d (five shillings and ninepence) per chaldron; in the suburbs according to arrangement.

SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE CO-OPERATIVE FUEL COMPANY.—The above Company will, from the present date, be conducted solely by Mr. G. M. ELLIOTT upon the same liberal terms as heretofore, and on his behalf I beg to solicit a continuance of public favour and support.
J. G. CATLEY.
Bathurst-street, March 1, 1877.

In reference to the above, I can only say that nothing shall be wanting on my part to merit a continuance of the confidence hitherto given to Mr. Catley, and I trust by the same policy of strict integrity at a moderate profit to very largely increase the business.
G. M. ELLIOTT.
Best Newcastle, Anvil Creek, and Mountain Coal, Cut Wood, Coke, Breeze, Charcoal, and Kerosene at lowest prices. Post orders promptly executed.

QUEENSLAND COKE.—The undersigned having erected extensive Coke Ovens are prepared to supply "Eclipse" Coke in any quantity, at cheapest rate.
GEORGE BLOND and CO.,
Campbell's Wharf, Brisbane.

CARD.—THOMAS JELLY, having purchased the Coal and Wood BUSINESS from EDWARD HIGGIN, of North Shore, trusts by civility and attention to obtain a share of support. Orders punctually attended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A QUEENSLAND WONDER.—A FIVE-LEGGED SHEEP for SALE.
Particulars to be delivered either in Brisbane or Sydney. The sheep is young (20 months), healthy, and very docile. There is also a splendid box or cage, quite new, lock and key, show flag, &c.
Price in Brisbane, £7 10s; to Sydney carriage extra, to be paid by purchaser.
For further particulars, apply between 9 and 10 o'clock a.m., at 146, Clarence-street.

TO PROPRIETORS of HALLS and CONCERT ROOMS, PRIVATE THEATRICALS, &c.—For SALE, a complete PROSCENIUM, STAGE FRONT, and CURTAIN, with Flats, Wings, Drops, and Setpieces, complete. A. TORNING, Decorator and Scenic Artist, 281, O'Connell-street.

DEVON BULL (imported), 5 years, for SALE, cheap. Address E. SIMPSON, Camden.

3 HANDSOME Chiffoniers for Sale, very cheap. W. Nicholls, cabinetmaker, near Tollbar, Paddington.

EMPTY CASES, wood and zinc, for SALE cheap. M. SPENCE, 319, George-street.

PERAMBULATORS and Invalids Chairs, all kinds. R. Anderson, manufacturer, Parramatta-st., Glebe.

GOLD FISH.—Gold Fish, 1s each. Fish Globes, all sizes. S. J. FLETCHER, Markets, George-street.

CANARIES and GOLDFINCHES in full song. Cages in great variety, from 1s each. S. J. Fletcher, Mkts

GLASS SHADES, all sizes; Wax, Silk, and Cambric Flowers, wholesale and retail. S. J. Fletcher, Mrkts

TANKS.—400 GALLONS, best London make on SALE. J. T. and J. TOOHEY, Standard Brewery, Eliz.-st.

CHEMIST'S SHOP JARS and Bottles for SALE, also outside Lamp. 87, Oxford-street.

CHEMIST'S Nest of DRAWERS, numbering 60, for SALE, very cheap. 87, Oxford-street.

COUNTER and FIXTURES for SALE, cheap; also Weights and Scales. J. Williams, 1, Turner-st., Redf.

SPECTACLES, finest steel frames, crystal lens, 3s 6d; 5s 6d pair. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-street, op. Farmer's.

BATH (Hip and Shower) for SALE, cheap, in good order. 343, Sussex-street South.

FOR SALE, the Right to DEPASTURE a COW in the Domain, to end of December next. Apply Mr. GAYDON, Saddler, William-street.

SCHNAPP BOTTLES, in quantity wanted. J. Pottie, 263, Elizabeth-street.

TO GARDENERS and others.—GRAVEL for SALE, foundations. York-st., between King and Barrack sts.

THE highest price given for Gentlemen's Left-off Clothing. J. Murphy, cr. Kent and Liverpool sts.

WANTED, four feet COOKING STOVE; Leamington stove preferred. 152, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED to buy, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Left-off Clothing. Letters attended to. 41, Goulburn-st.

WANTED, Butchering BUSINESS, town or country. Address Butcher, corner Goulburn and M'quarie sts.

WANTED to purchase or hire a GLASS-CASE, for Exhibition. Address Show, Pierce, William-st.

WANTED to purchase, a HOUSE; cash price about £300 or £400. Address House, Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, cheap, 2 or 3 good second-hand Iron TANKS, 400 gallons. M. Walsh, Randwick.

WANTED, to purchase about 5 Acres of LAND, within half a mile of the Burwood Railway Station. Apply, stating price, to L., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED to Purchase, in any quantity, KEROSENE CASES, with tins—must be sound. John Ritchie, King-street.

WANTED, by a married lady, an INFANT to Wet-Nurse; has recently lost her own. Open for a week. Apply to Mrs. B. Coates, grocer, Botany Road, Waterloo.

WANTED to purchase, at once, a first-class BUTCHER'S BUSINESS, in the city, or a populous suburb; or would rent suitable premises; send particular O. K., care H. E. Shorter, 174, Pitt-street.

WANTED to purchase for cash, 5-roomed HOUSE, Darlinghurst, about £550; or 2 Houses, same locality, price not to exceed £1150, must be main street; title, freehold. MOSS and CO., 410, George-street.

WANTED, the Public to make no mistake in sending SAWS to be set, sharpened, and LOCKS repaired for I have no connection next door, and will not be responsible for any saws spoilt unless done in my shop. I wish my friends and public to note the address—R. MILHAM and SONS, 727, George-street, Southern Star.

WANTED to purchase at once, for immediate cash purchaser, a comfortable 6-roomed RESIDENCE, at Woolloomooloo, near William-street; about £600. Also, one or two blocks of 5 or 6 roomed brick HOUSES, at Woolloomooloo or Surry Hills, near Oxford-street, from £1500 to £2000 each block. H. E. Shorter, conveyancer, 174, Pitt-street

PROFESSIONS TRADES, ETC.

AS V. GOVERNESS, young lady of much experience. English, French, music, &c. Box 406, Post Office.

ASSISTANTS to the millinery and dressmaking required. M. W. Holt, 563, George-street South.

A GOOD FINISHER wanted for E. S. Garton and Corner.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, BOY, to cut linings; also one to be useful. J. Vandenbrook, Alexandria.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, a General WORKMAN. 198, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, 2 Apprentices to learn the trade, Boy for closing kip. Jackson, Parramatta-st.

BOOT TRADE.—MAKERS wanted; also Boys, as Apprentices. T. Day, Moon-street, Redfern.

BOOT TRADE.—GIRLS wanted, to tie off; also, BOYS to learn the trade. Hunter, Castlereagh-st.

BOOT TRADE.—BOYS wanted, to learn the trade; also GIRLS, to tie off. Hunter, Castlereagh-street.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, APPRENTICES to the making and clicking; also a smart BOY, for blocking. Garton and Corner, 50, George-street, Redfern.

CRIMEAN SHIRTMAKERS wanted. Thompson and Giles.

DRESS, MANTLE MAKERS.—Wanted, Machinist; Apprentices and Improvers. Miss Newman, 86, King-st

DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, good Body and Skirt HANDS; also IMPROVERS and APPRENTICES. Mrs. Morgan, Thomas Baker's opposite Cathedral.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS wanted, also Apprentices and Improvers. 92 and 94, King-street.

GOOD BRICKLAYERS wanted. Apply to W. Nicholls, near Toll-bar, Paddington.

INSURANCE CLERK wanted, one conversant with routine of Fire Insurance Office, and competent to superintend same. Address, in confidence, Insurance, HERALD Office.

MILLINERY.—Vacancies for APPRENTICES. J. B. Howell, 684, George-street South.

MILLINERY.—A good MILLINER and Saleswoman wanted immediately. Mrs. Hopson, 598, George-st.

MILLINER and SALESWOMAN.—Wanted, for Brisbane, as above, must be experienced in good city trade. Address, with full particulars, Charles Street, Pfahlert's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

MUNICIPALITY OF FIVE DOCK.—Applications are invited from persons competent to fill the office of COUNCIL-CLERK, vacant by the resignation of Mr. G. A. Hewett.
Applications to be lodged with the undersigned, from whom particulars as to duties and salary may be obtained, up to noon on MONDAY, 19th instant.
ROBERT MURRAY, Mayor.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, for Bundaberg, Queensland, a duly qualified Medical PRACTITIONER; present income from benefit societies alone, about £120; also a probable income of about £100 will be derived from the hospital which is in course of formation, also the appointment of health-officer for the port.
Bundaberg is a rising seaport and agricultural town, being within 65 miles from the Mount Perry Copper Mines, and centrally situated amongst large stations.
Population of town and district about 3000, thus offering a good field for a medical man, there being no other in the district.
Further information to be had from T. Mirls, Bundaberg.

N. S. WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of SECRETARY to the Council of above Association. They should be addressed to the Chairman, at No. 10, O'Connell-street, and will be received up till WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant. Salary, £60 per annum.
P. B. WALKER, Hon. Secretary pro tem.
Sydney, 9th March, 1877.

PAINTER wanted, first-class man. Apply Yeoman, Royal Blue House, Pitt-street.

PLUMBING.—Wanted, an Improver to the Plumbing, Gasfitting, and Ironworking. 271, Castlereagh-st.

PRESSERS wanted; also, Tailoresses for Coats and Vests, and Learners. 217, Lower George-street.

QUEENSLAND THEATRE, SCHOOL OF ARTS, and TOWN HALL, Brisbane.—Lessees, Messrs. Simmons and Collier.—The Management are open to treat with Stars and Specialities for the above. Theatre, Brisbane.

REQUIRED, 2 APPRENTICES, to the manufacturing jewellery. Open for a week. 213, Macquarie-street. Apply between 10 and 12 a.m.

TO TAILORESSES.—First-class Trousers HANDS wanted, outdoor. London Factory, Macquarie-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat HANDS. E. Millett, 309, George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Good Paget HANDS wanted. W. Neal, 7, Bond-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. F. Clark's Saloon. Good wages. 179, Castlereagh-st.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a steady, active MAN, as salter. Apply Weir's, 226, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good Junior HAND; good refs.; wages no object. 43, Oxford-street.

TO the BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, FINISHERS for general work; highest wages. 60, Goulburn-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, 2 Brush HANDS. Apply R. Campion, No. 8, Kent-st. North, Miller's Point.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, two HANDS, for Newcastle. Apply after 9, Thursday, 27, Oxford-street.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, VESTMAKERS, indoor. 103, Clarence-street. James Stephens.

TAILORESSES wanted; Machinists, Tackers, and Trousers Makers. J. S. Solomon, 191, Castlereagh-st.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Opening for respectable well connected YOUTH, in wholesale drapery warehouse. Youth to apply in own handwriting Box 258, General Post Office.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT, to manage a suburban business, with a view to purchase. Apply to W. Pratt, wholesale druggist, 644, George-street, Sydney.

TO STOCKBREEDERS.—A gentleman, who has had considerable experience in the management of stud and station cattle and sheep, seeks an ENGAGEMENT; can give first-class references. Apply to Brunker, Wolfe, and Badgery.

UNDERCLOTHING.—Wanted, good TACKER. H. Tillie, 229, Pitt-street, up gateway.

UNDERCLOTHING.—Wanted, MACHINISTS, out door. H. Tillie, 229, Pitt-street, up gateway.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE or IMPROVER to the bootmaking. H. G. Clyne, 151, York-street.

WANTED, an experienced GASFITTER. Allan A. Marshall and Co., 8, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a House CARPENTER, for a small job. J. Watson, corner Market and Kent sts.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT for the Fancy. T. Forbes, 494, George-street.

WANTED, a superior Person, to do needlework and attend to children. The Home, 23, Clarence-st.

WANTED, TRAVELLER for Sydney, wine and beer. J. Harrison and Co., 161, Kent-street.

WANTED, a SURGEON for the Mail Steamer Zealandia. Apply Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

WANTED, a CABINETMAKER. J. Murphy, Pacific Insurance Co., Pitt-street.

WANTED, really good DRESSMAKER, for small business, at Paddington; state terms. X., HERALD.

WANTED, a good PLASTERER, new Convent, Balmain. P. G. Brickley, builder.

WANTED, good IRONMOULDERS. Apply Fletcher, Brothers, Camdenville, Newtown.

WANTED, a Junior ASSISTANT, for clothing department. Thompson and Giles.

WANTED, House CARPENTERS, LABOURERS, and BOY. Apply Frigorific Works.

WANTED, a good CABINETMAKER, constant work, country. Cunningham, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, good MACHINIST, for Underclothing, with own machine preferred. 201, Riley-street.

WANTED, first-class PASTRYCOOK. Haynes, Brighton House, 508, George-street.

WANTED, 2 CARPENTERS, to lay floor and other repairs. 191, Castlereagh-street, at 10.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Apply 617, George-street.

WANTED, Street Lamp PAINTERS. Apply 18, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a CARPENTER.—J. Coomber, Raglan-street East, Waterloo.

WANTED, an IRON FITTER, used to ship work. Allan A. Marshall and Co., 8, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a first-class STAIRCASE HAND. E. Horne, builder, Catherine-street, Forest Lodge.

WANTED, a QUARRYMAN, for Circular Quay. Quarry North.

WANTED, a Singer's MACHINIST; white work. 53, Cooper-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good Planing-Machine WORKER. J. H. Seamer, Sawmills, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, TACKERS and FINISHERS, for crimean work. 53, Cooper-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, two Rubble MASONS. Apply Guerin's, next Toohey's Brewery, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a good COACHPAINTER, immediately. William Vial and Son.

WANTED, QUARRYMEN. Corner Junction and Union streets, Pyrmont; also, Plasterer.

WANTED, first-class SAW-SHARPENER, capable of taking management of a sawmill. J. H. Seamer, sawmills, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, for country, Blacksmith's STRIKER—shoeing and general work; also Farm LABOURER, one accustomed to bullocks preferred. Apply Wright's Wharf.

WANTED, immediately, a young LADY, as daily pupil Teacher; lessons from four masters in return for services. Mrs. David Gould, No. 6, Knight's-terrace, Newtown.

WANTED, an English Lady as GOVERNESS, to proceed to Queensland, competent to instruct in English, French, music, and drawing. Apply by letter, Mrs. Hall Palmer, Farnham, Randwick.

WANTED, a young Man, who has been accustomed to collar making and repairing, to enter into engagement with the undersigned for 2 or 3 years, as an IMPROVER in the general trade. Apply to J. Whitehorn, saddler, Bourke, Darling River. Fare paid.

WANTED for a school in the country a LADY, competent to teach English and French, also a Pupil TEACHER. M., Post-office, Marrickville.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A TRUSTWORTHY Man and Wife wish the Care-taking of premises or offices. G. H. HERALD.

A GOOD BOOKKEEPER wants EMPLOYMENT in the evening. H., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG MAN disengaged three evenings a week; would keep books, copy deeds, &c. H. A., G. P. O.

AN experienced DRESSMAKER, who has been accustomed to the management of a workroom, seeks an Engagement in one of the business houses in town. Address S. M., Post-office, Oxford-street.

A PRACTICAL GARDENER, just arrived in Sydney, wishes ENGAGEMENT; good testimonials produced. Address J. J., at Johnson's Private Hotel, 52, York-street.

BY A young Man: good groom; can drive, milk, mow, &c.; wages, 15s. H., Registry, 98, Market-street.

BY A Married Couple and useful Boy—Man, garden, milk, groom, &c.; wife, G.S. T.H., 98, Market-st.

BY two Friends—one as COOK, other as HOUSEMAID, or as two G. Servants. L. M., G. P. O.

BY a middle-aged Person (English), respectable and trustworthy, as Working HOUSEKEEPER, or COOK and LAUNDRESS, light washing. Mrs. E. M., 127, Victoria-street North.

MONTHLY NURSE.—Mrs. FINCH is now disengaged; medical references given. Apply S. Griffiths, Belmore-street, Albion-street, Surry Hills; or 43, Glebe Point Road.

QUADRILLE BAND.—Violin, Harp, and other Instrumentalists open to engage. Goldring, Brickfield-hill.

SEVERAL thorough Servants of different capacities, male and female, waiting. Mrs. Stephenson, Bridge-st.

SITUATION wanted, by a respectable man (a pensioner lately arrived in Sydney), in a store or other place of trust; is single, and can keep accounts if required. Ready, HERALD Office.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—A competent assistant disengaged. Medicus, Post Office.

TO IRONMONGERS.—Advertiser, age 26, seeks ENGAGEMENT as assistant. Address B., 42, Bathurst-st.

TO GROCERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, and STOREKEEPERS.—Wanted, a Situation, by a young man lately out from England who thoroughly understands the business; can give first-class references. Address T. H. P., HERALD Office.

TO SOFT GOODS WAREHOUSEMEN.—Advertiser desires RE-ENGAGEMENT; first-class Melbourne references. Warehouseman, Gordon and Gotch, Melbourne.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, by a young Man, to devote his evenings to the business. Address N. N., care of Pierce's News and Advertising Agency, 95, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a competent Person, Employment, as Bookkeeper or Correspondent. E.H., HERALD.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Needlewoman, competent dressmaker. M. O., Post-office, Newtown.

WANTED, by respectable young person, SITUATION Working Housekeeper. A. A., Wm.-st. P. O.

WANTED, SITUATION; groom, garden, milk; references. A. B., General Post Office.

WANTED, a Situation, as Butler or Valet; good London and Sydney refs. A. S., 215, Pitt-st.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, Situation H. and P. Maid; not object hotel. J.O.D., HERALD.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Gardener; good references. Apply Mr. Graham, No. 11, Market-[illegible]

WANTED, SITUATION, as ostler; country or town. B. K., 96, Engine-street, Ultimo.

WANTED, by respectable Person, SITUATION, as Cook or Laundress. Burwood Hotel, George-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Barmaid, by young woman. Apply No. 4, Harrington-street.

WANTED, SITUATIONS for middle-aged Women, as General Servants; low wages. 535, Kent-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, with a boy 12 years of age, a SITUATION, as General Servant. 3, Young's-buildings, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by an experienced young Man, an ENGAGEMENT as shipping or broker's Clerk. Three years' Melbourne reference. Address Energy, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable married couple, CHARGE of OFFICES or Warehouse, to reside on the premises. Man would act as clerk, messenger, &c.; or any place of trust. Wages not so much an object. Unexceptionable references. Address Roma, care of Mr. Pierce, William-street.

£10 FOR A COMMISSION.—The advertiser has the best connection of any person in the city with all the leading grocers and wholesale houses in town. Commercial, HERALD Office.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as nurse, wanted. Apply 619, George-street, Haymarket.

A GENERAL SERVANT wanted, good laundress. Mrs. F. Bradly, opposite Exchange, Pitt-st., 10 a.m.

AN active General SERVANT wanted. 7, Prince-street.

A GENERAL SERVANT wanted, small family. 76, Elizabeth-street North.

AN active young Woman wanted as Cook and Laundress. 64, Victoria-place, Upper William-street N.

A GENERAL SERVANT wanted for Petersham; 3 in family; another kept; refs. 120, Eliz.-st. N.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—Wanted, Chief WAITER and PANTRYMAN. Apply to House Steward, with references, between 10 and 11 a.m.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, strong active young woman. Mrs. Broughton, Glenmore Road.

COOKS and Laundress wanted, Gen. Servants, Nursemaids, and young Girls. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

FARM SERVANTS.—Wanted, a Man and his Wife, to take charge of a small farm. The man must be thoroughly experienced in all farming work. Apply to William Barker, solicitor, corner of Hunter and Bligh streets.

GARDENER.—Wanted, a good VIGNERON. Refs. required. W. H. M'Carthy, chemist, Hunter-street.

GOOD General SERVANT, or two young friends, or sisters to work together. Mrs. Fowler, Doon Villa, 66, Roslyn-street, Darlinghurst.

RESPECTABLE GIRL for housework and bar. Mrs. Hill, Woolloomooloo-street.

RESPECTABLE General SERVANT wanted. Apply, with refs., Mrs. D. Scott, Sebastopol-st., Stanmore.

WANTED, a strong BOY; also, a young MAN. M. Walsh, Randwick Dairy.

WANTED, a smart active BOY; references required. W. Treble, 126, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, to the plumbing and gasfitting. G. A. Pike, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to strike. G. Francis, blacksmith, Hay-street.

WANTED, a smart ERRAND BOY; references required. J. Fletcher, 434, George-street.

WANTED, BOYS, used to bedstead and bedding factory; Youth, as Carter. 323, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, BOY, used to Upholstering. Apply corner of Burton and Riley streets.

WANTED, a small BOY, to make himself useful. 14, College-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to deliver meat. W. Pimm, butcher, 294, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a smart active BOY. G. Tall, practical locksmith and saw maker, 308, Pitt-street.

WANTED, BOYS, to distribute handbills. Sydney Bill Posting Company, 13½, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a respectable little BOY, to make himself useful. Apply 280, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, four active, industrious LADS. F. Williams and Co., 291, George-street.

WANTED, a strong active Lad, as Light PORTER. Mulholland and Jackson, 722, George-st. South.

WANTED, smart LADS; wages, 10s. Mier's Leather Frame Factory, Botany Road, Alexandria.

WANTED, respectable YOUTH, writing a good hand. Hourigan, solicitor, Lloyd's-chambers, 362, Geo.-st.

WANTED, a YOUTH or young MAN, for butcher's shop. Apply W. S. Aggs, 39, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a strong useful GIRL. 17, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to be generally useful. Apply No. 1, Cleveland and Baptist sts., Surry Hills.

WANTED, tidy GIRL, to assist in housework. Mrs. Whittell, Nelson-place, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful. Apply, after 10, 34, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, GIRL, about 17, to assist in housework, &c. 3, Williamwood-terrace, Oxford-street.

WANTED, little GIRL to assist in housework. 225, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL. 352, Riley-street, Surry Hills; sleep at home.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Mrs. Collier, George-st., near Goulburn-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to be useful. Next to Harvey's, grocer, Pitt-street, Redfern, after 10.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, 568, Bourke-street, near Moore Park Hotel

WANTED, a tidy, respectable GIRL, for light housework. Apply at 428, Riley-street, Surrey Hills.

WETNURSE, young milk, wanted. Apply to Dr. M'Kay, Church-hill.

WANTED, a NURSE for children. Apply in the afternoon, to Mrs. Milford, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby and be useful. 18, Orwell-street, off Victoria-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in house and mind a baby. 86, Botany-street.

WANTED, respectable girl, as NURSE, 14; one child. Alice Villa, Park Road, Moore Park.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE. Queensland Hotel, Erskine-street.

WANTED, an active little GIRL, to mind a baby. Oddfellows' Hall Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, NURSEGIRL, or middle-aged Woman, to take charge of children. Oxford Hotel.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. 171, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. Mrs Hancock, Mertonville, Smith-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a young Person, as General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. W. Williams, North Shore.

WANTED, a young person, as General SERVANT. Mrs. O'Reiley's, William-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. A. Downie, Harris-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Moorfield House, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a Servant GIRL, for Newcastle, fond of children. Mrs. O'Neill, Walker-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 315, George-street, near Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. University Hotel, Glebe 'Bus Stand.

WANTED, a female SERVANT, must milk. Apply Mrs. S. Burdekin, 105, William-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Johnston, 379, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, must sleep at home. Apply 160, King-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at Williamson's Belfast Wine Vaults, Botany Road.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 143, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. J. W. Withers, 482, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Alexander Gilchrist, Glebe Island.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 227, Albion-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, thoroughly competent General Servant; washing out. 311, Upper Dowling-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply D. J. Newton, solicitor, Elizabeth-st., bet. 10 and 12.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 3, Market-street West.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. George, 153, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a good General Servant, 2 in family. care of Dunmore Hotel, Gipps and Macquarie sts.

WANTED, respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. W. James, grocer, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at Clifton, Westmoreland-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. 58, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 21, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a young Woman, as General SERVANT. Apply at 91, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, as General SERVANT, not required to cook. 94, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a useful Lad, as General SERVANT in gentleman's school. Glue's labour agency.

WANTED, a young GIRL, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Galvin, Star Hotel, Crown and Liverpool sts.

WANTED, a good General SERNANT. Apply after 11, Woolloomooloo Royal Hotel, William-street.

WANTED, a steady General SERVANT, comfortable home, 9s. 121, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, middle-aged Woman, as SERVANT. 224, William-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Gough's Square and Compass, George-street South.

WANTED, HOUSE and PARLOURMAID; needlework. Mrs. Adams, Miller-street, St. Leonards.

WANTED, good BARMAID; can obtain one of the best situations in Sydney. X. Y. Z., G. P. O.

WANTED, a NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply to Mrs. Cadell, Wotonga, North Shore.

WANTED, Woman to do plain NEEDLEWORK. Mrs. Dredge, 387, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, female ATTENDANTS for an institution. Glue's labour agency, 176, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a LADY, to attend upon a young invalid; also a Dressmaker (W. and W.). 98, Market-st.

WAITRESS for restaurant wanted, Housemaids, Gen. Servants, C. and L. Cragg, 234, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, private room WAITER. Pfahlert's Hotel.

WANTED, a good WAITER. Victoria Dining Rooms, 58, King-street.

WANTED, Waiter, Butcher's Shopman, Farming Men, useful Boys. Glue's labour agency.

WANTED, an assistant LAUNDRESS. Temperance Hotel, 305, Pitt-street.

WANTED, LAUNDRESS, 16s; C. and L., 15s; H. and P. Md., 12s; G. S., 14s. 98, Market-st.

WANTED, a good IRONER. 75, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a COOK, also KITCHENMAN. Victoria Dining Rooms, 58, King-street.

WANTED, COOK and Laundress, three in family, for North Shore. Mrs. Donnelly, William-street.

WANTED, a good COOK. Mrs. J. Isaacs, 2, Clarendon-terrace, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a good COOK. Apply at the White Horse Hotel, Parramatta.

WANTED, female COOK and LAUNDRESS; good wages. Thomas Playfair, Lower George-street.

WANTED, GROOM, able to milk. Apply Thomas Playfair, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to deliver meat, and look after horses. Samuel Keto, butcher, Botany Rd.

WANTED, young MAN, to assist in shop, butcher. G. Atkinson, 141, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a smart young MAN, to make himself generally useful. 40, King-street.

WANTED, three MEN, to mind Gates at Albert Ground, Saturday afternoon next. Sydney Gram. S.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged MAN, accustomed to hotels; references. Coogee Bay Hotel.

WANTED, experienced CELLARMAN; good references. Apply 11 a.m., 122, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 15 or 16, to mind baby and be generally useful. Apply Mrs. Mitchell, No. 1, Windsor-terrace, Enmore-road, Newtown.

WANTED, a superior person as NURSE and Needlewoman; must be experienced in the management of children (no baby). Apply 134, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a young PERSON of respectability, with good references, to assist with children, needlework, and light household duties. G. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; also a respectable Girl, as NURSE. Apply, between 12 and 1, at 238, Darlinghurst Road, William-street.

WANTED, for Burwood, a thoroughly competent young person, as General SERVANT; highest wages. Apply for address, Gatekeeper, Burwood Station.

WANTED, for Baroona, near Singleton, a Woman as COOK. References required. Apply to Mrs. Frederick Dangar, Greenknowe, Macleay-street.

WANTED, good COOK and STEWARD, Chinaman, for barque. Apply Messrs. Potts and Paul, Erskine-street, between 12 and 1 o'clock this day.

WANTED, respectable middle-aged PERSON or WIDOW—no children—to join another female in business. Apply 286, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a smart active MAN, for corn store; also a MAN to deliver bread. M. Boylson and Sons, Ashfield.

WANTED, a thoroughly respectable young Woman, as NURSE to four children. Protestant. Must bring references. Apply, in the first instance, to Mrs. Lewis, draper, Darling Point. Fare paid.

WANTED, for small family in the country, a thorough General SERVANT; also young GIRL, 14—mother and daughter preferred. Apply to Mrs. F., 250, Brougham-street, off William-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, housemaid kept; also, respectable tidy Girl, as NURSEMAID, for a child. Apply Mrs. Rudd, Greencliff, Milson's Point, North Shore.

WANTED, a good middle-aged Woman, as General SERVANT; small family. Tower of London Hotel, Western-street, Balmain. Good house for respectable woman. Ferry paid.

WANTED, immediately, a highly respectable PERSON, Protestant, as Housemaid and good Needlewoman; a machinist preferred; house duties light. 2, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

WANTED, Boy, as GROOM, and to drive. George Lloyd, Bridge-street-chambers.

WANTED, a steady active MAN, accustomed to horses, drive, milk, and otherwise useful. Apply Mr. Devlin, Bell's-chambers.

WANTED, SAILORS, FIREMEN, and TRIMMERS for the S.S. Agnes Irving. Apply on Board, at C. and R. R. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street. John White, secretary.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE

A COMFORTABLE HOME, for one or two young gentlemen, bath; terms mod. 25, Clarence-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, and Vacancies, at Woodville, next Dr. Mackay's, Church-hill.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM for lady or gentleman; board optional. Alexandra House, Woolloomooloo-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM to LET; rent, 7s. 317, Bourke-street, between Burton and Oxford streets.

A FURNISHED ROOM, to suit two gentlemen. 106, Elizabeth-street, between King and Hunter streets.

APARTMENTS for two friends, with or without board. 75, Elizabeth-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, married couple, or single gentlemen. Mrs. Jackson, Piper-st., Woollahra. Mod.

APARTMENTS vacant, for families or gentlemen. Mrs. Aldis, No. 3, Richmond-terrace.

APARTMENTS vacant for gentlemen; board optional, baths, piano. 12, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Hinton, 1, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Tanner, King-street East, opposite St. James's Church. Terms mod.

APARTMENTS, with or without board, for gentlemen. 71, Elizabeth-st. North, betw. King and Hunter sts.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Grogan, 167, Premier-terrace, William-street.

APARTMENTS vacant; balcony bedroom for two gentlemen, with board; bath. 9, Stanley-street.

APARTMENTS and SUITE vacant. Mrs. Lodge, 195, Macquarie-street, opposite Domain entrance.

A NEATLY furnished ROOM, suitable for 2 friends; board if required. 75, Prince-street.

BOARD and LODGING, 18s per week. 458, Pitt-street, two doors from Liverpool-st. Good table kept.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for 2 respectable men (no other boarders). 4, Pauline-ter., Macquarie-st. S.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two or three respectable young men. Royal Albert Hotel, Redfern.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—APARTMENTS vacant in house of midwife. Mrs. PARKINSON.

COMFORTABLE Lodgings for 2 single young Men. 44, Eady-terrace, Bathurst-street.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Suite APARTMENTS vacant, 15th instant. Mrs. Palfreyman, Bowral.

CHANGE OF AIR.—APARTMENTS vacant at Emu Hall, Emu Ferry. Boat and conveyance free of charge. Letters promptly attended to.
S. M. WILBOW.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Superior BOARD and RESIDENCE for ladies and gentlemen requiring change of air in the country, within an easy distance of Parramatta and Fairfield stations. References given and required. Address Mrs. S. Crook, Sherwood Grange, Smithfield.

DESIRABLE Apartments vacant in private family; balconies, bath, gas, &c. 151, Elizabeth-street.

FIRST-CLASS LODGINGS for single men, at 149, Clarence-street. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOM for two friends, 10s; single, 5s. 368, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 4s and 5s per week; bath, kitchen. 337, Macquarie-street South.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET, with or without board, for married couple or single gentlemen. Miss Scribanti, 213, Macquarie-street North. French and Italian spoken.

GENTLEMAN wants partial BOARD and RESIDENCE. State terms, C., HERALD Office.

MRS. BRITCHER, Accoucheuse, Elizabeth-street, opposite Belmore Park, has superior accommodation.

MOUNTAIN AIR.—Private Apartments and good accommodation. Blue Mountain Station. H. Wilson.

MACQUARIE-STREET North.—To LET, Family RESIDENCE. E. Ramsay, 412, Geo. and King sts.

NORTH SHORE.—Vacancy for one gentleman, waterside. Cards, J. E. Gowing, hosier, 348, George-st.

NEPEAN HOUSE, PENRITH.—Mrs. E. SQUIRES is prepared to accommodate families desirous of change of air at the river side, in a healthy locality, only ten minutes' drive from the Penrith station. Terms on application. Use of boats and buggy free of charge.

PERRY FAMILY HOTEL, Mount Victoria.—APARTMENTS vacant. J. Perry, proprietor.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, 24, Burton-street, off Oxford-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, 207, Macquarie-st., near Domain entrance. Terms moderate

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Vacancies for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Ocean View House, Manly.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, Manly. Miss Kearney, Ocean View House, facing the ocean.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for two friends. 604, Elizabeth-street, near Devonshire-street.

SEPARATE BEDROOM, with board; bath; £1 per week. 179, Bourke-street, near William-street.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS at Mrs. J. M. May's, 14, College-street, overlooking Hyde Park.

TO LET, nicely furnished BEDROOM, Sittingroom, use of kitchen. Apply 15, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, a large unfurnished ROOM, use of kitchen. Cave of Dunmore Hotel, Gipps and Macquarie sts.

TO LET, Front ROOM, unfurnished, and furnished Bedrooms for gentlemen. 21, Botany-st., Surry H.

TO LET a furnished BEDROOM, single man, 6s. per week. 112, Kent-street North, op. Gas Hotel.

VACANCY for gentlemen; baths, gas; every comfort. 22, Burton-street, off Oxford-street.

WANTED to LET, two ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, or would take charge of a child. Apply E. Ramsay, house agent, 412, George and King streets.

112, VICTORIA-ST., just repaired, 9 rooms, bathroom, garden, gas; taxes paid. 170, Pitt-st.

A SOBER MAN wants clean comfortable LODGINGS near Town Hall. State terms, R. L., HERALD.

COTTAGE, detached, wanted to rent, of 2 or 3 rooms, in suburbs; rent must be mod. Retreat, HERALD.

LANDLORDS.—We have a dozen tenants waiting for houses, all sizes. H. R. Reid and Co., 170, Pitt-st.

OFFICE wanted, 2 rooms, one ground floor; central; King, Pitt sts. M. N. O., Wallace's, 111, King-street.

WANTED, by a young Tradesman, Board and Residence, private. Terms, Kiwi, HERALD Office.

WANTED, COTTAGE or House, about £400, Surry Hills, Pitt or George sts., Redfern. 86, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, to rent, good Dwelling HOUSE, with 9 or 10 rooms, stables, &c. Eastern suburbs preferred. F. O., General Post Office.

WANTED, PREMISES in George-street, between King and Hunter streets, suitable for a first-class restaurant; not exceeding £400 per annum. Address to M. C., General Post Office.

WANTED to rent or purchase, before the end of April, a HOUSE containing 4 rooms, hall, kitchen, with room over the kitchen, and good yard, within easy distance of the city. Price, about £500. Address, stating terms, to Purchaser, HERALD Office.

YOUNG gentleman requires Board and Residence; private family preferred. J. T. W., Box 93, P. O.

YOUNG Gentleman requires BOARD and RESIDENCE; private family preferred. State terms to 632, HERALD.

TO LET.

ASHFIELD.—A COTTAGE, 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, and pantry, overlooking Station. Apply at Station.

BURWOOD.—To LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen; rent, 12s. Captain Johnson, near St. Luke's Church.

BURWOOD.—To LET, near the station, a 6-roomed HOUSE, convenient out-buildings, 4 acres garden. Cards to view at W. NIXON'S Office, 693, George-street.

BONDI.—To LET, a beautiful VILLA RESIDENCE, 5 bedrooms, dining and sitting rooms, bathroom, servant's room, coach-house, and stabling; gas and water throughout; area, 3 acres. E. Ramsay, Sydney.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE to LET, good view, every accommodation. Camden-street, Newtown.

FURNISHED small COTTAGE, 2 rooms and kitchen, 12s week. Pitt and Raglan streets, Redfern.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Goulburn, to LET, for two or three months, from 1st April, containing 9 rooms, piano, &c. Garden, coach-house, and stable, attached, £3 12s. per week. Apply R. Craig, sen.

HALF-SHOP to LET, suitable for tailor or any workman. 284, Castlereagh-street.

LARGE COTTAGE, 304, Castlereagh-street; rent, 35s. Apply 32, Park-street.

MILSON'S POINT, North Shore.—ROSEBERRY VILLA, No. 2, 6 rooms, kitchen, laundry, and bath-room; gas laid on, abundance of water, close to the ferry. Apply 14, Spring-street.

NO. 2, City View COTTAGE, Glebe Point Road, a comfortable HOME for 1 or 2 gentlemen; bath, &c.

SNUG HOTEL to LET. Apply W. G. Hanfrey, 110, Castlereagh-street.

SURRY HILLS.—To LET, a choice Family RESIDENCE—every convenience. Ramsay, house agent.

STANMORE.—To LET, COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen—to good tenant, rent low. E. Ramsay, agent.

STANMORE.—To LET, or for SALE, in this superior district, a snug substantial VILLA (with the option of tenanting an adjoining paddock), replete with every possible accommodation, having very pretty surroundings, good garden, and extensive view; situate near churches, schools, station, and a public reserve. Ramsay, house agent, Geo.-st.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 3 rooms, 7s. Brown, Pitt-street, Waterloo, near 'bus stand.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 3 rooms; rent, 7s. Brown, Pitt-street, Waterloo, near 'bus stand.

TO LET, 5-roomed HOUSE, with pantry, water laid on, &c., Pyrmont Bridge Road, Camperdown. W. Lucas.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE, with workshops at rear. 361, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, 5-roomed HOUSE; bath, washing-house, gas, and water. Clarke's Stables, Brougham-st.

TO LET, a SHOP, Botany Road, Redfern. Apply P. Mulcahy, Botany Road, Redfern.

TO LET, No. 5, Gladstone-terrace, King-street, [illegible] rooms, bath, &c. S. Levin, 164, King-street.

TO LET, Nelson-st., Woollahra, 2 new detached RESIDENCES, 8 and 10 rooms. N. Z., Office, 77, Pitt-st.

TO LET furnished, PEMBROKE COTTAGE, Alma-street, Darlington. Reference. Apply next door.

TO LET, 5-roomed HOUSE, splendid well of water; 14s week. 2, Maldon-terrace, Regent-st., Paddington.

TO LET, No. 1, Ida-terrace, Glebe Road, 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, &c. Apply No. 3.

TO LET, a 5-roomed HOUSE, overlooking Moore Park, 15s. Apply 41, Phelps-street, near Bourke-street.

TO LET, neat six-roomed HOUSE; bath, washhouse, good yard. Shine, Shamrock House, Mary-street.

TO LET, 5-roomed HOUSE, 23, Selwyn-street, Moore Park; Cottage, Artlett-street, Rushcutter Bay.

TO LET, HAMBURGH VILLA, Waverley, 8 rooms, baths, stabling, &c. H. Vaughan, 149, King-st.

TO LET, No. 3, Nithsdale-street, off Liverpool-street, Hyde Park, House, 6 rooms, bath, gas. 82, Hunter-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 5 rooms and kitchen. Apply No. 47, Swiss-terrace, Brisbane-street.

TO LET, BAKEHOUSE and SHOP, next to Sydney and Goulburn Hotel, Pitt and Goulburn streets.

TO LET, a desirable Family RESIDENCE, Upper William-street, with fine view of Domain and city, 9 rooms, kitchen, and bathroom. Apply 76, King-street.

TO LET, in Victoria-street, off Crown-street South, HOUSE, 5 rooms, bath-room, kitchen, and laundry. Apply 410, Riley-street South, Surry Hills.

TO LET, Family RESIDENCE, Paddington, 10 rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c.; splendid view both front and back. Cowlishaw, Brothers, 50, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a fashionable 6-roomed HOUSE; water laid on, bathroom, a good garden; St. George's-parade, Elizabeth-street, Waterloo. A. Torning, agent.

TO LET, furnished COTTAGE, Appin; easy distance and most salubrious change; £1 1s per week. A. Armstrong, 26, Bridge-street.

TO LET, LILY VALE, near the corner of Liverpool and Victoria streets, Darlinghurst, lately occupied by E. Cohen, Esq. Apply to S. H. Pearce, Randwick.

TO LET, on the Heights of Petersham, near the station, two first-class VILLAS, each 8 rooms, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, and other good conveniences. Apply 600, George-street. Key at Mrs. Robinson's, opposite station.

TO BE LET, pretty detached COTTAGE, Marrickville Road, and one acre ground; 'bus passes gate. Two terrace HOUSES, Enmore Road; small COTTAGE, Wilson-street. G. Langhorne, Enmore Road.

TO LET, semi-detached COTTAGE, Camperdown; 2 rooms and kitchen, outhouses, coachhouse, and stable; orchard, &c.; rent, £70 a year, rates and taxes free. Apply to Mr. W. B. Haigh, 221, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 243, Carlingford-terrace, Albion-street, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, and every convenience; elevated and healthy situation, close to Moore Park. Apply St. Michael's Parsonage, Albion-street.

TO LET, or for SALE, at Windsor, a large Brick HOUSE, near Railway, containing fourteen rooms, outhouses, stables and coachhouse; terms very moderate. Apply H. Bridson, Sofala.

TO LET, stone HOUSE, Wilson-street, Newtown; also, semi-detached HOUSE, Darling Point, water frontage; rent, £140 each. Mr. Daly, Christopher Newton, Brother, and Co., Pitt-street.

TO LET, or for SALE, a new COTTAGE on the Redmire Road, Burwood, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, &c., about two minutes' walk from the Redmire platform. Hardie and Gorman, 175, Pitt-street.

TO LET, spacious OFFICES on the first floor, with back access to Wynyard-lane, now occupied by Tiarks, Tickle, and Wright, over E. Millett's, 309, George-street.

TO LET, in city, Family RESIDENCE, either furnished or unfurnished, 7 rooms, servant's room, bath, coachhouse, stabling, &c.; splendid harbour view. E. Ramsay, house agent, 412, George and King streets.

TO LET, with immediate possession, nice Family RESIDENCE, situated at Darlington, overlooking Victoria Park and University Gardens, 7 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, and laundry; gas and water laid on; rent £100. Inquire Denham House, Cambridge-terrace, Newtown Road.

TO LET, detached COTTAGE at Woollahra, 6 rooms, hall, kitchen, front garden, large yard, gas; House, Glebe Road, 7 rooms and kitchen, water and gas throughout; House, Woollahra, 6 rooms, balcony and verandah, 12s; Offices, Temple-court, King-street. Walter Cook, 174, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, or for SALE, a magnificent Family RESIDENCE, in one of our best suburbs, containing 12 rooms, &c., and having most beautiful and extensive views.
The grounds have an area of about 26 acres, and are tastefully laid out and divided into paddocks.
Cards to view and further particulars may be obtained from
Hardie and Gorman, Bell's-chambers.

TO LET.—To Hotelkeepers, Merchants, and others desirous of opening or extending their business in Brisbane, a favourable opportunity is now offered, there being in course of erection a first-class Hotel and six Shops, two stories high, at the corner of Queen-street and North Quay, tastefully designed, and well-suited in position and central for mercantile men.
The HOTEL contains upwards of 40 rooms, with balconies all round, arranged to suit families or single gentlemen, and occupying the most fashionable and convenient part of the city. The shops, situated in the most frequented part of Queen-street, are well adapted, both in design and position, for wholesale or retail mercantile business. Plans may be seen on application to Gordon and Gotch. All particulars may be had on application to J. Smith, builder, Adelaide-street, Brisbane, Queensland.

VERY pretty Gothic COTTAGE to LET. Gas, and plenty of water. Sebastopol-street, Stanmore.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, in Piper-street, a HOUSE, containing 7 rooms, &c., with coach-house, stables, and garden; in Ocean-street, a HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, &c. Hardie and Gorman, Bell's-chambers.

CELLAR to LET. G. E. Austen, 13½ Macquarie-place.

OFFICES suitable for Brokers, Shipping, or Land Agents, vacant. Exchange.

STABLES to LET, cheap; water laid on. Inquire at shop, corner George and John streets, Waterloo.

STABLES, Coachhouse, &c., to LET. Apply W. G. Boyle, 453, Pitt-street.

STORE to LET, No. 8, Macquarie-place. Possession 1st March—for a term if required. F. L. Barker, 130, Pitt-street.

STABLING to LET, at the rear of Clarendon-terrace, Elizabeth-street, comprising 2-stall stable, coach-house, hayloft, and man's room, newly-erected, with every convenience. Apply No. 2, Clarendon-terrace.

TO LET, OFFICES and STORES, centrally situated. H. T. Robey and Co., 17, Bridge-street.

TO LET, large SHEDS and 6-stall Stable, in good order. No. 369, Kent-street. near Market-street.

TO LET, a large WORKSHOP and Yard; low rent; lease. J. Ellis, Greek-street, Glebe.

143, PITT-ST.—Offices, 1st and 2nd floor, light, airy, and reasonable; also, light cool Wine Cellar.

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